

War Cuts and Clippings.
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Vol. XIII
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From. **BEC 9 1918**

To. **MAR 20 1919**

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1917-15

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~~DEC 9 1918~~

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BERLIN GOVERNMENT TO BE OVERTHROWN IN TWO WEEKS, SAY BOLSHEVIKI

Liebkecht Issues Proclamation—Martial Law in Berlin is Reported—Counter-Revolution Sizzling in Potsdam—Election Date to Be Fixed

PARIS, Dec. 10, via the Havas Agency.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former German Emperor, has proclaimed the establishment of a Royalist party in Germany, according to reports from Holland.

L'IEBKNECHT AGAINST ENTENTE
Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—"We refuse peace with the Entente, and intend to overthrow the present Government within a fortnight," Karl Liebknecht, leader of the German Bolsheviks declared in a proclamation issued in Berlin, according to a Zurich despatch to L'Information today.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Berlin, the despatch said.

Two hundred and twenty persons have been killed, and about a thousand wounded in the recent skirmishes in the German Capital.

SPARTACUS PARADES CONTINUE

Special Star Cable.

BERLIN, via Berne, Dec. 10.—Demonstrations by the Spartacus group continue, Karl Liebknecht, in an automobile, armed with machine guns, led a procession of radicals through the streets.

The Spartacists make numerous speeches in the public squares, demanding the arrest of the Hohenzollerns, von Hindenburg, and von Bethmann-Hollweg. Fifty thousand former Krupp employees are reported to be out of work.

COUNTER-REVOLTS RAGE IN POTSDAM

Special Star Cable.

HAMBURG, Dec. 10.—The counter-revolution at Potsdam is in full swing according to reports received here. It is also reported that the main army has established headquarters in Berlin, and is refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council here announced today that the Bolsheviks planned a coup d'état in Hamburg on Sunday night, but were frustrated. Several arrests were made.

TO FIX ELECTION DATE.

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The National Soviet Congress of Germany will meet December 16 to fix a date for the election, according to a State Department statement today. Each State will probably decide for itself what persons shall have the franchise.

POSTPONING SURRENDER?

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Dec. 9.—The Loket, Amsterdam, of Berlin, says it learns from competent sources that Marshal Foch has agreed to postpone the date for the surrender of all German locomotives until February 1.

BRITISH RESTORE ORDER IN COLOGNE

By Associated Press.

COLOGNE, Dec. 10, delayed.—Order has been re-established in Cologne as the result of the arrival of an advance guard of British troops. There has been several days of the keenest anxiety in the city, caused by extensive riots and pillaging on the part of the mobs of the lower classes, with attendant bloodshed when the turbulent element clashed with hastily-organized guards of respectable citizens armed with rifles and machine-guns.

The disorders began on Wednesday night after the withdrawal of the German troops from the city. They continued the next night in various quarters on a large scale. Much damage was done to property.

KADOLY TRIES TO TAKE

BRITAIN WILL FLATLY REFUSE TO IMPAIR HER PRESENT SEA POWER

British Authority Points Out Absurdities of Colonel House's Idea of "Sea Freedom"—Would Put British Empire in Unthinkable Position—Big U.S. Navy Welcomed

BIG NAVY MEANS LIFE TO BRITAIN

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters, Limited.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—British naval supremacy is the subject of an article contributed by the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions in the Coalition Government, to the Glasgow Sunday Post. He says that no other State in the world is in the same position as Great Britain.

"Our safety from invasion, our ally bread, every means whereby we maintain our existence as an independent people, our unity as an empire or federation of commonwealths and dependencies—all these float from hour to hour upon our naval defence," says Mr. Churchill.

Continuing, he declares:—"If that defence is neglected, weakened or fettered, we should be in continual danger of subjugation or starvation. We should be forced to live in continued anxiety. If that naval defence were overpowered or outmatched by any other Navy, or probably by a combination of navies, we should hold, not merely our possessions, but our lives and liberties only on sufferance."

"Where else in the whole world can such conditions be paralleled? We have the right to demand from all other nations, friends and foes alike, full recognition of these facts. We are also entitled to point out that this naval strength that we require, and which we are determined to preserve, has never been used in modern history in a selfish and aggressive manner and that it has on four separate occasions, in four separate centuries, against Philip the Second of Spain, Louis the Fourteenth, Napoleon and the Kaiser, successfully defended civilization from military tyranny and particularly preserved

the independence of the Low countries.

"In this greatest of all wars, the British Navy shielded mighty America from all menace of serious danger and when she resolved to act, it was the British Navy that transported and escorted the greater proportion of her armaments to the rescue and delivered her from the hands of the enemy."

Our record in a hundred years of unquestioned naval sway since Trafalgar proves the sobriety of our intentions. Almost the only ports in the world open freely to the commerce of all nations were those of our island. Its possessions and our coaling stations were used freely and fully by ships of all nations. We suppressed the slave trade. We put down piracy. We put it down again the other day. Even our coastwise traffic, so jealously guarded by every power in the world, was thrown open to all comers on even terms by that ancient people in whose keeping the world has been wisely ready to entrust the freedom of the seas."

In conclusion Mr. Churchill says: "We are sincere advocates of a league of nations. Every influence Britain can bring to bear will be used to make such a league a powerful reality. This fine conception of President Wilson has been warmly welcomed by British democracies all over the world. We shall strive to faithfully and loyally carry it into being, and keep it in active beneficence and existence. But we must state quite frankly that a league of nations cannot be for us a substitute for the British Navy in any period that we can foresee."

PERMANENT FORCE TO BE REORGANIZED

Proposed to Have 8,000 Men for Garrison Duty

Special to The Star by Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—The question of the re-establishment of the Canadian permanent force is being considered by the Militia Department. Before the war, the establishment was about 3,500 men, who were stationed in different parts of the country. Many of them are listed.

With the advent of peace it is recognized that something must be done to rehabilitate the force, though the idea of a large standing army is not at all countenanced.

The proposal is to enlist about eight thousand men for garrison duty. They would be recruited by the voluntary process, largely, it is expected, from returned men.

A Federal police force has been proposed by the Director of Public Safety, C. H. Cahan, but the plan has not been very favorably received, and it is intimated that Mr. Cahan will shortly retire. When the position was created he accepted it more particularly for the term of the war.

Special Star Wireless from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

20 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 9.

The following statement is given by H. W. Wilson, the well-known naval expert, after consultation with many naval authorities:

"The British Government does not yet know what is meant by 'Freedom of the Seas.' It holds that the British Navy has always been used in the past to secure the freedom of the seas; that in peace it troubled no trader, but protected all, and that in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries it put down piracy."

"Its power has never been misused. In this war it exercised exactly the same rights as the United States used in the American Civil War, against British trade, to crush the South, and it exercised these rights only after it had received tremendous moral provocation, as in the cruel onslaught upon Belgium, the outrages in Northern France and the lawless submarine campaign."

"If 'freedom of the seas,' as is suggested by Colonel House and some United States journals, means that in war the belligerent navies are to have no right of stopping neutral commerce with the enemy, or indeed of preventing enemy commerce, then on no conditions will the British representatives at the peace conference agree to this proposal."

"They will point out that with it, Germany would have defeated the Allies, and that it is in effect a paralysis of sea-power. It would place the British Empire in a position of extraordinary peril, as the state of that Empire virtually is that of lands separated from one another by sea, and everywhere open to attack by sea."

AN UNTHINKABLE LIKELIHOOD

"Under Colonel House's interpretation of 'freedom of the seas,' it would be possible for Germany hereafter to send a military expedition in neutral ships against Canada or Australia, and the British Navy would be condemned to look on."

Germany it was who actually attempted to send such an expedition against India, using South American vessels, and only the British Navy prevented it from producing serious trouble."

"Admiral Mahan strongly opposed the House idea of freedom of the seas, and all great naval historians authorities in England are against it. It would compel every part of the British Empire to be prepared for war, and would benefit only the land powers."

"Regarding the United States' reported intention to build the largest ship, the highest authority out that it also."

On the possibilities of war with the United States. In all our attempts of strength, and in the great controversies of 1899 to 1914 in all causing the standard, no reference was ever made to the United States in 1896, at Manila, the British Navy gave the United States Navy no hesitating support against the Germans, and the comradely which developed during the present war between the two navies, prevents us now from considering war with the United States."

"Regarding the British attitude, we shall welcome any increase in the United States Navy, though doubt less stealthy German propaganda in both countries will be worked to try and make the United States increase the cause of friction if it comes."

WHY BRITAIN CAN SPEAK.

"Britain and the States of the Empire put forth all their strength to save freedom. They sacrificed life without stint—over three million casualties—and money without regard; eight thousand millions sterling was expended. British shipping, instead of stealing trade, was placed at the disposal of the United States to move troops to Europe, when, after four years of slaughter and sacrifice, the Allied land forces were temporarily driven back in France. British destroyers were used to protect the American convoys, leaving the submarines to attack the British merchantmen."

"The British armies, in the last months of the war, were suffering 150,000 casualties monthly in continual violent attacks on the enemy, which never stopped from August 1918, and which were delivered with extraordinary success on every front. And this after the terrible British casualties earlier in the war."

"The Canadians and Australians died with the Scottish and English thrusting troops. No effort was too great for them, and they blazed the trail to victory."

"Our sufferings may be understood from this, that out of a British tank battalion, sixty tanks strong, which entered the fighting in August, 1918, on November 11th, six tanks remained after breaking the Hindenburg lines, and breaking through the Germans wherever they stood."

"The Grand Fleet, prepared for a great final battle with the Germans, would unquestionably have destroyed the Hun fleet."

"Britain and the Dominions, therefore, feel they have given of their best loyalty for the cause, and that their standpoint at least merits some regard from those whom they have come to consider as comrades. We believe that President Wilson, when he has heard the facts, and has our view stated clearly to him, will also."

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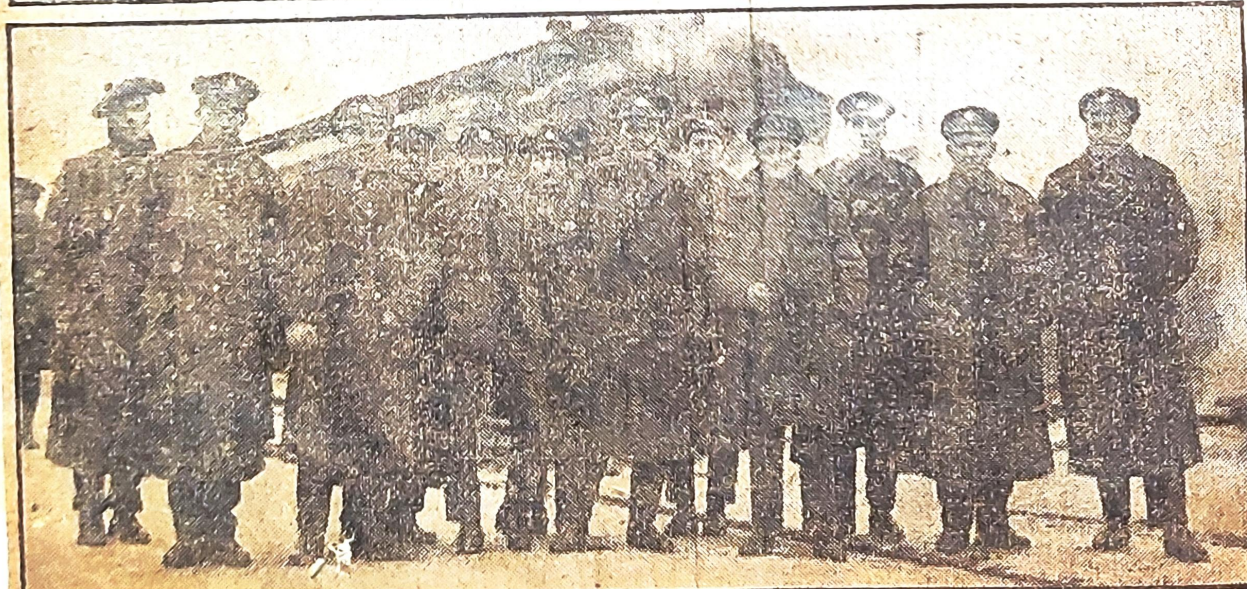
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DEC 9 1918

9

HAPPY TO BE HOME ONCE MORE

Almost every day soldiers are coming back to Montreal from overseas. Some are wounded and others are sick. But all are happy to be back in Canada once more. These two pictures were taken yesterday when a hospital train arrived here with many sick and wounded.



4
given out in England that the Mother Country would not enter war against her
Cousin Jonathan, but that on the contrary she would welcome a strong American Navy, because
American and British ideals in regard to sea power are the same, the only difference being that
while a powerful Navy is essential to the very existence of Great Britain and the Empire, it is
not essential to the existence of the United States.

This point is brought out in a well-reasoned letter from Mr. Justice Russell, of the Supreme
Court of Nova Scotia, published in the New York Times. To show the identity of interests
between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Russell quotes from a book entitled "Pan-
Americanism," by Roland G. Usher, Professor of History in Washington University, St. Louis.
In his chapter on "The Supremacy of the Sea," this writer says: "We cannot explain or under-
stand the history of the United States if we omit from our consideration the sea power in Eng-
land's hands. To it is due the predominantly English character of American civilization. The
English supremacy of the sea fundamentally was and is a domestic necessity, maintained rather
as a part of England's defensive position on the Channel than for the purpose of exerting influence
in different parts of the world. It is this fact which we must firmly grasp if we are to understand
the relation of English sea power to-day to international alliances in general and to the United
States in particular." Her fleet "was not created to threaten or rule other nations, and exerts an
influence in international affairs only as a result of its necessary existence for the maintenance of
domestic peace and prosperity. It is to-day so vital for defense that it could not possibly be used
for aggression alone; to risk in an offensive war, undertaken purely for aggression, the very bulwark
of the national existence would be folly of the worst description, a fact of the utmost consequence
in the study of international affairs."

England might be starved within a few weeks, or a few months at most, if the ocean lanes
for food ships were blocked. In taking into account possible enemies, Great Britain has persis-
tently refused to consider the United States as one and undoubtedly will more emphatically re-
fuse to do so now than ever. The bare suggestion of such a possibility is a crime. As Professor
Usher says, England has seen the wisdom of using her sea-power with moderation, and of per-
forming with scrupulous exactitude the various duties it imposed upon her in the interest of other
nations. In reality, the moderation and wisdom with which England has used her authority are
more responsible than the strength of her fleets for the length of time that she has been supreme
and for the relatively few times in the past when her control has been really threatened, or, in-
deed, advisedly questioned. Professor Usher closes the chapter thus:

"The recent growth of foreign navies has caused a concentration of English ships in Euro-
pean waters, and has made us feel it desirable to strengthen our navy so as to be able to protect
ourselves against any other power than England. There could scarcely be a more striking testi-
monial to our confidence in the fairness of England, of our belief in the strength of her friend-
ship for us, and in the firmness with which she means to maintain her policy of defense."

Mr. Russell's comment is as follows: "These words were written in 1915, at a time when
there was no apparent probability of the United States being associated with England in the prose-
cution of the war. In fact, the theme of Mr. Usher's book was a speculation as to the position the
United States would be in relatively to the victor in the European war. As the United States is
itself one of the victors, Mr. Usher's question can no longer be raised. But surely nothing has
occurred to diminish the strength of England's friendship for the Republic, and the comradeship
in arms must have brought about an entente more secure and more durable than any 'entangling
alliance' would have been."

Here is a calm and reasoned view of the situation, and we feel sure that neither the sensible
masses of people in the United States nor in Great Britain will be led astray by writings calculated
to stir up enmity, suspicion and strife between the United States and Great Britain over the Mother
Country's first line of defence.

DEC 9 1918

5

King George's Position In Imperial Developments

In these days of tumbling thrones, it is but natural that the peculiar position of the British Sovereign should be a subject of discussion. The Kaiser had a flash of real sanity when shortly before his flight into Holland, he expressed the wish to be a "hereditary President" of his country, after the manner of the King of England. If he had only entertained this ambition years ago, instead of aiming to be the dictator of the world, we should not have had the news that this disillusioned monarch had attempted suicide in exile. Mr. Harold Cox, a well-known writer on Empire topics, gives an interesting analysis of the British Sovereign's position in a recent number of the Sunday Times. He points out that the present dynasty owes its position explicitly to an Act of Parliament, the Act of Settlement of 1701. The powers of the dynasty are therefore of necessity dependent on the will of Parliament, and the King's actions must be guided by the advice of his ministers, who ultimately derive their authority from the electorate of the kingdom. From time to time people argue that, as the powers of the King are so limited, we could afford to dispense with a King altogether, and leave the ministers to act as their own mouthpieces—a function which most politicians are certainly quite willing to discharge. Mr. Cox holds that this assumption fails because in practice the large majority of mankind wants some visible head to look up to, especially in great national crises.

Take the United States, for instance. There the situation has been met by establishing an elective office of President; but the American constitution is no obvious improvement upon the British. The American President virtually embodies in one person the functions of an English Sovereign and an English Premier. Great Britain possesses many advantages, even in domestic politics, by dividing these two functions. But it is when we pass outside the British Isles that the peculiar value of the Sovereign as a link of Empire becomes apparent. There is at present no imperial constitution as distinct from the United Kingdom constitution, and so far there is no indication that the King's position with regard to the newly developed Imperial constitution has been adequately provided for. What is needed, Mr. Cox thinks, is to bring the Crown into a definite relationship with any kind of Imperial council that may be called into being, somewhat similar to the relationship which the Crown now holds towards the Parliament of the United Kingdom. If not, our Imperial constitution would be lopsided, for the King would then play no part in the Imperial constitution except so far as he was represented by the Prime Minister, of the United Kingdom, chosen exclusively in the final resort by the electors of that kingdom.

Here is a most interesting suggestion with regard to India. At present we have the extraordinary paradox that India is finally governed by a Secretary of State who may never have set foot in India, and who owes his position entirely to the convenience of political parties in the House of Commons. Moreover, that House itself may at any odd moment by a snap vote pass a resolution profoundly affecting the welfare of many millions of people in the Indian Empire, who are absolutely unrepresented in that House. King George certainly knows much more of India than nine out of ten members of Parliament. On that ground alone he is better entitled than the House of Commons to express an opinion on Indian problems. More important still is the consideration that the visible appearance of the King as ruler of India corresponds with the monarchical ideals which the overwhelming majority of the peoples of India regard as sacred.

Remembering this, Mr. Cox suggests that the most valuable reform which could be made in the present system of governing India is to substitute the personality of the Sovereign for the direct interference of the House of Commons. This can be done without any breach in constitutional liberties by the simple device of making the India Council a more important body and more representative of contemporary Indian opinion than it has been in the past, and by providing that its deliberations on important occasions shall be presided over by the Sovereign himself.

GERMAN CABINET MAY CONVOKE REICHSTAG TO OBTAIN PROPER STATUE

Reported Present Government Anticipates Refusal by Allies to Deal With Soldiers' and Workmen's Council—Hindenburg Stops Demobilization Says Rumor

PARIS, Dec. 12, via Havas Agency.—Zwickau, a town in Bohemia, just south of the border of Saxony, has been occupied by Czechoslovak troops.

Dresden, the Saxon capital, is forty miles northwest of Zwickau.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by Montreal Star LONDON, Dec. 12.—Persistent rumors are current that Hindenburg has stopped the demobilization of the German army and has refused to comply with the demands of the Socialists that the returning soldiers be sent as soon as possible to their homes.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The German Cabinet, anticipating a refusal by the Allies to deal with the present Government and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, according to the Tageblatt of Berlin, is considering convoking the Reichstag to give the Government a parliamentary basis.

The Reichstag session, the Tageblatt says, may be expected to begin next week.

DISCUSS LENGTHENING OF ARMISTICE

PARIS, Dec. 12, via the Havas Agency.—Negotiations for the prolongation of the German armistice began to-day at Treves, Rhenish Prussia.

The Matin says that the German armistice delegates have requested that the Allies reinforce their troops

FOCH REFUSES TO LET HUN ARMISTICE ENVOYS TALK TO OCCUPIED AREA

Request of German Delegation at Spa Curtly Turned Down—Blockade Must Be Maintained—Workers' Council Yields Supreme Power to Ebert Government—Latter Raising Army

PARIS, Dec. 11, via the Havas Agency.—Marshal Foch has refused the request of the German armistice delegates that they be permitted to communicate with the provinces west of the Rhine now being occupied by the Allies. The Commander-in-Chief declared that it was necessary to maintain the blockade of Germany, as provided by the armistice.

Special Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—The Workmen's and Soldiers' executive committee has conceded supreme authority in Germany to Chancellor Ebert's Government, it was reported in dispatches received here today.

EBERT FORMS SOCIALIST ARMY

Special Star Cable.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Dec. 11, which is overpowering sentries and collecting arms.

—Chancellor Ebert has decided to form a Socialist army to offset the forces of the Spartacus group.

Ebert is thus believed to have been provided with sufficient strength to hold down the Spartacus group, only meat is sausage meat.

The workmen's and soldiers' councils are losing popularity everywhere, especially in Hamburg, where conditions are reported to be fearful.

The citizens there are armed. The

DEC 12 1918

DEC 12 1918

GERMANY WILL REQUEST ALLIED OCCUPATION OF BERLIN IF ANY TROUBLE

So Declares Scheidemann—Says Government Will Stop at Nothing to Keep Order—January 1st is "Revolution Day" in Germany—French Occupy Odessa

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Allied occupation of Petrograd, Kronstadt and Moscow is advocated by Rear-Admiral Kemp in a letter to the Times. He was senior British naval officer in Northern Russian waters until November.

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—January 1 has been fixed as a day of general rejoicing in Berlin in honor of the revolution, according to the Zeitung am Mittag, of Berlin. The announcement fixing the day was issued by the Ebert Government. The occasion will be marked by an open-air carnival, concerts and processions.

READY TO ASK ALLIES TO BERLIN

Special Star Cable. AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—The German Government will ask the Allied armies to occupy Berlin if the Bolshevik movement continues to grow, Philip Scheidemann declared in a speech at the capital, according to Berlin dispatches received today.

"The Government has decided to shrink from nothing to re-establish order," Scheidemann declared, in addressing an open-air meeting.

"We will request the enemy armies to occupy Berlin if the Spartacus group continues its demonstrations. We may have American troops here shortly. God knows for how

FOOD CRISIS ACUTE

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The spectre of hunger is visible in every eye. Enquiry in the factory districts, which are most important politically for the maintenance of tranquillity, shows them to be able to keep going on the old war rations for three to five weeks only on account of the destruction of the old system. If no food comes from the outside into Germany by that time, a practically insurmountable crisis is inevitable.

VICTORY

To Foch, with one accord,
All nations' thanks arise;
He freed the Central lands,
As well as the Allies.

Now justice, peace and truth,
Within the world reside;
The kaiser, and his sword
Lie shattered, side by side.

The British lion, roused,
The Flanders lion helps
To chase the dishonoured packs,
Discordant by their yelps.

The broad Atlantic paths
Our naval watchdog keeps
Secure for the Allies,
Who know he never sleeps.

By huntsmen, Foch pursued,
The boars that ravaged France
Flew, squalling, back to Metz,
And prodded by his lance.

Italia then assumed
The giant-killer's role,
And struck off, at a blow,
A monster's double poll.

America's great weight
Exerted in due time,
From deep despair to joy
Soon made the scale-beam climb.

The bloodstained Crescent falls
From St. Sophia's dome,
And now the Christian Cross
Regains its ancient home:

And Palestine, once more,
Purged of the Turkish b
Is holy, undefiled.
The country of the J

TWELVE SPIES WERE SHOT IN TOWER OF LONDON IN WAR

LONDON, Dec. 12.—British Wireless Service.—During the war twelve spies were shot in the Tower of London, according to the report now current. Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who at one time was a resident of Omaha, was the first to be executed.

Two women spies were sentenced to death, but both were reprieved, the sentences being commuted to long prison terms. One of the women, Lizzie Werthe, regarded as very dangerous, was tried in company with a man named Rowlands. Rowlands was executed. The couple made frequent journeys between London and Rosyth, Scotland, and obtained information regarding the movements of the British fleet. This information, however, it is declared, never reached Germany.

The other woman spy was Eva de Bournouville who is now undergoing penal servitude for life.

One spy hanged himself in Brixton prison, while many others convicted of espionage, escaped the extreme penalty.

The Watchers.

Two women on the lone wet strand—
(The wind's out with a will to roam)
The waves wage war on rocks and sand,
(And a ship is long due home.)
The sea sprays in the women's eyes—
(Hearts can writh like the sea's wild foam)
Lower descend the tempestuous skies,
(For the wind's out with a will to roam.)
"O daughter, thine eyes are better than mine,"
(The waves ascend high on yonder dome)
"North or South is there never a sign?"
(And a ship is long due home.)
They watched there all the long night through—
(The wind's out with a will to roam)
Wind and rain and sorrow for two—
(And heaven on the long reach home.)
William Stanley Brailhwaite.

FRENCH MARINES ENTER ODESSA

PARIS, Dec. 13, via Havas Agency.—French marines have entered Odessa, Russia, and have received a cordial welcome from the people here, according to the Matin. Detachments have occupied the wireless

station and expelled German soldiers from all military posts. The newspaper says that the fortress and city of Sebastopol have been cleared of German soldiers, who were causing disorders, it is alleged, with the connivance of the Bolsheviks.

DEC 13 1918

7

GERMANS RUSH FOR SIGHT OF KILTED SCOTS

Could Not Resist Skirl of Pipes
of Jocks in Cologne

ARROGANCE OF HUNS

Their Undefeated Army Would
Have Won Victory in Few
More Months They Say

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to the New York Times
and Montreal Gazette.

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Cologne, December 13. — Few British troops apart from the cavalry holding the bridges are for the present in Cologne, but bodies of infantry are passing through and going to camps and billets outside. Among these are the Jocks, the Seaforths, and Camerons, the Black Watch and others, and they come marching through with their pipes, and at the first skirl of them the young Germans start running, unable to resist the sight of the kilted men, and at the sound crowds gather round our transport, halted for a little while in the streets, and the English-speaking Germans in these groups speak to the Jocks in a friendly way, though many of them were soldiers until a week or so ago, and were fighting against these very men of ours.

A waiter with whom I spoke to-day was with the Sixteenth Reserve Division round about Grevillers and Bapaume, where they lost 75 per cent. of their men. He is a man of forty-two or three, a head-waiter of a great hotel, but a private soldier in the ranks until the armistice.

"I often used to ask myself," he said, "what all this thing was for, what was the use of all this bloodshed. In the front line we did not hate the English, and your soldiers did not hate us, though we tried to kill each other. It was only the people behind the lines who hated and they did not know the tortures and cruelty of the things we suffered, and will never know."

Many of the German people asking themselves now what was all about; why did we bring ruin upon ourselves. They were made to believe, I think they believed quite honestly, that they were fighting a war of self-defence just as the British and French believed they were, and they were wiped into the belief that by a few more months of sacrifice they would be bound to win a fairly good peace.

AWAKENED FROM NIGHTMARE.

Now they have awakened from their nightmare to the cold, horrible reality of defeat, and they ask who were chiefly to blame, and answer it not in the name of the Kaiser, but of the capitalists. Many of them, including the editor of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and the so-called intellectuals of Germany, still seem under the delusion that their army was not actually beaten in the fight, and that they had many lines of defence which their troops could have maintained for a long time.

It is useless to tell them that they had, as I know by having gone over all this ground, there are no lines of defence whatever behind their Hindenburg line. The retreat of their army they say was due to collapse in interior Germany, and that was caused in their conviction and by hunger, which weakened the bodies and the will of the people.

From our point of view and in actual fact, it is certain that the German army was so beaten in the field by successive hammerblows of the Allies and by their inability to fill up the gaps in their ranks, owing to the exhaustion of man-power, that nothing was left for them but to surrender. Hindenburg himself acknowledged that, and recent history proves it, but it is certain also that in Germany there was a moral and physical collapse, owing to the long strain of the war, and under-feeding.

In my recent messages I have given my first impressions of German conditions of life in the villages and rural towns like Malmédy and Montjole and Duren, and have shown surprise at the good meals one can get in the hotels and restaurants. I also observed an apparent abundance of meat and other supplies in towns like Aix-la-Chapelle, and the absence of the hunger look in the faces of the middle class crowds in Cologne, but if one examines deeper, as I now have had time to do, one may find this is all superficial and due partly to gross inequality of conditions between the rich and the poor and partly to a proud camouflage of mystery, while beneath the surface of this show in the handsome streets and rich restaurants there is a hideous stinting and scraping of the bare necessities of life, with the hunger wolf at the door of the small houses and in some quarters where the working women live, in a half starvation, which drains them of vitality.

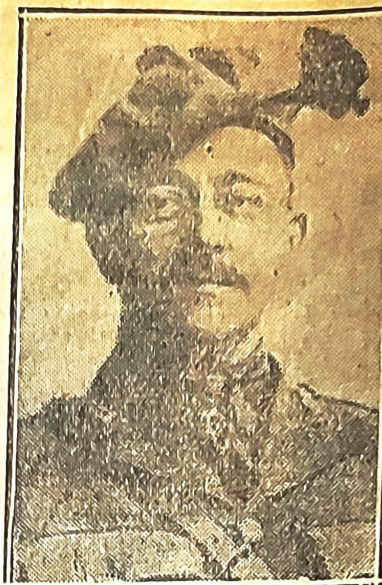
This camouflage of life's luxuries has been cleverly done by the Germans, but like camouflage in war, it is all sham. There is sham coffee and sham tea. Even the rich-looking pastry in the shop windows is made without fat, and with a little lard mixed with substitutes, so that it has no nourishment.

TO ABOLISH ALL CONSCRIPT ARMIES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Premier Lloyd George, in a statement to Reuters, Limited, last night, on the subject of conscription, said:

"On the eve of this important election, which means so much to the country, I wish to make it clear beyond all doubt that I stand for the abolition of conscript armies in all lands. Without that, the peace conference will be a failure and a sham. These great military machines are responsible for the agony the world has passed through, and it would be a poor ending to any peace conference that allowed them to continue. Any delegate that represents Great Britain at that conference must labor to the end I have stated."

AWARDED D.S.O.



Lt. W. D. Cairns Christie, of St. Lambert, who has been decorated for gallantry before Amiens.

LT. CAIRNS CHRISTIE WAS AWARDED D.S.O.

News has been received that Lieut. W. O. Cairns Christie has been awarded the D.S.O. for gallant services at the battle of Amiens in the month of August.

When his company was held up by machine gun fire, he got a Lewis Gun, and some fifteen men from company headquarters, and led a charge, resulting in the capture of two machine guns and forty prisoners. Again later, he twice cleared machine gun posts capturing as many as seven guns. On Sept. 2, while leading a charge he was fatally wounded and died on Sept. 17 at No. 5 British Red Cross Hospital, France.

Lieut. Christie was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christie of St. Lambert, and grandson of the late Adam Cameron of Westmount.

To Australia.

With the Wounded and the 1914 Men on
Leave Returning Home, Autumn, 1918.

A loving message at Christmastide
Sent round the world to the under-side,
A-sail in the ship that across the foam
Carries the wounded Aussies home;
Who rallied at War's far-thundering call,
When England stood with her back to the wall,
To fight for Freedom that ne'er shall die
So long as on earth the old flag fly.

Oh hearts so loving, eager and bold—
Whose praise hath claim to be writ on the sky
In letters of gold, of fire and gold—
Never shall prouder tale be told
Than how ye fought, as the knights of old,
"Against the heathen in Turkey"
In Flanders, Artois and Picardie."
But above all triumphs that else ye have won,
This is the goodliest deed ye have done,
To have sealed with blood, in a desperate day,
The love-bond that binds us for ever and aye.
Robert Bridges.

* Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, lines 66 and 86.

TREATY MUST INCLUDE FREE SEAS AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SAYS WILSON

President Would Include Germany in League and is Doubtful re Indemnities—Hint United States Otherwise May Try to Rival British Navy

Special Star Cable by Robert J. Bender. Copyright, 1918, by the United Press.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—President Wilson's whole effort will be directed to obtaining a "just and lasting peace."

The American delegation to the peace conference, in carrying out this principle, stands squarely on these fundamental contentions:

First, the league of nations must be a part of the treaty, in order to insure a square deal for all the peoples concerned. The President, lacking support of such a league, would feel that America can participate in the negotiations is hardly worth while.

Second, freedom of the seas must be one of the chief principles established through the league of nations, thus making it unnecessary for America to build a navy big enough to insure her against arbitrary action by any nation.

Third, just claims against Germany for her crimes must be ascertained, and then the possibilities of payment and the methods of collection determined.

Fourth, while the preliminary conferences may be confidential, the final conclusions should be reached publicly.

Fifth, all peace delegations should sit as representatives of the new world, not as masters of any nations. Any other attitude would mean that the consummation of peace would leave hatred which might breed future wars.

WOULD INCLUDE GERMANY IN LEAGUE

The American conferees are understood to favor the inclusion of Germany in the league of nations—but only on probation until it is proved that she can be trusted.

The President will approach the conference with the utmost frankness and by such processes as will not involve any unnecessary antagonism. It is perfectly clear, however, that for him the strategic centers of the whole business are the questions of the league of nations, indemnities, and freedom of the seas.

The first task of the President will be to get acquainted with the Allied Premiers, suggest preliminary lines to procedure, and attempt to clear up any points of difficulty.

There has been some talk of a pre-arranged program having been formulated by Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando at the recent London conference, but it is assumed the understandings reached there were only provisional and for the purpose of supplying a concrete basis for discussion. It is understood, among other things, they concerned the indemnity to be exacted from Germany.

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS STATED.

The President feels strongly that Germany must pay for her crimes, it is known he believes that the right way to collect—a way that would be consistent with high principles—is to determine just claims, then the method and possibilities; not to ascertain what Germany has that can be taken and then parcel it out.

It is known that the President is determined to urge that an agreement for the establishment of the league of nations shall be embodied in the treaty, for the reason that in his belief, the treaty would be valueless were the league left to subsequent conferences.

The President is also known to be convinced there must be a clear de-

claration of the term of "freedom of the seas," which in his view pivots on the league of nations. He does not propose that there shall be any law less freedom of the seas, or exposure of any nation to its enemies, because the league of nations could close the seas for enforcement of international covenants. Judgment is reserved by some Governments on this question but the American delegates expect all doubts to be clarified through discussion.

A decision is also expected to be reached regarding the reduction and apportionment of armaments on both sea and land, making it unnecessary for America to build a vast navy. It is believed that American public opinion, which is expected to favor construction of a navy equal to that of Great Britain if the league of nations is not formed, will play a most important part as a determining factor in the discussions.

President Wilson will point out that he does not demand unqualified freedom of the seas, but that he will endeavor to insist—at no single nation nor group of nations shall be able to restrict this freedom.

Plain speaking is certain in the preliminary conferences next week but the Americans anticipate the most friendly co-operation from the Allied Premiers. The President does not regard himself as master of the situation, though his position is strong because of the Allies' acceptance of most of his fourteen principles and of the expected support of neutrals.

The President is known to feel that the delegates are not sitting as masters of any nation, but as representatives of the new world, to determine the greatest issues of all time. And he believes that any peace which would leave hatreds as the breeding ground for future wars would be a repetition of the Congress of Vienna and a dark spot in history.

ESTIMATE MAJORITY FOR GEORGE OF 193 ABOVE ALL PARTIES

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent Copyright.

20 Cockspur Street, London, Dec. 14. The general election now closing is by common consent the least eventful and the most important in living memory, both judgments being traceable as a last resort to the same cause. Everybody realizes the principal issues concern the foreign policy, hitherto despised and neglected by the British masses. Though all agree upon the importance of the future foreign policy, especially those spheres embracing the suggestions of freedom of the seas, world naval and military disarmament, international law and justice, and a league of nations, few know more about these subjects than they glean from the newspaper captions or the cries of the candidates. A long course of civilisation will be necessary before the masses can give serious and considered judgment on such questions. Meanwhile, we must rely on the falling intuition of the British working man and woman to cast a vote, though they may be unable to explain or defend their action.

Other causes of the decreased interest in the election are the elimination, to a large extent, of the old party divisions, and general uncertainty as to how the new electors will vote; also the conviction that George will secure an enormous majority in the new Parliament an aggregate of all other parties including the Laborites, Sinn Féin-Dillonites, etc.

DOUBTFUL VOTES.

Certainty as to what even a accurate estimate of the result might be is due to doubt as to the enfranchised eight million who will vote, the total electorate being some 21 millions against eight million in 1913.

ent voters are likely to prove little. Fears that a large proportion of soldiers and sailors abroad are proving unfranchised. It is true that practically all the soldiers and sailors entitled to a vote receive voting papers, but disingly few will return them. Estimates place 200 seats as likely to be secured at least 130 will secure the following forecasts from an expert.

on Unionists, 300; Coalition 150; Asquithians, 80; Labor, 150.

dates who claimed to represent labor.

"The Labor Party has been run by an extreme pacifist Bolshevik group," he declared. "It was they who pulled the Labor Party out of the movement at the moment when you needed the help of Labor to reconstruct this country. They pulled them out. Supposing they had had their way—Belgium would be overrun; France would be overrun; Germany would have the whole continent of Europe under her cruel heel; the Channel ports would be under Germany. Supposing the Labor Party should win, they will win with the support of men who do not believe in the doctrines of the proletariat."

WANT NO HEREDITARY CHAMBER.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Glasgow, said the Government believed a second chamber of adequate strength was necessary in any democratic country, but they did not intend it to be a hereditary chamber. They intended to give it the strength which could alone come from direct accessibility to the people.

One of the most interesting election contests is being waged by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, in the Middlesex division, who is standing as an Independent Coalition candidate. She is a college woman, and was formerly Parliamentary Secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies during the war. She organized the Women's Service League, which recruited fifty thousand women. One of her opponents, Colonel Grant Morden, formerly a Canadian, in the course of his speeches has been telling Mrs. Strachey to go home and to mind her children. The electors apparently consider this outworn prejudice, and resent it. Mrs. Strachey retorts with caustic remarks about "Captains of Industry."

A committee of Unionists, Liberals and Laborites who object to Morden, is being kept busy and is offering \$5,000 reward to anybody who can prove that he made any money out of the British Cellulose Company, a war industry whose shares mysteriously jumped from six pence (12 cents) to £14.10s. (\$72.50). Morden says he lost twenty-five thousand pounds in the company, and loaned the company another hundred thousand pounds (\$500,000). There has been a lot of talk about this company, which is being investigated by the

WANTS TO PREVENT ALLIES ADVANCING EAST OF THE RHINE

All Measures Must Be Taken to Achieve This, Declares Berliner Tageblatt—Finnish Government Financed Russian Monarchical Party, it is Said Special Star Cable.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 14.—The Finnish Government is financing the Russian Monarchists, according to a despatch published in the Social Demokraten.

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14.—"All measures must be taken to prevent Foch's armies from marching east of the Rhine," the Berliner Tageblatt declared, supporting the demand for the quick summoning of the Reichstag.

Special Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.—The Allied Governments have separately addressed notes to the Dutch Government regarding the presence of the ex-Kaiser in Holland, according to a Central News despatch from The Hague.

BOLSHEVIKI ARMY ON THE MARCH

PARIS, Dec. 14, via the Havas Agency.—Bolshevik troops, consisting of eleven infantry divisions, and cavalry and artillery, are marching toward Central Europe on a front of nearly 400 miles from the Gulf of Finland to the Dnieper river, according to despatches from Berne. The advance began on Nov. 11, the day the German armistice was signed.

German soldiers, the advices add, are joining the Bolsheviks, who are reported to be destroying everything in their path and capturing material left behind by the Germans in their withdrawal westward.

GERMAN ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14.—The Prussian Government announces officially, according to a despatch from Berlin, that elections to the Constitutional Assembly of Prussia shall be held eight days after the elections for the German constituent assembly.

The German Government has not yet set a definite date for elections for a Constituent or National Assembly. Unofficial reports have said they might be held early in February.

ALLIES TO SEND TROOPS TO RUSSIA

Special Star. Dec. 14.—It is the intention of the western powers to send troops to the western provinces of Russia to take the place of the Russian Allied Governments (Continued on Page 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 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989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

DEC 14 1918

PROMINENT LOCAL SWIMMERS WHO DID THEIR BIT ABROAD
AND AT HOME.

At the top left hand corner is Captain W. H. Abbott, M.C., who was a member of the Championship Water-Polo team. Next to him is Lieutenant Jack Cairns, M.M., and M.C. In the lower right hand corner is Sergeant Fred H. Emo, M.M., who went over with the forty-second and was killed, and in the left hand lower corner is Flight-Captain George R. Hodgson, Air Medal and Air Cross, one of the greatest swimmers in the world and Olympic Champion.



Four Montreal Swimmers who gained decorations in the war.

DEC 14 1918

CANADIAN VICTORS HAIL THE HOMELAND



Soldiers arriving at Halifax on the Olympic Saturday cheering in response to their welcome.
Copyright British Colonial Press.

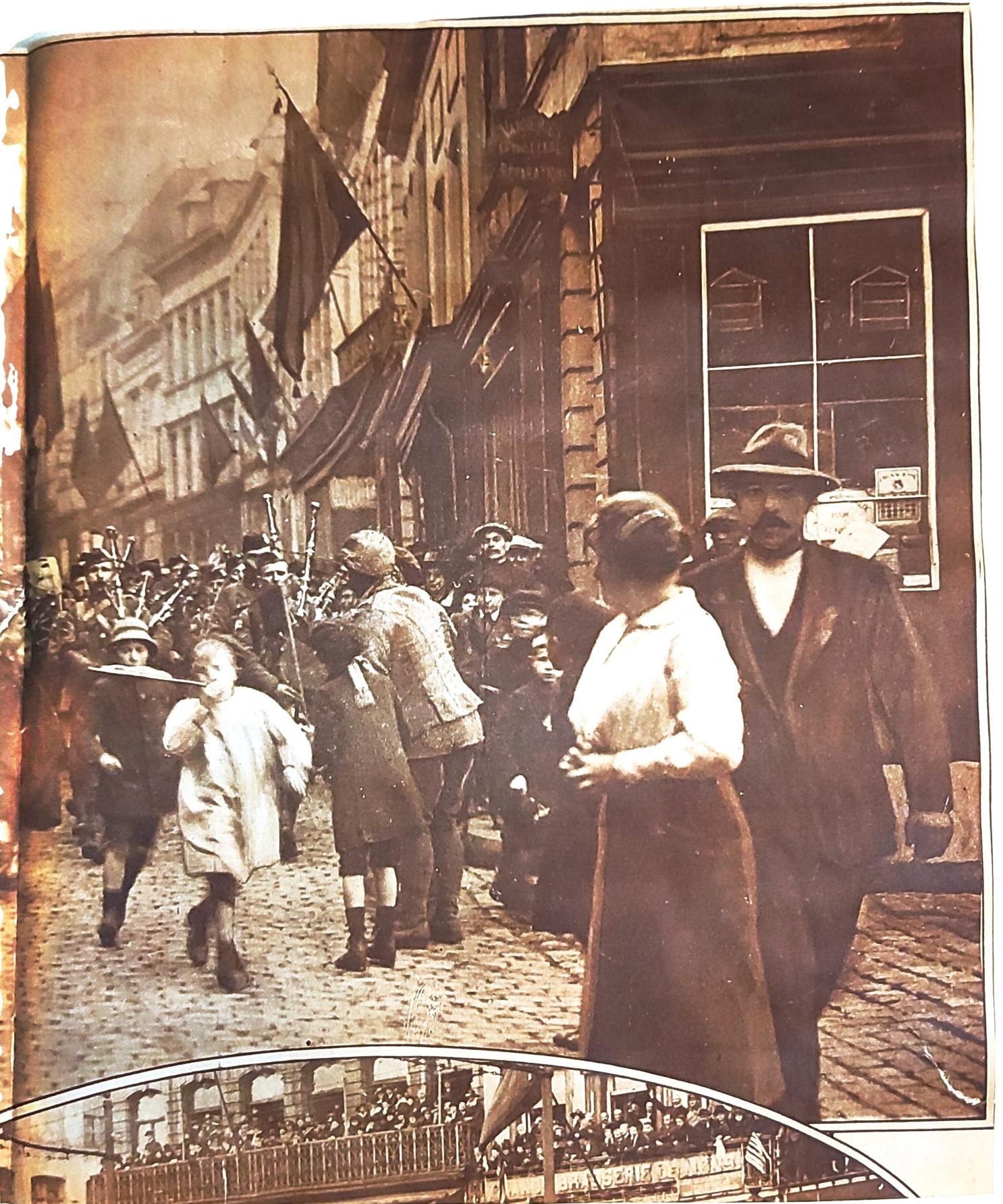
12



CANADIANS MAKING THEIR TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE BELGIAN CITY OF MONS ON NOV. 11, the Day on Which the Armistice Was Signed, Having the Day Before Driven the Germans Out.

DEC 14 1914

12



DEC 16 1918

TO PRESERVE BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY HAS BEEN DETERMINED UPON

Paris Hears Britain, France and Italy are Agreed
on This as on Exaction of Indemnity to Limit,
Retention of Colonies and Punishment of
Guilty

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by The Montreal Star.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The French peace delegates will be announced shortly. Premier Lloyd-George will put off his visit for a week at least. It seemed doubtful whether serious progress can be made on peace questions until next week. The British elections are among the causes which helped to make delay advisable, but there are others of wider interest.

The mystic ambiguity of the phrase "Freedom of the Seas" concerns the French masses little directly, but educated opinion, which is anxiously awaiting some authoritative illumination of the American attitude and policy on the question of sea-power, is following the development of this question in the press and on platforms with very close attention, for to no Frenchman would any peace be welcome which did not perpetuate the friendship between all the Allies, particularly between France, Britain and the United States.

TRIPLICATE AGREEMENT FEATURES

Special Cable by James Tuohy to the New York Evening World and The Montreal Star. Copyright.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—At the informal meeting, which will precede the Peace Conference proper, it is expected that the conferees will decide the order in which the topics arising out of the peace settlement will be taken up. The first most likely will be the question of open or secret diplomacy at the conference, which must be decided one way or the other before the proceedings begin.

The present position, according to British authority, is that the censorship is to be retained for all news of the conference to be published in France, Great Britain or Italy, while freedom of the press will be restored in America.

It is interesting, perhaps significant to hear that in the opinion of the diplomatic circles the recent tripartite agreements arrived at in London on the occasion of the visit of Premier Clemenceau of France and Premier Orlando of Italy, as regarded as calculated to shorten the actual conference substantially. What those agreements are will be disclosed to President Wilson perhaps at pending informal meetings with the Entente statesmen.

There is unquestionably a widespread belief here that the President is likely to seek economic and other punishment for Germany that will be far too lenient for the taste of

the governing classes in the Entente countries.

The tripartite understanding reached in London is believed to embody these three positive points.

The punishment of the Kaiser and other evildoers, both German and Turkish.

The exaction of an indemnity up to Germany's fullest capacity to pay without being economically paralyzed in the effort.

No return of any of Germany's colonies under any conditions.

It will be remembered that Premier Lloyd George said that the future of Germany's colonies would be finally decided at the peace conference. This, of course, may still be true in form, even though the question already has been prejudged in reality.

Then the agreement is said to embrace one negative point—the preservation of British naval supremacy as now existing.

It is quite remarkable how unanimous is the belief in the Entente countries that the President has been forestalled in this regard and that he is "up against it" in relation to some of his fourteen points.

The outlook for the conference, therefore, is exceedingly interesting from an international standpoint, and the progress of the immediate pourparlers will be followed with the most profound attention, as possibly giving an accurate clue to the whole tendency of the negotiations.

WILSON IS MADE CITIZEN OF PARIS BY THE COUNCIL

Says U.S.A. Has Established
Fellowship with Liberty-Loving Nations

DEEPLY TOUCHED BY
FRANCE'S SUFFERINGS

Welcome to Paris One of
Unique and Inspiring
Experiences of Life

Special Star Cable, by Robert J. Bender, of the United Press.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—President Wilson motored this morning to Versailles, where the peace treaty will be signed. He briefly inspected the palace and park.

President Poincare and his wife with a cavalry escort, conducted President and Mrs. Wilson to the Hotel de Ville for the official reception. Tremendous throngs cheered them along the route.

Following the ceremonies making Mr. Wilson a citizen of Paris, he was presented with a scroll, declaring his citizenship. The President of the Council, on behalf of the city, then presented Mrs. Wilson with a brooch composed of an olive branch encrusted with diamonds, superimposed on which were six white enameled peace doves.

President Wilson, in his speech of thanks, said:

"Your greeting has raised many emotions within me. It is with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States, for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the peoples of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of these sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the war because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated. "I beg that you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated us in space, we were not in effect eye-witnesses of the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know what they were, not only that, but we know what they signified, and our hearts were touched to the quick by them, our imaginations filled with the whole picture of what France and Belgium in particular, had experienced.

WHY U. S. ENTERED WAR.

"When the United States entered the war, therefore, they entered not only because they were wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but also because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to the practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles."

our resolutions was formed because we knew how profoundly great principles of right were affected, but our hearts moved also with our resolutions.

"You have been exceedingly generous in what you have been gracious enough to say about me, generous far beyond my personal deserts. But you have interpreted with real insight the motives and resolution of the people of the United States. Whatever influence I exercise, whatever authority I speak with, I derive from them. I know what they have thought, I know what they have desired, and when I have spoken what I know was in their minds, it has been delightful to see how the consciences and purposes of free men everywhere respond.

"We have merely established our right to the full ownership of these people here and throughout the world who reverence the right to genuine liberty and justice.

"You have made me feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome, but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the utmost the intimate community of thought and ideas which characterizes your people and the great nation which I have the honor for the time to represent.

"Your welcome to Paris I shall always remember as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life, and while I feel that you are honoring the people of the United States in my person, I shall nevertheless, carry away with me a very keen personal gratification in looking back upon these memorable days. Permit me to thank you from a full heart."

Has Weapon That Could Destroy the Human Race

London Times-Public Ledger
Cable. Copyright by
Montreal Star.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—

Recent rumors that the War Office has been for some time in possession of a new engine of destruction, more deadly than anything yet known and calculated to make war impossible, if its nature is disclosed and its effectiveness proved, was confirmed by Brigadier-General Seely, an ex-Minister, in an election speech. Referring to the conscription controversy, he said:

"If the nations of the world don't end the war, modern science, mechanical and chemical, will destroy civilization and probably the whole human race. I have special reasons for knowing this, and it is known to the Prime Minister as well."

DEC 17 1918

HOME WITH VICTORY



The Olympic, which has ferried across scores of thousands of soldiers safely over the Atlantic, arriving at Halifax Saturday with 5,000 Canadians home from the war.

GERMAN INDEPENDENTS VOTE FOR CALLING OF A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Result of General Assembly Ballot is a Blow to
Spartacus Group—Denmark Withdraws Her
Legation from Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Defeat of Russian Bolshevik forces with a loss of 1,100 prisoners and twenty cannon by the Don Cossacks in the Vorowesj region was reported in a despatch today to the State Department.

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17.—Denmark has withdraw its legation from Petrograd.

Norway and Sweden withdrew their Ministers last week. The only country now represented at the Bolshevik seat of government is Argentina.

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.B.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

DEC 18 1918

STAR CABLE.
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17.—The general assembly of Independent Socialists, meeting in Berlin, voted, by a great majority, in favor of calling a National Assembly, according to dispatches received here today.

The Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende, of Copenhagen, says this is a great defeat for the Spartacus group.

REPORT REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—A revolution has broken out in Bulgaria, according to information received by the Lokal Anzeiger from Bulgaria by way of Hungary.

Special Star Cable.

BERNE, Dec. 17.—The Polish Government has called for mobilization the classes from 1883 to 1909. They total 1,500,000 men.

Special Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—Czech forces have occupied Karlsbad, it was reported here today.

Karlsbad, situated near Prague, in Bohemia, is one of the most famous watering-places in Europe.

has been interned by the Hungarian Government, according to the Az Est, of Budapest. The Hungarian Government is reported to have informed the German leader that his internment was demanded by the Allies. Other despatches received from Hungary say that the Rumanians have disarmed and interned the rearguard of Field-Marshal von Mackensen's forces.

POLAND ORDERS GERMANS OUT

Special Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—Polish authorities have ordered the German Legation to return to Berlin, charging the Germans encouraged the Bolsheviks.

LIBKNECHT IS BARRED.

AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS



Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, Commander of the 24th Battalion, given highest decoration in the Empire.

CLARK-KENNEDY OF MONTREAL IS AWARDED V. C.

Highlander and 24th Commander
Won 3 Decorations on Field

FEARED KILLED AT YPRES

List of Five Other Winners,
Bringing Canada's Total
To 55 in Present War

Canadian Associated Press

London, December 16.—Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, of Montreal, and five other Canadians, have been awarded the Victoria Cross, bringing the number of Canadian winners in the present war to 55.

Lieut.-Col. William H. Clark-Kennedy, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, recently commanding officer of the 24th Battalion in France, who was severely wounded during the last drive against the Huns, was awarded the Cross for conspicuous valor displayed during that action, the official announcement of which has just been gazetted.

Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy not only has served with great distinction during the present war, but has a record of excellent service in the South African War. A company commander in the 5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada at the outbreak of the war, he went overseas with the 13th Battalion in the first contingent as a captain and was first mentioned in despatches following the gas attack on the Canadians in April, 1915, when for some time it was feared he had been killed.

Shortly afterwards he was promoted to a majority and appointed Brigade-Major of the 5th Brigade, Second Division, in which capacity he served until a few months ago. On the transfer of Lt.-Col. F. C. Ritchie, M.C., to England, Major Clark-Kennedy was promoted lieutenant-colonel and given command of the 24th Battalion, and when he was wounded a couple of months ago, Lt.-Col. Ritchie returned to France to assume his old command. All three of his decorations have been won by Lt.-Col. Kennedy in the present war, and he has several times been mentioned in despatches.

In the South African war he served with the Imperial forces, coming to Canada a year or two later as secretary of the Standard Life Assurance Company, of which company he had been London representative. About ten years ago he went to South Africa to represent the same company there, but as the climate did not agree with him he returned to Canada to become assistant manager of the firm in Montreal.

Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy was born in Scotland in 1880. While training with his battalion at Valcartier in September, 1914, he married Miss Kate Reford, daughter of the late Robert Reford.

At the famous ball of the St. An-

LATEST INTERPRETATION
OF WILSONIAN FORMULA
RE SEAS MORE MODERATE

Correspondent Says President Wants Guarantees Britain Will Not Build for Sale of Building—Foch Has Conference With Wilson

Discipline and Behavior of Canadians Refutation of Enemy Calumnious Statements

During their occupation of Mons and the other parts of Belgium, the Germans tried hard to impress on Belgian inhabitants that the town was little short of an ally of the Canadian purpose, for the British to admit now that they have illusions about the British army

...the British
...and the people of
...now that they have
...about the British army

Special Star Cable.
PARIS, Dec. 18.—"I not only favor the league of nations, but I believe formation of such a league is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of peace," President Wilson declared today.

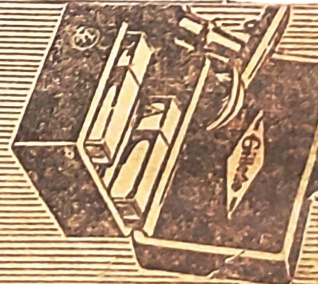
"It is entirely false," the President said. "I am, as everyone knows, not only in favor of the league of nations, but I believe formation of such a league is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of peace. But in a particular plan of the league to enforce peace was never directly or indirectly endorsed by me."

Special Star Wireless.
LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Daily Express, in an editorial, says that the methods of sea warfare in the interests of an old Republican doctrine of *la guerre sans pitié* (war without pity) are to be in accordance with the principles of the Geneva Convention.

GRANTS TO HOSPITALS.

students to fly. Some time ago the Department received a fast scouting plane from the R.A.F., and yesterday two more machines were sent in by the R.A.F., and were stored in the foyer of Convocation Hall.

to accord to Ireland the same right of self determination as has been promised to other small nations of Europe.



17



denburg" on the way to surrender to the British fleet. She is 28,000 tons. Her first excursion into the North Sea was to haul down
Scottish port.—British Official Naval Photo. Copyright.

New Military Secretary at Edmonton, Alta.

CAPT. THE REV. J. COMYN-CHING is the new military secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Edmonton. He succeeds Capt. J. P. Gerrie, now on similar work on the transports.

Capt. Comyn-Ching has been on overseas service, having left Victoria, B.C., in June, 1916, as Chaplain of the 11th C.M.R. He was transferred later to the 46th Battalion of Saskatchewan on the battle line and saw active service at Vimy, Lens and Passchendaele, in 1917.

Capt. Comyn-Ching has the requisite qualities for the work which he is about to undertake as military secretary in supervising the well-being of returned soldiers in the Edmonton district, and it was in recognition of the very important character of his duties and the great help which he could be to the returned men in his capacity of chaplain that the Dean of Columbia released him from his engagement as a member of the cathedral staff, at Christ Church and Oak Bay parishes in British Columbia.

The *Victoria Colonist* of July 17th referred to Mr. Comyn-Ching in eulogistic language, describing him as an eloquent preacher and possessed of earnestness, energy, sympathy and magnetic personality.

Previous to going overseas he had a charge in Vernon, B.C., and since going to Victoria about two months ago had been filling at St. Mary's, Oak Bay, pending the return from overseas of Colonel the Reverend G. H. Andrews. At one time Capt. Comyn-Ching was a member of the North-West Mounted Police, and was located in Dawson City. He has been in the west for twenty-three years. He will make his home at 10725 80th avenue.

"We extend a hearty welcome to the new 'Padre,' and wish him every success in his new field of labor," says the *Western Veteran*. "We regard the appointment as most appropriate, for the man who hopes to do successful work among the returned men must himself have shared their common hardships and dangers in the fields of France and Flanders. The spirit of brotherhood born in the front line is unknown even to the most sympathetic admirers of the 'Khaki Boys' who have never faced war's inferno."

In a message to the readers of the *Western Veteran*, Capt. Comyn-Ching writes:—

"The editor of this magazine has most generously offered me the privilege of writing a few words to my Comrades of the G.W.V.A., a



CAPT. J. COMYN-CHING.

privilege which I very greatly appreciate, but which also carries with it no small responsibility. May I first of all express my sincere sense of satisfaction and pleasure in being called to undertake the interesting and important work of military secretary of the Y.M.C.A. which will, I am sure, bring me into close touch with the men who have returned from overseas, affording me many opportunities of service among men. Since my arrival in this beautiful city of Edmonton I have been deeply impressed by the splendid spirit of unity and earnestness which permeates the G.W.V.A. here and which is exemplified in every individual member of the Association. This is undoubtedly as it should be, and I am keenly looking forward to many occasions when I may have the privilege of identifying myself with your great work involving such absolutely limitless opportunities of service in the cause of citizenship in all its phases. This is only to be a short message, and so I must conclude with expressing the hope that as military representative of the 'Y' I may be able to serve you in many ways, and that the close co-operation between these two great organizations which has already become so strongly established in this city may always continue.

"J. M. COMYN-CHING."

MARCHING TO THE RHINE



Belgium, France and Alsace-Lorraine are being evacuated by the Germans and the Allies are steadily, if slowly, pressing on towards the Rhine. In the sector marked 1 the Belgians are taking back their own country; in 2, the British (and this includes Canadians) are advancing toward Cologne; in 3, the Americans have occupied Luxembourg; and in 4, the French have already occupied Strassburg and the greater part of the 'stolen provinces.' When the Rhine is reached the British army of occupation will stand along the Rhine with a spearhead thrown across the river at Cologne and spreading like a fan on a 30 kilometer circle. At Coblenz the Americans will occupy a similar position and at Mainz, still further up the river, the French will hold the third great highway into the heart of Germany. Thus three main roads to Berlin itself, held by a strong, fully equipped army, ready to sweep forward at a moment's notice, will constitute a threat against which there can be no organized resistance. All of Germany will stand at the mercy of the occupying forces.

One True Prophet

So far the best prophecy in connection with the war appears to be that made by Admiral Sims, of the United States navy. In December, 1910, when only a commander, at a Lord Mayor's dinner in London, he said: "If the time ever comes when the British Empire is seriously menaced by an external enemy, it is my opinion that you may count upon every man, every dollar, every drop of blood of your kindred across the sea." Such an out and out pro-English statement staggered Washington. "I direct that a public reprimand be given to Commander Sims," wrote President Taft to the Secretary of the Navy. "His offence has been so conspicuous that the action of the Department in reproving it should be equally so." The reprimand was administered. To-day Sims, honored by the whole world, is a full admiral, despite the opinion he once expressed in public. Secretary Daniels said recently at Springfield, Mass. "Time has demonstrated one thing, and that is that Admiral Sims was a true prophet." In this connection it is interesting to note that Admiral Sims is a Canadian by birth. He was born at Port Hope, Ontario, on October 15th, 1858.

FIRST PICTURE OF MARSHAL FOCH RECEIVING GERMAN ARMISTICE ENVOYS



So far as can be learned no photographs were taken of this historic event. This is a reproduction of a drawing made by an official French artist. Those shown in the picture are: Allies' delegates, (1) Marshal Foch, (2) Admiral Wemyss, (3) American delegate, probably General Rhodes; (4) General Weygand. Germany's delegates: (5) Mathias Erzberger, (6) General von Gundell, (7) General von Winterfeld, (8) Count Oberndorff.

DEC 19 1918

REEDING OF SOUTH BANK OF SCHELDT BY HOLLAND TO BELGIUM IS ADVOCATED

Prominent French Critic Says Belgium Must Have Proper Boundaries—President Wilson in Conference with Premier Clemenceau Today—King of Italy in Paris

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—“The lessons of the war must not be lost,” says the *Matin*, in an editorial today signed by Major de Civrieux, its military critic. “Belgium must be free with solid military frontiers. Present artificial boundaries can no longer be maintained.”

The writer advocates that part of Dutch Zealand and the south bank of the Scheldt become an integral part of Belgium. He declares also that Maastricht and the surrounding pocket of Dutch territory should be restored to Belgium.

“If compensation is necessary,” he adds, “Holland can look for it in the country touching the Rhine or the neighboring river Ems.”

Special Star Cable by United Press.

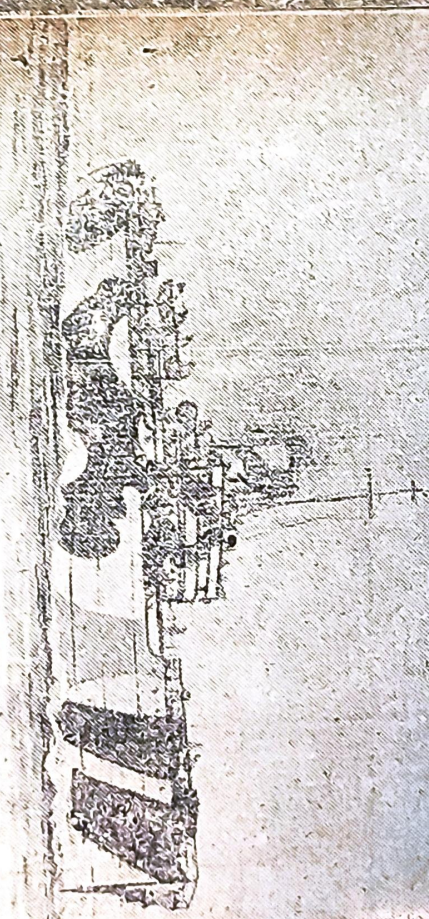
PARIS, Dec. 19.—President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau began an important conference at the Murat Palace this morning. It is believed a closer understanding between France and the United States regarding details of the peace pact will be reached.

At the conclusion of the conference, the President returned Marshal Foch's call.

TWO OF THE FAMOUS "MYSTERY SHIPS" OF THE WAR-TIME BRITISH NAVY



This is a sketch made from life of one of the P-boats—No. P-275—sketched as she lay off Dover. These remarkable boats, which accounted for many submarines, are very fast craft equipped with Diesel engines, capable of a speed of about 40 knots an hour. They carried a small gun forward, but their principal armament consisted of depth bombs, which were used in great numbers on the other end.



These are two of the famous U-boats made up to represent an ordinary cargo boat. They floated along in the Atlantic at a speed of 8 or 9 knots to decoy the submarines. In action, this boat could develop a speed of about 30 knots and on her forward deck, amidships and aft she carried a concealed gun, which could be brought to bear in an instant as soon as the submarine came within reach.



Marching past General Horne, the Army Commander.

To Marshal Foch.

Magnificent, the hearts of humankind
Exult in joy of this immortal hour
That makes us witness of the awful power
Unleashed of liberty; but deeper-shrined
Than joy our wonder is, that out of blind
Turmoil of peoples, and the twilight glower
Of imminent chaos—pure as Giotto's tower
Poised in the tempest—soars victorious Mind.
Focus of freedom—Foch! Your mind has made
Reason—religion's theme, intelligence—
An anthem rising from the blood-dark sod,
Your brow—a temple where the world has prayed,
Your brain—of myriad souls the single lens;
A burning-glass, held in the hand of God.

Percy MacKay

IT WAS NEWS TO HER

To have lived through the great war and not to know that it was going on is the most unusual record of Mrs. Bertha Spandau, eighty-nine years old, German by birth and living in New York. Her age kept her son from telling her about the horrors of the invasion of Belgium and of the sinking of the Lusitania. He didn't wish her to worry and fret.

But the day of the peace demonstration made it impossible to keep silent. The old lady heard the whistles blowing and the crowds cheering and she demanded to know what it was all about. When they told her she raised her hands in a gesture of impression and said:—

"Oh, if only I could get these two hands on that Kaiser!"

The interesting part of it is that Mrs. Spandau's husband, nearly sixty years ago, was a German soldier.

WHEN FOCH WAS FIRED

Speaking in London the other day Premier Clemenceau of France referred to Marshal Foch, and said:

I saw Marshal Foch one day when, suddenly and without any reason, he had been thanked and placed on the unemployment list. It was a day I shall never forget, when he came to me and said: 'See what has come to me:—

He did me the honor to ask my advice, I said to him, "Go home. No recriminations. Said nothing, and before many weeks are passed you will be wanted." He had no need of my advice. Perhaps he had already guessed what it would be. His conscience would have suffered to prevent him running the risk of adding quarrels to the great national crisis through which the country was passing at that sad hour.

"He went home without a word of recrimination, and I believe that not a fortnight had passed before he was Chief of Staff of the French Army. We had seen him on the Yser, we had seen him in the St. Gond marches, and we can only say by the single effort of that valiant soldier the enemy was stopped, and his soldiers, who were not all French soldiers, were constrained when they appeared to hesitate to march to the attack.

"It was in these circumstances that he spoke those splendid words, when they came and told him, 'General, we cannot hold on.'—'I cannot hold on. Well, then, I attack.' He attacked, and conquered."

DEC 20 1918

FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS ST

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20. — All the leading officials of the German Foreign Office are on strike as the result of the Government's acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Solf as Foreign Minister, according to the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette. None

the officials has a
the past several d
one reported himse
since the routine w
Office is piling up
body to look after it

The Soldier Whom Britain Unites To Honor To-Day



FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

When the Field Marshal reached Dover yesterday, accompanied by Generals Plumer, Rawlinson, Birdwood, Byng and Horne, the people turned out en masse in honor of the Army's great leaders. But it was London that revealed the enthusiasm of the Empire for the nation's military chieftain.

At the station Field Marshal Haig and his party were welcomed by the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Lloyd George, the Secretary for War, and all the leading men of the city.

Amid the resounding cheers of thousands of eager citizens of London the royal equerries led the Field Marshal to a royal carriage and between lines of cheering thousands he was driven to Buckingham Palace to receive in person the thanks of His Majesty King George for the heroic part he had played on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

It is expected that the Field Marshal will be elevated to an earldom by dukedom and a large money grant as a token of the appreciation of a grateful

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Nearly one hundred persons were killed in the street fighting which began in Berlin on Tuesday morning, according to the telegraphic reports from the German border, transmitted to the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The Republican Guards tried several times to take the royal stables and the headquarters of the revolting sailors, but were repulsed.

The Alexander and Franze regiments have openly joined the revolting sailors in Berlin, and it is predicted in advices sent from Berlin late Christmas night that nearly the entire Berlin garrison will support them, leaving the Government without troops.

The advices add that large numbers of sailors are reported to be coming from Kiel to join their comrades in Berlin.

A Hymn of Peace.

Our enemies have fallen and the sword
Of lust and tyranny is beaten down.
Joyful, the nations shout with one accord
And eager hands entwine the victor's crown.
Lord, grant that in this hour we may be still
In everything obedient to Thy will.

The night was long and dark, and hard the way
But ever to the distant goal we pressed.
Weary and faint, sore stricken in the fray,
But never yet by craven fears distressed.
We kept our living faith, undimmed and bright,
In Thee, our glorious captain in the fight.

Thou gavest us one heart, one mind, one soul
To battle nobly in a noble cause,
To keep the very heart of freedom whole
And still uphold the high and sacred laws
Of justice and of right on many a field,
Trusting in Thee Who wert our sword and shield.

Grant us today, a spirit calm and strong
That in our hour of victory we may claim,
Who spend our dearest blood to right the wrong,
A triumph over every selfish aim.
Lord God of Hosts, that bidst the conflict cease,
Grant us that we be worthy of Thy peace!

Touchstone in London Daily Mail.

RAN GAUNTLET IN DARDANELLES

British Sub E-14 Fought To Last Against Unequal Odds

London, December 25.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's, Ltd.)—The finest of all tales of the achievements of British submarines in war time is now completed by the official story of the sinking of the famous submarine E-14 off the Dardanelles early in 1918, with the loss of her commander, Lieut.-Commander Geoffrey White, and all except seven of the crew.

The E-14 left Mudros on the evening of January 27 and proceeded up the Dardanelles to search for the Goeben. After diving under submarine nets, she found that the Goeben, which the enemy had moved a few hours previously, had gone, so Commander White turned back, keeping a sharp lookout for enemy craft.

A torpedo was fired at a ship which, it transpired, carried the Goeben's ammunition, causing a heavy explosion which extinguished the submarine's lights and sprang the fore-hatch. Leaking badly, the submarine rose to within fifteen feet of the surface. Land forts immediately opened a heavy fire, but did not hit her. The E-14 submerged to one hundred feet and continued on her course, but became unsteady and kept diving, so she was brought to the surface. She could no longer be relied on for water, and she was ordered to be sunk.

These racial questions, he said, could not be solved on the basis of Germany's surrender. "Fifteen points" as laid down for important than President Wilson's 14 or of population questions were more important, said Mr. Ozaki, the racial question should be solved by Japan's trying to obtain an outlet by nature.

IRISH-AMERICANS ARE PETITIONING WILSON TO TACKLE IRISH NUT

American Catholics, Including Several Bishops, Want President to Interest Himself in Question—Wilson is Opposed to Sinking German Navy

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—President Wilson is in receipt of numerous petitions from American Catholics, both clerical and lay, including several bishops, directing his attention to the Irish question and expressing the hope that he endeavor to aid in its solution.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—It is expected that the whole of Friday, the day following President Wilson's arrival in England, will be devoted to the discussion by the President with the British War Cabinet of the terms proposed by Great Britain at the Inter-Allied Conference preceding the Peace Congress.

The Cabinet, it is said, will be able to finish by tomorrow night the task of framing the terms, and the final draft should be ready by Christmas Day.

WOULD SINK NO WARSHIPS

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—It may be stated authoritatively that President Wilson will oppose in the most direct fashion proposals from any source to sink the warships surrendered by Germany under the terms of the armistice.

Since word came from Paris that American delegates to the peace conference intended to advocate destruction of the enemy vessels to avoid contention over the distribution, the subject has been discussed with much interest among naval officers here. Some people have found reasons for supporting such a course, particularly in view of the difficulty of incorporating into other naval craft of German construction. Official despatches have indicated nothing about the attitude of the President until today, when it was learned that he viewed the plan altogether undesirable.

Special Star Cable.
PARIS, Dec. 23.—"It is true that the American commission has declined to advocate sinking the German warships," was the question put to the American Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing today.
"No," he replied. "We haven't decided anything. The proposition has not even been discussed."

LLOYD GEORGE SURE BRITAIN AND AMERICA WILL SEE EYE TO EYE

Star's Correspondent Makes Assertion After Conversation with British Prime Minister—Latter Fully Appreciates Presence There of Canadian and Other Overseas Ministers.

Special Cable to Montreal Star, Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Evening Standard said last night: "From an American diplomatic source I learn there is no reason to fear there will be any serious difficulty between President Wilson and Allies on the application of his principles at the peace table. Mr. Wilson, on the questions of reparation and the freedom of the seas, has changed his standpoint considerably since he laid down his original policy, and the result of the Congressional election and the subsequent Republican statement of policy have not been without effect on his mind."

"There is, in fact, in American diplomatic circles, a growing conviction that the alleged differences regarding such vital questions as a league of nations and freedom of the seas are more imaginary than real, and that before the President returns to Washington, a complete understanding will have been reached."

LLOYD GEORGE SEES NO OBSTACLES

TO BURN PARIS

In a Munich Journal it is stated that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria last spring insisted that Germany ought to sue for peace because the situation was then favorable and postponement might be dangerous.

So deeply angered was General Ludendorff that he broke off Prince Rupprecht's offensive.

Later on, the Journal says, it was resolved to destroy Paris. At General Headquarters were a number of incendiary shells of a new pattern.

It was intended that aeroplanes should drop them over Paris, and it was reckoned that in this way at least a fourth part of Paris would be destroyed by fire.

But Prince Rupprecht offered energetic resistance, and succeeded in hindering the execution of such a desperate attempt.

IMPERIAL LUGGAGE

The Kaiserin seems to have been more fortunate than some queens in the matter of luggage in her flight to Holland, since her luggage, though described as rather shabby, was apparently plentiful. As a rule escaping queens have been badly provided. When Charles X. and his entourage were turned out of France, one went down to see them remarked that they had nothing in the way of "finishings," though they had more. Louis Philippe and his Queen, crossing the Channel as Mr. and Mrs. Smith were ill-provided, and there is the story of the ex-Empress Eugenie, whose message to a friend when she fled from England was "Come to me; I have nothing; not even a handkerchief." London Chronicle.

DEC 21 1918

Special Star Cable from our own Correspondent. Copyright. The Montreal Star Office, 20 Cockspur St., London.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—I have had the privilege of fifteen minutes' conversation with Premier Lloyd George. Resent with thought as he is, with multitudinous cares, I never saw a public man in finer fettle, more cheery, or more confident of his own and the Empire's future.

British Prime Ministers do not want newspaper interviews, but it is no breach of confidence to say that Lloyd George appreciates to the full the enormous advantage of the presence here of Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues, and to make sure that Canada is with the homeland as a cordial partner in the new and grave tasks to be undertaken by the free nations of the world. It would have been almost impossible to have avoided delay and friction without the day to day personal intercourse which is now taking place between the Canadian and British ministers.

No one hails with greater pleasure than Lloyd George President Wilson's arrival in London next week. There is not a scintilla of evidence of any strain in the complete friendliness between Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, nor of the expectation of any unremovable difficulty of presenting a united front as the Peace Conference, even on such complex matters as real freedom of the seas and guarantees for the future peace of the world.

Every thinking Englishman, like every thinking Canadian now here, regards the new and intimate understanding between the United States and the autonomous nations of the British Empire as the greatest of all blessings arising from the war. With that assured, all else that we wish will follow for the betterment of humanity as a sequel to the present suffering and endurance.

RUSSIA THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

The most pressing difficulty is Russia, and President Wilson is right in insisting that it will prove the acid test of the Peace Conference, and of its power to grasp the realities of the present world situation without shirking. It is quite obvious that a Russia in anarchy, a Russia without stable government with which other governments can deal, and which can be depended on as a party to divisions at the Peace Conference, must be fatal to the hopes of a lasting settlement in Europe and Asia. The best hopes of European stability and the world's peace may easily be wrecked if any revolutionary peasant army remains in Russia under the clever military adventurers, to lead a crusade against Germany and the West generally.

England is governed by the common sense of the English people, but Germany and other central countries might drift into Bolshevism, or be induced by reaction against Bolshevism into a return to militarism.

President Wilson sees this clearly. So do the British ministers. Hence his desire to see a league of nations begun here and now as guardians of world order, and on lines agreed between the nations of the British Empire and the United States and their associated nations before the Peace Conference.

the ballot boxes remain securely sealed. No one seems to doubt that Lloyd George and the Coalition have won an emphatic victory. High authorities speak of a majority of from 150 to 200 in the new House. Labor hopes for 100 to 120 members, specially from the industrial North. The Asquith Liberals seem to have had a bad time.

Before every other question, the electors, especially the new women electors, put the demand for stern executive justice for the Kaiser and all proved German criminals, and also that Germany must pay full indemnities for the wanton human and material wreckage which she brought upon a peaceful world. It is clear, also, that the English people will have no more enemy alien poison in business or political life. They have done with Germany, at all events until Germany shows repentance, of which as yet there is no sign, and until ample reparation has been made, so far as reparation is possible for such heinous crimes against humanity.

For the rest it may be said generally that the British people are fast ripening for leadership by a central national party combining the best elements of Unionism, Liberalism and Labor. What Lloyd George has called old vested prejudices and rival party factions are discredited in the face of the grave problems accentuated by the war, which England can only solve if the best men and women of all parties are at the head.

A POPULAR MEASURE.

Next to giving the fighting man his final and real chance to win the war, the Coalition Government's most popular measure has been the creation of permanent trade councils in each leading industry, where masters and men meet at a round table in continuous and friendly discussion of difficulties of wages and hours, the fuller use of labor-saving machinery, foreign competition, and all other relevant matters from which strikes and persistent ill-feeling have hitherto arisen between Capital and Labor. The difficulties are enormous, but these joint councils are already at work in nineteen of the foremost industries, with promising results. By putting aside sectional differences and working all together, England has done her full part in winning the war, and she can only win peace and prosperity by the continued national unity of the best elements in all parties, leaving opposition to anti-Coalition and extremist fragments in Unionism, Liberalism and Labor.

One word may be added on a question of special Canadian interest. How has prohibition stood in this election? It had little, if any showing. The electorate, generally speaking, seems to realize the enormous strides temperance has made, and the personal self-restraint during the war under the control of hours, and the encouragement of the better class licensed houses where accommodation is good, and good food and non-intoxicants are obtainable.

In Scotland, the local Veto Act completes its probation of eight years and comes into force in 1920.

In practically only two English constituencies was prohibition made an issue. The prohibitionists are not sanguine there. Temperance

HUMOR IN THE WAR

(Ned Brace in the Birmingham Age-Herald.)

The humor of the American Army is largely supplied by the negro troops. Up at the American front story after story was told about them by the old newspaper men in the service.

There was the story of the negro troops coming across the Atlantic in a transport. A submarine was sighted. The six sharp blasts from the whistle shrilled out and the order was given to the colored troops to fall in on the deck. The negroes stood in line at attention, waiting, silent and scared, while the passengers gathered in the saloon. Then the silence was broken by one big black man in the rear rank who, in a small quavering voice, asked "Does any nigger here want to buy a gold watch and chain?"

Then there was the story of the crap shooting negro in the artillery regiment, whose job it was to feed shells to the big gun. Each time he drove the shell into the breech and the gun boomed, he jumped high in the air, and with a characteristic crap-shooting crack of the fingers, shouted, "Count your men, Mr. Kaiser, count your men." Then as another shell was driven home and the gun fired, another jump, another shout of "Count 'em again Mr. Kaiser, count 'em again."

There is the story also, of the Mississippi draft of cotton plantation negroes, brought up from camp by rail to Newport News, and loaded on board the transport after dark. Next morning, when the troops woke up, the ship was well out to sea, and there was not a sign of land to be seen. One negro soldier, who had never seen or heard of the ocean, leaned against the rail and looked awesomely at the vast stretch of water. "Oh, Lawd," he ejaculated, "de levee am bust."

A few days out, when the boat began to toss and the waves became mountainous and menacing, a seasick negro soldier looked up to the sky from where he lay on the wet deck, miserable and terrified, and groaned: "Oh, Lawd, please make dat ocean come to attention."

A negro soldier in the trenches showed up with a new pair of shoes.

"Where did you get dem shoes, nigger?" asked his mate.

"I gotten dese shoes from a boche," was the reply.

Soon after this the first negro disappeared. He was gone about four hours, but when he reappeared he, too, had a new pair of shoes.

"What kep you so long, nigger?" asked his friend.

"I had to kill twenty of dem boches befo' I got a pair to fit me," he answered.

A captain said to a company of negroes, "Now I want you fellows to learn this game thoroughly. Suppose our company is holding the line here and the boche makes a direct charge at us across this field, what would you boys do?"

"Well, captain," came from one member of the company, "we sho would spread the news over France."

On one transport going over, one negro trooper said to another, a very seasick boy, "Look out dere and see dat sail boat."

"Don't you call me for no sail boat, nigger," came from the sick fellow lying with his head on his arms, "don't you call me at all unless you see a tree."

LA CORONA HOTEL



DEC 21 1918

BERLIN REBELS HOIST WHITE FLAG: BOLSHEVIK REVOLT IS STAMPED OUT

Mutinous Sailors Seized Royal Palace and Withstood Siege—Savage Fighting—Nearly 100 Killed and Many Wounded — Government Wins

Special Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—General von der Marcken, leader of the monarchist conspiracy exposed by the German Government, has been dismissed by the German War Minister, a Berlin dispatch stated today.

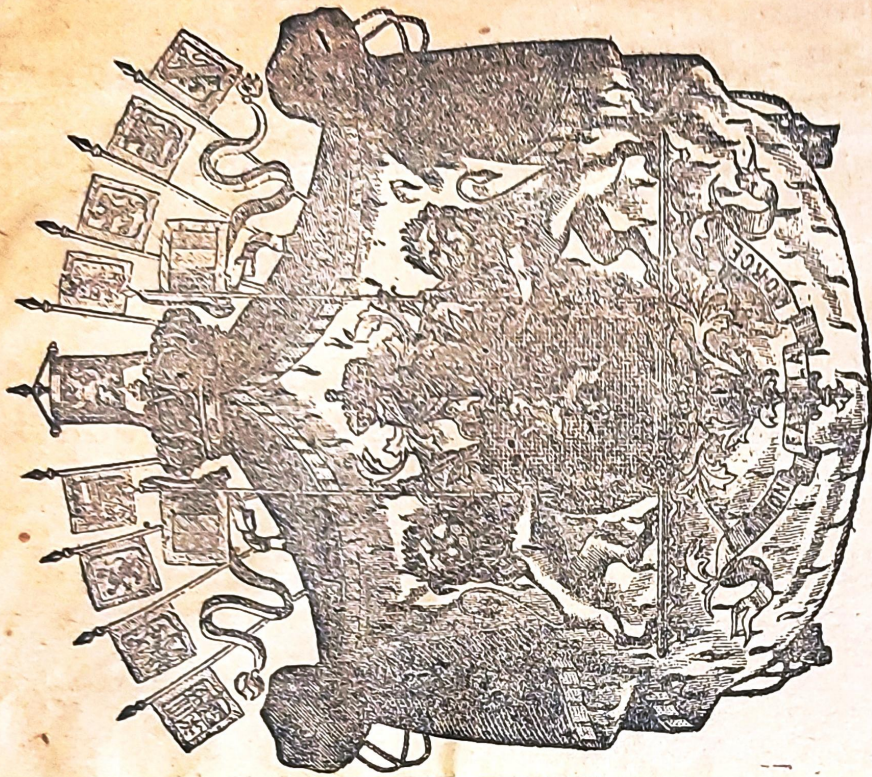
BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The editorial room and the publishing plant of the Socialist Vorwaerts were seized and occupied at 10 o'clock tonight by members of the Spartacus group.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The mutinous sailors who had been holding out in the Red Palace in Berlin have hoisted the white flag, and have been allowed to leave under guard, according to advices from Berlin sent by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam. Government troops, the message adds, now occupy the palace and the royal stables.

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Bloody fighting occurred in Berlin around the Royal Palace Tuesday, advices to French diplomatic officials here today declared. Sailors hurled bombs into the palace and adjoining buildings. At 11 a.m. a truce was called. The dead numbered 68 with many wounded.

WHAT CANADIANS SAW
IN BELIEVED CITIES
Glory to the Canadian Troops



Gloire aux Troupes Canadiennes

This is a reproduction of a poster put up by the Belgian storekeepers in the Canadian area. As the Canadian troops cleared out the enemy and marched into towns and villages, one of the first things which met their eyes was this courtesy from a brave people, their allies. The poster was sent to Canada from Mons by Signaller Nelson C. Potter, 11th Canadian Siege Battery, to his father, Mr. W. E. Potter, 2475 Hutchison street.

DEC 26 1918

CANADA'S GREAT RECORD IN FINAL MONTHS OF WAR

Currie's Troops Furnished a
Curious Coincidence in Brit-
ish Military History

95 MILES IN 3 MONTHS

Captures Included 34,000
Prisoners, 750 Artillery
Guns and 3,500 Ma-
chine Guns

(By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—The following des-
patch is forwarded from the office of
Sir E. Kemp, Canadian Overseas Min-
ister of Militia, by Fred James, official
correspondent with the Canadian Over-
seas Military Forces:

Canadian troops have furnished a
curious coincidence in British mil-
itary history. The first troops to
enter Mons the day the armistice
was signed were those of the 42nd
Infantry Division. The date it will be impos-
sible to find in British military history. The
first troops to enter Mons the day the armistice
was signed were those of the 42nd
Infantry Division. The date it will be impos-
sible to find in British military history.

Tobacco Fund

GERMANS RETURN BOOTY
Unopened Safes Being Brought
Back To Valenciennes
Paris, December 25.—(Havas)—
The Germans have returned stocks
taken from the banks in Northern
France, amounting approximately to
six billion francs.
Several safes, weighing from five
to seven tons each, which the Ger-
mans did not open are now in Brus-
sels, will be brought back shortly
to Valenciennes.
Identified as Wheelman of
Foundered Steamer Minola
Kingston, Dec. 25.—The remains
of the man washed ashore on Simcoe
Island, have been identified as those
of Adolph Gustum, of Brooklyn, N.
Y., wheelman on the steamer Min-
ola, which foundered on December
2 off Duck Island. Eleven were
drowned, and three bodies were re-
covered shortly after. Gustum ship-
ped at Cleveland Ohio.

prisoners, and took possession of Lieu
St. Amand.

Before the enemy evacuated the
territory he held he found time to
destroy all the railway tracks,
bridges, and in every possible way
tried to impede our advance. By
October 18 the First Division had
crossed the Canal de La Sensee and
established a line just beyond Fe-
chain, Fessain, Villers au Tertre,
Lewarde, Dichey, and Sur le Noble.
At Pecquencourt and villages in the
neighborhood which fell to the First
Division, nearly 3,000 civilians were
released on October 19. On the
night of October 19-20 the Tenth
Brigade of the Fourth Division, en-
tered the large mining town of Den-
ain after a sharp fight on the out-
skirts, and the 28,000 civilians there
welcomed our men with most hilari-
ous enthusiasm. Before the end of
the month the First and Fourth Di-
visions were established on the out-
skirts of Valenciennes on a line run-
ning north, and the number of civ-
ilians freed by that time totalled
75,000, all of whom became a charge
on the Canadian Corps for rations,
for the Germans had robbed them
of every particle of food and left
their cupboards as bare as Mother
Hubbard's.

TAKING VALENCIENNES.

The Third Division took over from
the First on a line in the vicinity of
Raismes. On November 1 the
Fourth Division attacked south of
Valenciennes in conjunction with the
22nd Corps, an attack which was
an unqualified success, for over 800
enemy dead were counted after the
show at the portals of the city, and
we captured 1,400 prisoners, several
artillery guns, and many machine
guns. The next day the Eleventh and
Twelfth Brigades joined hands in
the Place d'Armes in Valenciennes,
now named Place du Canada.

From Valenciennes the Third and
Fourth divisions began to push on
towards Mons, the Fourth operating
the right of the Mons road,
the Third on the left. So far as
spectacular features of fighting were
concerned, there were none. There
was some fighting, but the enemy
was too much concerned with retir-
ing to prevent being completely
outflanked that he had little time to of-
fer much resistance. As our men
entered towns and villages they were
welcomed and embraced and held as de-
voted and treated as such. That
action of France on the Canadian
front was cleared of the enemy by
November 7, and the Fourth
Division was relieved just over the
Belgian border by the Second Di-
vision. By the 10th November the
Second and Third Divisions were on
the outskirts of Mons; the Second
the right and the Third at the
city gates of the city itself.

On the morning of the 11th, at 4
o'clock, the 42nd Battalion (the
Montreal Militia), the P.P.C.L.I.,
I.C.R.'s, and the 44th Battalion, of
the Seventh Brigade, attacked. The
city was actually captured by the
42nd Battalion, and the Princess
Pat's, and the R.C.R.'s also had
troops enter the city. By 1
p.m. the British unitary party, the
British party and others from the
British groups representing the auton-
omous groups during last night be-
lieved to be the Associated Press.—Dis-
orders in Barcelona, Tuesday, December 24.

Disorders in Barcelona

Barcelona, Tuesday, December 24.
This delay has not meant a respite
from business for Canada's repre-
sentatives. They have thoroughly
prepared their briefs, and have made
considerable progress in trade pro-
paganda.

Peace in Flanders.

(Dedicated to Col. John McCrae, M.D.)

Sleep, rest, brave hearts

In Flanders field,

Ye will be die

And not to yield,

Soon learned the truth

Of life, to know

That sacrifice

For what is right

Shall over triumph

Over might,

True to this faith

Ye fought the fight,

On fields where poppies grow.

Sleep on, brave lads,
Bright sunrise glow
Beams o'er the land
Where poppies blow;
A land where Freedom lives,
Where red did flow
The blood of brother,
Friend and foe;
Fair land that lives
Because ye died,
Ye loved of Britain's
Youth, Her pride,
Far fields of Flanders,
Glorified,
Where red the poppies grow.

R.

TO ESSAY ATLANTIC FLIGHT



Lt.-Col. R. Collishaw, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., etc., who announces that he will fly across the Atlantic in a five engine Handley-Page machine early in April next. He gave out the news at Toronto where he stopped off on his way to his home in Nanaimo after a distinguished career at the front, second only to that of Lt. Col. Bishop, V.C., etc.

DEC 23 1918

VOICE OF BRITISH VOTER TOLD WILSON HOW NATION STANDS

*Unhesitating Emphasis That British Fleet Remains
Supreme and That Germany's War Makers Be
Brought to Justice Fully Realized by President*

Special Star Cable From Our
Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
20 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 28.

"Roses, roses all the way." That is President Wilson's happy fate in London just now. But it is not all. Between the fervent popular cheers of Thursday and the not less fervent plaudits which greeted his visit to historic Guildhall, he, in his own words, "matched his mind" with the minds of Lloyd George and his colleagues. British authorities who should know say the results of these intimate talks are already excellent and promise cordial agreement on fundamentals.

A Times editorial expresses the position which Englishmen in high places hope to realize where it says: "A settlement with the best chance of permanence will not be pure American, or pure European, but a blend of the two. America will be constantly referring European proposals to the test of the ideal. We on our side will be constantly plunging American ideals in the cold bath of facts. The chief hope of the world lies in this double reference, backwards and forwards, from facts to ideals and ideals to facts."

WHAT GERMANY HOPES FOR.

What Germany hopes for is clear enough. It is crystallized in the Berliner Tageblatt. That authoritative journal acclaims Count Brockdorff Rantzau, the Kaiser's well-tried Minister at Copenhagen, who has now been reinstated in the Berlin Foreign Office, and gives the assurance that he may be trusted to "stick stubbornly to the fact that Germany has accepted nothing, absolutely nothing, except the proposals of Wilson's policy." It adds that the Count may be expected to do all possible to "save in Paris much and more perhaps than is believed."

In other words, Germany sees her one and only chance is in driving a wedge between President Wilson and the English. She is giving a most encouraging answer to Herr Brockdorff Rantzau.

date. They are summed up in the public mind in such electoral phrase as: "The Kaiser and all the German criminals, high and low, must be brought forthwith to a stern executive justice"; "No lawyeers' quibble and delays"; "Germany and her accomplices must pay full indemnities." "No more German persons in British finance, commerce or society"; "No return of German colonies to Germany"; "No fettering of the British Navy in its historic task of ridding the world of tyrants whenever and wherever they arise."

Men and women electors' with unhesitating emphasis in all parts of the country turned deaf ears to fair promises of reconstructions with better wages and more and better houses more generous education and health reform, until the candidates had pledged themselves in the clearest terms to end the war in a clean fashion, and indicated by these phrases that no Ministry under Lloyd George, or anyone else, would live six months if it neglected this overwhelming people's utterance.

WILSON KNOWS BRITISH FEELINGS.

If President Wilson did not realize this before, he begins to realize it now. When these fundamentals of justice are assured, England will listen gladly enough to proposals for a league of nations, or anything else to ensure a safer world for the free peoples.

It is regarded as a good sign that Ebert and Bourgeois Germany seem to be winning their way against reactionaries and Bolsheviks like Liebknecht and Ledebour. It remains now to see what the electors to the German National Assembly will produce on January 19th, when more than half of the 40 million electors will be women. It may yet be the task of England and America to keep the German people in line and give them their orders by the wish of the German people themselves. They have been so long in leading strings, that now their old idols are broken and their new ones are not yet set up. They look round half-dazedly at the new world.

BIG STRIDES MADE AT CONFERENCE OF BRITISH STATESMEN AND WILSON

*President Has Long Meeting With Lloyd George
and Balfour—Results Said to Be Satisfactory
—Meets Other Chiefs Today*

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Aristide Briand, former Premier, denied in the Chamber of Deputies today that any secret treaties had been signed by the Allies in 1916. He said the only agreements reached then were to be publicly ratified at the Peace Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Premier Lloyd George, accompanied by Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary to the Committee on Imperial Defence, arrived at Buckingham Palace at 10.30 o'clock this morning for a conference with President Wilson. The day was dark and rainy, but a big crowd had arrived before the Premier made his appearance.

Mr. Wilson was astir early this morning, and was busy with his secretary. There were a number of American callers, and the Duke of Connaught and Sir Richard Herschell visited the Palace before the arrival of the Premier.

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, walked over from the Foreign Office to attend the conference between Mr. Lloyd George and the President.

GETTY IMAGES

DEC 27 1918

THE TWO CANADIAN BATTALIONS WH



To the left the Montreal Highlanders, the 42nd Battalion, which was the first to enter the town and is officially given the credit for taking Mons in 1914 was the 42nd Black Watch, to which the 42nd Canadians is attached through its parent regiment, the 5th Royal Highlanders. The main attack fell to the lot of the 42nd.—Canadian War Records Official Photo. Copyright.

DEC 20 1918

31

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1918

ICH CAPTURED MONS ARMISTICE DAY



t. The battalion is seen marching past the general immediately after he had entered in their wake. It is worth noting that the last battalion to leave
to the right is seen the Princess Pats being inspected by the G.O.C. First Army and the Mayor of Mons. The Pats took part in the attack, though

DEC 30 1918

LLOYD GEORGE'S MANDATE IS FOR DRASTIC PEACE

No Mistaking Temper of British People Regarding Germany — Asquithians and Labor Still Have Kick Left—Premier Has Big Problem

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The votes polled in England and Wales were:

COALITION.	
Unionists	334 seats
Liberals	3,483,000
Laborites	1,372,390
	172,955
NON-COALITION.	
Liberals	37 seats
Laborites	65 seats
Unionists	2,237,100
Independents	323,200
	469,700

DANGER-SIGNALS ON PREMIER'S PATH

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspar street, London, Dec. 30.—Mr. Lloyd George's triumph is even more decisive and personal than was Chamberlain's in the khaki election of Boer War days. Will it also end, like Chamberlain's, in a party break-up and ultimate political collapse?

The danger signals before Lloyd George's path are clear enough. And has he not proved himself master of political strategy? He goes to the Peace Conference with a more overwhelming popular mandate than even his best friends expected, but that mandate means far sterner handling of Germany and German resources and German leaders than the British Government has hitherto seemed to contemplate.

Some Coalitionists already talk as if Asquithian Liberalism, anti-Coalitionism and Labor were dead and done with. Nothing could be less true. Lloyd George won his own seat by a margin of 10,000 votes.

Asquith lost his by 2,000.

Grand Concert

Gymnasium Exhibition

8 P.M.

Music.

3 to 6 P.M.

NEW YEAR'S DAY
RECEPTION

Y. M. C. A.
Drummond Street
Chicago.

PARTNERSHIP OF RIGHT BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, WILSON'S IDEA

United States Will Join No Combination of Power Which is Not a Combination of All the Powers, U. S. President Declares in Speech at Manchester Today

By Associated Press.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 30.—America is not interested in European politics, but she is interested in a partnership of right between America and Europe, declared President Wilson in receiving the freedom of the city of Manchester at the Free Trade Hall here today. America is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world, he added.

"If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at the right poise by a balance of power," the President said, "the United States would take no interest in it, because she will join no combination of power which is not a combination of us all."

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRATERNITY STRONG

There was a feeling of cordial fraternity and friendship between America and Great Britain, declared the President, which was based on the principle of friendship and patriotism that led men to give more than was required.

"I wish we could, for the whole world, enter league and covenant and declare ourselves the friends of each other."

OTTAWA, Dec. 30. — Announcement from London of the engagement of the Princess Patricia to Commander Alexander Ramsay, that led men to give more than was required.

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

Had Affair with Ottawa Society Girl Which Came to Nothing

Prof. W. H. Greaves, M.A., of the Department of Public Speaking of Victoria College, has been appointed to represent the Congregational College of Montreal on the Theological Faculty of the Khaki University overseas, and will leave for England in a few days, having been granted leave of absence from Victoria, to which college he came from Queen's University.

VERSITY.

DEC 31 1918

34

BRITAIN WILL SUBMIT WORLD LABOR PROGRAM TO PEACE CONFERENCE

International Plan Will Abolish Sweating and Solve Great Labor Problems—Reported Britain and U.S. Have Come to Full Understanding

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Complete understanding has been reached between Great Britain and the United States as a result of President Wilson's visit, according to the Exchange Telegraph today, quoting a member of the President's suite as its authority. The news agency said it was informed that there is now a "complete and solid understanding between the two countries."

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, who has just reached Paris from London, had a long conference today with Colonel House. The talk was a sequel to the discussions which President Wilson had in England with Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour, and had to do with the taking up of practical details of the peace conference.

BRITAIN HAS WORLD-LABOR PLAN

LONDON, Dec. 31. — The British War Cabinet is considering a proposal which may have an important bearing on future labor questions throughout the world, according to the Express. The proposal is to ask the Peace Conference, at one of its earliest sessions, to appoint a commission to inquire into the question of an international adjustment of conditions of employment and to submit plans for a permanent international court and organization to secure joint action in such matters. "It is certain," says the news-

U.S. DELEGATES STUDYING BOLSHEVISM

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Bolshevism has been given serious consideration during the last two days by the American delegates to the Peace Conference, especially since the receipt of despatches indicating progress of the German Bolshevik element toward winning control in Berlin. The progress of the Russian Bolsheviks in Poland and Estonia is also being carefully watched.

Although the United States has not officially recognized the Polish Government, it has recognized the independence of Poland, and the American delegates in Paris have conferred with the Polish representatives here.

While the American delegation will make no statement concerning the protection to be given Poland and Estonia, they are apparently inclined to prevent the Russian Bolsheviks from dominating these countries. Until the conference actually convenes, it will be difficult for the Allies to take any preventive measures.

THREE GREAT SEPARATE MOVEMENTS

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to Chicago Daily News and the Montreal Star. Copyright.

PARIS, December 31.—The extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies, which lasted straight through Sunday night until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, merits the closest attention in the United States, for it indicates that the recent optimism of the American peace delegates is perhaps misplaced.

It appears that France will enter the negotiations with ideas quite different from those of America. Premier Clemenceau said he was in disagreement with President Wilson on several points, and that he supported England in the matter of the freedom of the seas. He declared himself in favor of the old system of defensive frontiers and special alliances.

Generally speaking, it appears more and more clear that there are three great movements, each aspiring to dominate the reconstruction period. First comes the Bolshevik movement, symbolized by Lenin and Trotsky, which desires to spread revolutionary communism throughout the world; the second is the Conservatism symbolized by M. Clemenceau, which desires to utilize all the old

paraphernalia of virile nationalism, such as strong armies and navies, strong alliances, colonial domains and the establishment of defensive frontiers and forces.

The third movement is that symbolized by President Wilson and the idea of a league of nations, which desires to bring about disarmament, compulsory arbitration, a strong international peace and international equity.

Practically all of the existing disputes can be reduced to one or another of these formulas, and it is between these three that the world is now called upon to decide.

Special Star Cable by United Press Staff Correspondent.

DOVER, Dec. 31. — President Wilson will reply to Premier Clemenceau's speech regarding "balance of power" at the proper time.

The President left England today perfectly satisfied with the results he had accomplished, and not in the least disturbed by M. Clemenceau's statements.

A careful analysis of the speech indicates that the French Premier is prepared to concede much in the interest of right. His attitude is not regarded as any cause for alarm.

Interesting Record Of Canadian Battles Since September 8

(By J. F. B. Livesay, Canadian Press Correspondent in France.)

With the Canadian Corps, Mons, Nov. 22.—Under date of September 8th last, a cable was embodied in these despatches reviewing the work of the Canadian Corps in the months preparatory to and including the battle period August 8th, September 8th, 1918. That account, designed for the purpose of giving a brief record, is now supplemented by bringing it up to date.

During the period between September 8th and September 26th, the time was spent considering and debating future plans when many important conferences were held by the officers in high command. The troops in the line merely held in the usual routine way.

The problem which presented itself was largely an engineering one, namely the devising of means for crossing the Canal du Nord, all the crossings of which had been blown away by the enemy. The way in which this almost unsurmountable difficulty was met by our Canadian Engineers, who worked both day and night under a veritable hell of fire to construct means of crossing, has earned for them a name which will live forever in the history of our country.

At twenty minutes past five on the morning of September 27th, an attack of great magnitude was launched against the enemy, the object being to effect the crossing of the Canal du Nord and capture the territory east of it and leading up to Cambrai. The attack front extended along the canal from Marquion to south of Bourlon Wood and the attack was made by the following troops:—On the right of our Corps the Fourth Canadian Division; in the centre the First Canadian Division; on the left flank of the Corps was the Eleventh British Division; while on our right flank was the British Corps.

HIT A TERRIFIC BARRAGE.

The troops advanced under a most terrific barrage, well planned and adding to the already great laurels of the Canadian artillery. At 7.30 a.m. the crossing of the canal had been effected and the first objectives taken. At 11.30 a.m. the second objectives were reached and the villages of Marquion and Bourlon taken and by noon were in complete possession of Bourlon Wood. The troops of our left captured Oisy le Verger and Epincy while those on our right carried Gran-court, Flesquieres, Anneux, Cantaine, Noyelles and Marcoing.

The capture of Bourlon Wood was the outstanding feature. As a German officer taken there said, to the

were contemplating a further attack, and consequently he began to withdraw.

The period between now and October 9th was given up to the completion of plans for the crossing of the Canal de L'Escaut and the capture of Cambrai. On October 7th the First Canadian Division went to the 22nd British Corps and was relieved by the Second Canadian Division.

On October 9th another great attack was launched at half past one in the morning under cover of darkness. The attack completely surprised and demoralized the enemy. At three o'clock the bridgeheads over the canal had been secured by the Third Canadian Division and the town of Ramilles captured by the Second Canadian Division, both divisions having patrols in Cambrai, and at eight o'clock that morning the historic city was completely in our hands.

Our troops pushed on and by five that afternoon had captured Escreudoeuvres and Esuars, while the British troops on the north had captured Blecourt, Bantigny, Cuvillers and Abancourt. On October 10th the battle continued and the villages of Naves, Thun Leveque, Thun St. Martin, Iquy, Pailencourt, Estrun, and Hemlenget were captured in rapid succession and at night the general line held was east of the above villages.

QUEANT SWITCH BATTLE

On October 12th, the First Canadian Division, which had previously broken through what remained of the Queant-Drocourt line north of the canal, occupied the villages of Arleux, Estrees, Gouy and Corbenham, the enemy having evacuated them. The Second Canadian Division also attacked and after stiff fighting captured Nordan, Aubigny-au-Bac, and Lieu-St. Armand.

From this time on the enemy carried out a withdrawal and our troops expended all their energies on the effort to keep contact with him. The advances of the infantry were very considerable each day and great difficulty was experienced in getting up ammunition and supplies owing to the very thorough and successful plan of demolition carried out by the retreating enemy. To those who had in charge this difficult task and successfully carried it out belongs a large share in the ultimate victory and the earnest gratitude of the balance of the fighting forces.

The enemy covered his retirement with machine guns, dug in and placed in the houses of villages.

On October 12th we occupied the line of the Canal la Sensee from Palleul to Corbenham. On October 13th the troops of the First Canadian Division effected a crossing of the canal south of Fern. From October 12th to 17th there was considerable patrol fighting, the enemy having decided to withdraw in some places and resist in others, but by October 17th we had a

DEC 31 1918

The New Year.

By Edgar A. Guest.

Another chapter in the book of life
For us to fill with faith and courage high.
Each morning we shall cut with Time's keen knife
The pages, white and spotless to the eye.
Some shall complete the chapter: some shall stop
And find life's narrative for them is told—
Their fingers, once so sure, shall pause, then drop
The pen that was but loaned to them to hold.
Few griefs Time brings itself to start, our tears.
We are the architects that plan and shape our years.

Man writes the record of his life in deeds
(Years are but chapters of the book complete):
His actions, not his oft-repeated creeds,
Indubitably shall stamp each glistening sheet.
Nothing but empty pages brings the year:
It plays no favorites with high or low.
What shall be written when we finish here,
We must determine as the days shall go.
Time has no power the lives of men to bless.
Man is the author of his own success.

Another year to fill with service true!
God grant that we may toil with courage fine,
And with the old ideals blend the new.
With neither shame nor sin to mar a line.
May this book match the splendors of the old.
May it relate man's progress toward his goal.
And when at last the finished tale is told,
May it proclaim the splendor of his soul.
God grant this Year with joy and peace shall glow
And send to all the strength to make it so.

Russia, the reaction after Czarism has wrecked the sound essential structure of national life. By crazy efforts to replace what was destroyed, the Dolshovki Government has set up an even more terrible tyranny. In Germany the eruption against Kaiserism threatens a similar result. Even in well-ordered countries, dwelling in the freedom for which these others grope, there are some mutterings of unhealthy discontent.

The world is new, and yet much that is old is worth preservation or development. Humanity requires enlightened leaders, men of ready sympathy and clear perception wherever authority or influence is held, to save intact for the generations to come those tried and trusted institutions which have not been at fault. The hope of all who seek reform only up to the boundaries of guaranteed order and real freedom of life and opportunity is that no blind refusal to recognize the dawn of a new day may invite an equally blind upheaval or destroy all.

"We are using big words," warns President Wilson. We are, and the situation that calls for big words calls also for mighty deeds. So the nations stage an amazing conference at Versailles to make world peace based on justice, to keep the world at peace by means of a league of free peoples—the highest aim of statesmanship in all history.

Through it all Canada has come faithful to lofty ideals, not without distress but holding her honor unblemished. With new wealth of impressive experience, new population, and the same prodigal store of natural resources which is our sure guarantee of greatness, Canada is part of a new year high in spirit. May our Prussian minister rebuilding what war has de-
~~stroyed~~ tant and useful as was our ~~mission~~ son from vassalage to

A YEAR of signs and wonders ends today. Tomorrow a year more wonderful still begins.

For more than four years, we have been tearing down. We have been killing, burning and wasting. Humanity was in part infected and as a whole threatened with a foul disease. To save civilization, its dwelling place had to be purged with fire and sword.

That work is done. That danger is past. But in purging the structure—the slow growth of centuries—much has been destroyed. Now we shall build anew.

But not rebuild. Much of what is gone has passed forever. Thatched roofs and thrones of divine right will not return. With the old glamor of militarism, and the jungle law that might is right, departs the principle of government of all by the privileged few.

The ashes of these things are blown away in the wake of the fleeting year.

Here is a new year and a new world, a world to be built up again in the light of the flames from the old world's wastage.

The years of war have stimulated thought on the part of men and women everywhere. In long night watches at sea or in water-soaked huts on the firing line, in pain-drenched hospital wards and in lonely rooms at home, new thoughts have come to the people, beliefs worthy of respect, ideas that will not accept repudiation. It is so much easier to tear down than to build. The temptation of a deep conviction is towards destruction.

This war, with all its cruelty and terror, was bred by the old things. In the hearts of men all over the world has grown a determination to destroy the conditions which gave it birth. But to slash at the roots of evil with the axe of hasty and passionate reform is to ~~destroy~~ the very tap root of progress. So, in

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MONTREAL, WED., JANUARY 1.

THE YEAR 1918.

The event that for all the nations of the world made 1918 memorable was the collapse of the Germanic alliance and the signing of an armistice that ended fifty-one months of the most destructive warfare in history. When in August, 1914, the petty blood-stained state of Serbia afforded the excuse for a war for which continental Europe had been preparing for a generation, all who could see perceived that the struggle would be terrible in extent, awful in its cost in life and treasure, prolonged beyond what modern history could parallel. Few thought that it would last so long as it did, or bring such ruin as is hardly yet comprehended. The latest records suggest that not less than 8,500,000 men in some way lost their lives while serving their countries during the four years and a quarter of fighting that has only been concluded. No estimate can be made of the destruction of property, representing generally the accumulation of generations of industry and thrift. The circumstances of the war's end were as dramatic as anything in its record. Though its allies of the early stages had weakened or fallen away, Germany's army presented a front and showed an energy in operations that as late as July depressed the leaders in the Entente Alliance and caused them to fear that, though the spirit of their people was unbroken, their material means would not suffice to carry them through the other year that they could hope would bring them victory. The change was so quick when it came that it seemed Providence had exerted its power and, as in the crisis recorded in Hebrew tradition, had paralysed the host of the enemy. The German armies, halted, then went back, then asked for a cessation of the war and for peace. The strong hearts and determined wills of the Allied peoples, not less than of the Allied soldiers—French, British, United States—had achieved their object. The world is to have peace, and under conditions that promise it

will last a long time, and, perhaps, out of it will develop something that will justify the poet's vision of a parliament of man, a federation of the world. For as good men, freed from the anger of the strife, and with vision undazzled by the false glory of militarism, see with clear eyes the awful horror that modern science has added to the old-time horror of war, there should rise up a sentiment, deep, strong and all-pervading, that man's highest work in life is to make his fellows' lot more safe, more noble, more worthy of the common fatherhood of humanity; and with none of these objects is war compatible. If the dawn of such a millenium should come while the present generation fills its time in this world, those of it who shared in the toil of the past four years, out of which grew the great promise of today, may repeat with just pride, the apostle's boast: "With a great price bought I this freedom." To them, those who dying gave all and those who living gave much, the world and all its nations owe such a debt as may not be measured.

In our own country men of the state and men of commerce, and men of all classes generally, have been giving their best to the great cause. Parliament's chief work was in making provision for the armed services on land and sea, and it was so effective that in the closing weeks of the war, Canadian Corps, which took their share of the hardest work, were strong enough at all times for whatever task was set for them to do. Men of the Expeditionary Force are now returning, some, happily, in vigorous health, some broken in body and with a claim on their country that all are ready to recognize. If the passing of the danger permits men to give their thoughts to matters that once seemed of large import, but of late have caused little concern to the masses of the people, it is not a cause for worry. There has, in the past four years, been developed a new conception of public duty, and though men may differ on what their duty is, and how it should be performed, the great heart of the people will respond to what is best in the appeals made to them. A people which has

voluntarily accepted such burdens as Canadians—and Newfoundlanders, and Australians, and Africans, and Indians, and men of the Isles of the sea—have taken on their shoulders, may make mistakes in policy, but will not fall in duty. The difficulties, whatever they are, political, sectarian or racial, will be overcome.

In Great Britain, which, next to

France, bore the heavier share of the war, where the war was most trying and destructive, there has been little but what arose out of the war to create concern. Even the election of a new Parliament during the past month was in a way, an outcome of the war, and was decided on opinions formed by the war's incidents. An unprecedented event was the visit to King George V, of President Wilson of the United States. The state ceremony that attended the reception was that which is called for only when the highest honor is to be paid to an honored guest. It had its use and its meaning. Its meaning was nothing, however, compared with that of the outburst of welcome which was accorded by the people, assembled as by one accord, whenever there was opportunity to see and cheer the elected head of the world's greatest English-speaking commonwealth. For a generation wise men have been working to destroy antagonism, born of conditions of another age, that seemed to keep the two peoples apart. If there were any vestiges left, Mr. Wilson's action swept them away. Associated in a common cause in the greatest of wars, Britain and Columbia, will henceforth be towards each other what would be impossible in the case of any other two nations. And this, too, a development of the year, will make 1918 memorable in a great way, and a good way. And because of what is thus outlined of the many events of the past twelve months, too many and affecting too many nations and too many causes to be even enumerated, there is hope that this year, and many years after it in their turn, will be for this community, this land, and all others, good years, in the blessings of which it is trusted all readers will share.

POLES FIFTY MILES FROM BERLIN

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Polish troops have entered Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, fifty miles east of Berlin, says a Berne despatch to the Express, which adds that the Poles have occupied Beuthen, in Prussian Silesia, and Bromberg, in the province of Posen, 69 miles northeast of the Posen city.

REPORT BOLSHIEVIKI IN RIGA AND VILNA

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Swedish newspapers declare the Bolsheviks, aided by the Germans, have entered Riga and Vilna.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Poland is in despair, owing to the invasion of Bolshevik troops and the apparent indifference of the western powers to the plight of the country, according to a Warsaw despatch to the Mail.

"Telegrams are sent begging intervention by the Allies," the despatch states, "but no reply comes. The Poles admit the immensity of the numerous problems absorbing the Allies, but complain that they do not receive the least sign of attention, or a word of guidance."

After dealing with the Bolsheviks, and other

places, the correspondent says the situation is made worse by internal disorder in Poland. Factory establishments in all the industrial towns have been destroyed by German and thousands of Poles who were sent to Germany during the war are returning to find there is no employment for them. They are taking the law in their own hands, it is said, and are terrorizing their former employers, compelling them to give them money.

Lodz is in the hands of the Red Guard, which has shot some of the officers of the regular troops. The Government, headed by Joseph Pilsudski, is weak, the correspondent says, "it is trying to conciliate everybody," he declares.

The correspondent concludes by urging the immediate return of General Haller's Polish army from France.

GERMAN DIVISION IS ORDERED TO FACE POLES ADVANCING ON BERLIN

Strong Invading Army Has Captured Six Cities and Taken Important Railway Junctions and Materials—Berlin Government Alarmed

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2.—Owing to the advance of "superior forces of Bolsheviki," says a despatch from Berlin, the German troops have been compelled to evacuate Riga, the Livonian port at the head of the Gulf of Riga.

By Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2.—A Polish army of 30,000 men is marching on Berlin, according to a despatch received here quoting rumors at the German capital. Gustave Noske, member of the Ebert Cabinet in charge of military affairs, is said to have ordered the Fifth German Division to meet the Poles.

GENEVA, Jan. 2.—The Polish army which is marching toward Berlin has as its object a "tearing raid into Germany," according to the Polish agency at Lausanne. The infantry is well armed, and is supported by artillery and cavalry. The infantry already has occupied important railway centres, including Kreuz-Dresden and Pznuau, and has captured a large amount of railway stock with little resistance.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Polish army advancing along the railways toward Berlin has captured six German cities, according to information received here today.

The Polish mobilization and advance has alarmed the German Government. Counter-measures are expected to be undertaken immediately.

The Freedom of the Sea.

When Vikings swept from out the North
To do Old England scathe,
What ships and seamen sallied forth
And beat them on the wave?
'Twas English ships and English men,
And so shall ever be;
Britain shall ever keep, as then,
The Freedom of the Sea.

When Spanish Philip in his pride
His great Armada bade
Crush England's power far and wide,
Who faced it, unafraid?
'Twas English ships and English men,
And so shall ever be;
Britain shall ever keep, as then,
The Freedom of the Sea.

When off Trafalgar's windswept height
The peerless Nelson flew
His famous signal, by what might
Did victory accrue?
By might of English ships and men;
So shall it ever be;
Britain shall ever keep, as then,
The Freedom of the Sea.

When, mad with lust of power, the Hun
Challenged democracy,
Who swiftly struck and swiftly won
Ocean supremacy—
Who safeguards ocean ways today,—
The British Fleet—at Sea!
Pray God the Fleet may keep alway
The Freedom of the Sea!
So shall the Great Deep ever be
For all the nations free.

S. Morgan-Powell.

ADMIRAL RODMAN RECOMMENDS GERMAN FLEET BE DESTROYED

*Says No Need of it with Combined Strength of
British and American Fleets, and Much of
Equipment Obsolete—Praise for British Fleet*

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 3.—Rear-Admiral Rodman, in command of the American squadron with the British Grand Fleet, today recommended before the House Naval Committee that the German High Seas Fleet be destroyed.

Rodman also praised highly the American enlisted men and officers. He was enthusiastic about the character and work of the British navy, declaring British and American relations aboard were "cordial—almost brotherly."

The King of England had made a proposal, which Rodman said he endorsed, of a yearly interchange of visits between the fleets, and King George had proposed in addition, sending his son, the Prince of Wales, across the ocean on the first British visit here.

Discussing his reason for recommending the sinking of German vessels, Rodman said:

"Taking the British and American fleets together, we had a predominant force over the Germans, so much so that they would not come out and fight. If, then, during the war we could dominate the North Sea and other surface waters with the naval forces the Allies had, there will be no object in adding German ships to our force and maintaining them in peace time when they have no force at all."

Rodman also mentioned that the guns and other equipment of the German vessels, many of which, he said, were already obsolete, would have to be changed, if taken over.

Touching the personnel efficiency of the two fleets, Rodman said:

"Before the declaration of war, our ships were the equal of any in the world—unqualifiedly. But soon after the declaration of war, their efficiency was lowered by the neces-

sity of sending armed crews to the merchant vessels.

"When we joined the Grand Fleet they had had three years' experience, and to make the fleet work in unity with them, we adopted their methods.

"If I should size up the two fleets now, I should say there is not a shadow of difference in efficiency. Our commissioned personnel, particularly in the lower grades, are better all around men, and, for this reason, more adaptable.

"As to the British flag officers, there is no contrast. I have never seen any set of men more on to their jobs. They have my highest admiration.

"I want to say their officers performed their duties equally as well as ours in their respective specialties, but they can't be transferred as rapidly as ours to any one of the multiplicity of duties that an officer is called upon to perform aboard a ship.

"The British were very much surprised when the navigation officer and chief engineer of one of our ships were interchanged, as nothing of the kind was ever done in the British service.

Rodman said the battleship was the backbone of the organization.

"Battleships and battle cruisers will, in my opinion, be merged.

"The latest type of British ships will have the same characteristics as both the battleship and cruiser. It's the speed of 25 knots that gives this type the cruiser characteristic."

Rodman advocated the adoption of the British cruiser type, which he pointed out had stood the test of the war, instead of experimenting with new types.

Admiral Rodman then told how he had sailed under sealed orders across the ocean, not knowing where he was going until he found himself with the British Grand Fleet.

GERMANY CONCENTRATES TROOPS TO FIGHT FOR POSEN AGAINST POLES

Meanwhile British Commander in Baltic Order, Germans to Stop Bolshevik Invasion or Allies Will Invade Germany — Czechs March on Vienna

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.—The German troops which recently were forced to evacuate the Russian Baltic port of Riga have retreated a few miles from that city, according to Berlin advices today. They are occupying the heights in the region.

Special Star Cable.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—Czech forces have occupied Presvuaeg and are believed to be advancing upon Vienna and Budapest.

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.—The British commander in the Baltic provinces, according to the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, has issued an ultimatum to the German commander, declaring that unless he prevents the further advance of the Bolsheviks and recaptures Walk and Wenden, the Allies will invade Germany.

FRENCH ARREST VON MACKENSEN
Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Field-Marshal von Mackensen has been arrested by French authorities at Buda Pest, according to a despatch from Innsbruck received here today.

GERMANY TO FIGHT FOR POSEN

BASLE, Jan. 3, via the Havas, the province of Posen. Agency. — Several German army Reports from Denmark and Switzerland have been concentrated on the order between Posen and Prussia, large force of Poles were advancing according to the Nachrichten, of into Prussia toward Berlin. Polish Frankfort, Germany, it is added, cavalry was reported to have reached as decided to defend the Oder.

Britain's Biggest Army

When we speak about being faithful to the dead "in Flanders fields" we realize that the greatest cost of the war to Canada has been the cost in human life. Yet our losses are small compared with the losses sustained by Great Britain. It is an astounding fact that of all the British armies which fought the Germans, the biggest British army is now under the sod of France. Britain was credited at the close of hostilities with having armies that in the aggregate totalled some 5,000,000. Yet none of her armies was as big as the army of dead, which exceeds 1,000,000. Captain Frank Edwards, of the Royal Fusiliers, in telling the Minnesota Bankers' Association the other day about Britain's losses, said: "In the first few months of the war, we lost 550,000 men; we lost 78 per cent. of our entire fighting land forces in the first few months of the war. In the great retreat one division went into action 12,000 strong and 2,000 came out. Out of 400 officers in one engagement 50 returned. You talk about the Somme fight, you know what it cost us? 25,000 officers, half a million men, and I can't tell you about the Dardanelles. We lost in the first year of the war 550,000; in the second year of the war 650,000, in 1917, we lost 800,000 men. You know what France lost that same year? 300,000; that is to say, that in 1917 the British force lost half a million men more than France. The reason for this heavy loss was the fierce fighting in Flanders. You read about Passchendaele and Vimy Ridge and they are names to you, but, oh, the cost of them. We lost 27,000 men in one month killed in Flanders, a portion of the line; at another point we lost 6,000 officers and 95,000 men killed."

Think of it! Over 100,000 men killed at one point of the line alone. Great indeed has been the sacrifice which the Mother Country has made for the liberty of the world.

BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM FURTHER SUCCESSES

LONDON, Jan. 3. — Successful encounters with Allied forces in the Archangel and Kotlas regions, together with the capture of six additional towns was reported in the Bolshevik official communique of December 31, received by wireless from Moscow today.

"Bolshevik forces, captured Kolk, Kakhala, Baskul, Undva, Ajda, and Walhof," the statement said.

"In the regions of Archangel and Kotlas, there were successful patrol encounters. We are taking up positions 50 versts (33 miles) from Kungur and 25 versts from Perm."

GERMANS AIDED BRITISH QUELL RIOTS

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.—German troops co-operated with British naval forces in suppressing a pro-Bolshevik demonstration at Riga, a Berlin dispatch reported today.

In compliance with a request of

the Lithuanian Government, the combined forces pretended to bombard barracks, where Lithuanian troops were said to be about to mutiny and proclaim Bolshevism. After a few blank charges had been fired, the garrison surrendered.

ADVOCATES SURRENDER TO POLES

BERLIN, Jan. 3. — A protest against the "abject surrender to the Poles" which is advocated by Herr Ernst, of the Prussian Ministry, is printed by the Zeitung am Mittag, today. The Minister, who has just returned from the border, declares that while the invasion by the Poles could have been prevented a fortnight ago, the situation is now hopeless, and that Germany could not regain the territory occupied by the Poles, even with the division ordered to the district—a division, he declared, which it was now impossible to assemble.

The Zeitung am Mittag declares that the statements cannot be true, and it asks why the Government has done nothing in the matter. It characterizes the attitude of the Government as "Chinese apathy."

The Zeitung am Mittag also expresses disquiet over the evacuation of Riga by the Germans and the danger of a Bolshevik invasion of Germany.

The Government members are in session today, and are reported to be considering what action to take for the protection of German cities from the Poles.

ZEPPELIN CONQUEROR DEAD



Capt. W. L. Robinson, V.C., the first British airman to down a Zeppelin is dead of influenza. He was greatly weakened by hardships received as a prisoner of war in Germany.

TODAY AND YESTERDAY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S personal triumph in the British general election is another illustration of the public habit of following men rather than parties. In 1912, Mr. Roosevelt formed a personal party and secured vastly more votes than the historic Republican organization could get but, in view of the importance accorded to tradition in the Old Country, the triumph of Mr. Lloyd George is yet more remarkable.

The little Welshman was in reality the greatest asset of British Liberalism right along. It was not Free Trade. It was not the Gladstonian tradition. It was not any broad principle or democratic idea. It was the personal force and human feeling of the man, Lloyd George.

Parties are useful. They help to keep up interest in public affairs. They supply men of energy and vision with dependable vehicles. No man need apologize for belonging to a political party. But the country is bigger than any one of them. As a rule, no political party is any stronger than its leader or leaders.

Roosevelt proved that in the United States and now Lloyd George has proved it even more impressively in Great Britain.

Politics is an up-to-the-minute concern. Living statesmen will always prevail over party traditions, however potent. The public gaze is fixed on live issues. The people want men, not memories.

Newspapers are read every day while histories grow dusty on the shelf. The people are closer to the great men of today than ever they were to the heroes of yesterday.

NO BRITISH ULTIMATUM SENT TO HUN COMMANDER IN THE BALTIC DISTRICT

Reports of Landing of Large British Forces in Baltic Provinces Untrue—Germans Getting Nervous About Tasting Their Own Medicine at Hands of Murdering Bolsheviki

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Foreign Office denies that a British ultimatum has been sent to the German commander in the Baltic region, as has been reported. It also declares it has had no reports of the landing of large British forces in the Baltic provinces.

Special Star Cable.

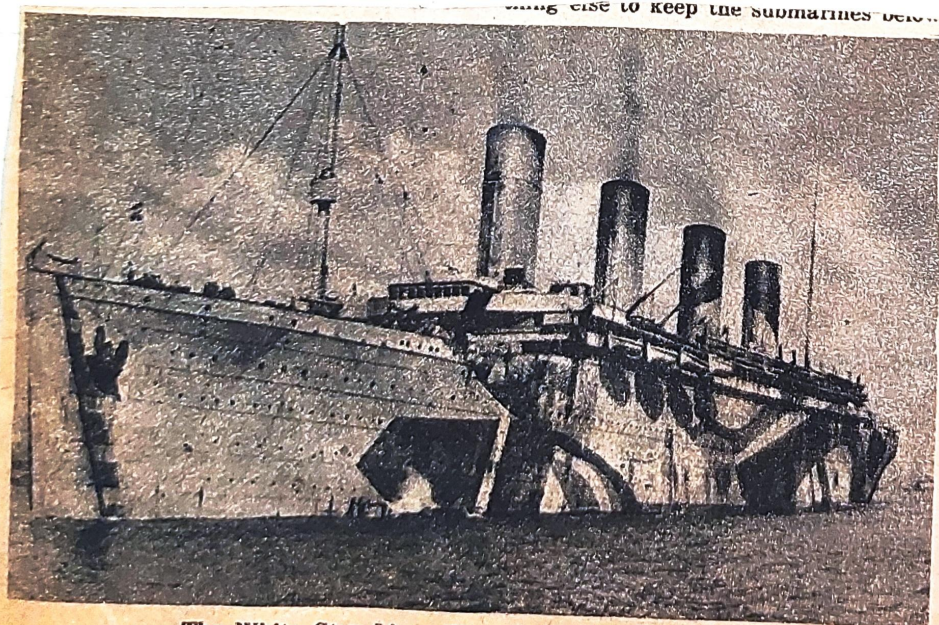
ROTTERDAM, Jan. 4.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung, alarmed at Bolshevik "inhuman cruelties," hints that a union will be affected between the German and the British to oppose the advance of the Soviet army toward the Baltic.

GERMANS DEFEAT INVADING POLES

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—German troops defeated Polish invading forces in battle at Lissa and Nakel, a Berlin dispatch reported today. The Germans' superiority in artillery gave them the victory.

Lissa is forty-two miles southwest of the city of Posen.



The White Star Liner Olympic in Her War Paint.

HUNS GIVE UP MORE WARSHIPS

Latest Battleship, the Baden, 28,000 Tons, and 170 Subs Gathered in

LONDON, Jan. 4.—One hundred and seventy submarines, all under construction, were found when the Inter-Allied Naval Commission visited Germany to make arrangements for the carrying out of the terms of the armistice, according to newspapers here. These U-boats, it is said, will be turned over to the Allies.

Germany's newest battleship, the Baden, will also be surrendered at a British port within a few days in accordance with the terms of the armistice, according to announcement here.

The Baden is a battleship of the very latest type. It has a displacement of 28,000 tons. . . .Owing to the fact that this ship was completed after the war began, little is known as to its armament. It has been reported that ships of this class had been armed with 16.5 or 17 inch guns, but information on this point has been meagre and unreliable.

Canadian Oil News

Canadian Oil Companies Limited

Toronto

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*A Valentine
for you
See Page 5*

*February
1919*

VALENTINE
NUMBER



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Postmaster—If unable to deliver, advise promptly, return postage guaranteed.

"A VALIANT GIANT."—Hamlet.



"The world mourns a man."

Theodore Roosevelt



A GALLANT FIGHTER GONE

him selections accompanied by Miss Youngheart during the tea hour tomorrow at the Superlunary Shop, 740 St. Catherine street west. There will also be dancing. Those in charge for the day will be Mrs. Edward Maxwell, convener, Mrs. Albert Brooks, Mrs. F. C. Wilson, Mrs. T. P. Birchall, Mrs. William Caldwell, Mrs. George Browne, Mrs. C. F. Sims, Mrs. F. W. Craig and Miss Mabel King. The young ladies helping in the tea room will be the Misses Villeneuve, Tobin, Newton, McClure, Brophy and Doherty.

Ye Olde English Tea-Shop.

Mrs. W. C. Chisholm will be in charge tomorrow afternoon at "Ye Olde English Tea-Shop," 142 Mansfield street. Her assistants will be Mrs. Alex. Robertson, Mrs. W. D. Stephen, Mrs. George Cuthbertson, Mrs. Harold Nellis, Mrs. George Goodfellow, Mrs. Harry Stewart, Mrs. Alfred Simmons, Mrs. Raphael Mrs. J. C. A. Harlot, and Miss Annie Ewan.

Engagements Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Matthews announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sophie Matthews, to Mr. Bernard Mortimer, of Ottawa, son of Mrs. I. Mortimer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Levine, Western avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Etta, to Mr. J. C. Mandelsson of Nashua, N. H.

Mrs. B. Geller announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Sophie Violet, to Mr. Samuel Lipson, both of Montreal.

Social and Personal.

Moved by Sudden Death
Join in Mourning
Greatest Statesmen

TRIBUTE

DEAD; NATION PAYS COLONEL ROOSEVELT

The guests were Capt. Alfred Carpenter, V.C., D.S.O., Col. W. A. B. shop, V.C., D.S.O., Sir Thomas Whit Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, S. Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Henry Egan, Hon. A. K. McLean, Lieut. Walky, Commander Morris, General Gwynn, Hon. J. A. Calder, Lieut.-Colonel, D.S.O., Lieut. Beverly Robtson, Lord Richard Nevill, Lord Milford, A.D.C., Col. the Hon. Harold Henderson, and Mr. Arthur Sladen.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire accompanied by Col. the Hon. Harold Henderson, Lord Richard Nevill, Lord Minto, A.D.C., and Mr. Arthur Sladen attended the luncheon at the Chateau Laurier Saturday given by the Canadian Club when Lieut. Beverly Robinson gave an address. The Governor-General will entertain at dinner to-morrow, and on Wednesday and Friday of this week Lady Blanche Cavendish will entertain at a small dance.

Master Andrew Brewin, eldest son of the Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Brewin, accompanied Lady Spring-Rice to England last week and will go to Brighton to attend the Wick School for boys. Mr. Brewin was formerly chaplain at the Wick School before coming to Canada to reside.

Mrs. Harry Bertram, of Montreal, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. MacDonald Walters.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Johnson, of Montreal, are guests at the Chateau Laurier.

PRINCE TAKES AUTO JOB.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.—Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the former Kaiser, has obtained a job with the Benz Automobile Company according to a Berlin despatch today.

GUARDS' ANNUAL DINNER.

The Grenadier Guards Regiment of Canada will hold its annual dinner in the Rose Room at the Windsor Hotel on the evening of January 15. A feature of the occasion will be the presence of a large number of returned officers and men of the old unit, who have served in C. E. F. units. Preparations are being made for the reception of 200 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

ROOSEVELTISMS.

Typical Phrases From His Speeches and Books Illustrate His Character.

"The first requisite of a good citizen in this republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight, that he shall not be a mere passenger, but shall do his share in the work that each generation of us finds ready to hand."—Before N.Y. Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 11, 1902.

"The true Christian is the true citizen, lofty of purpose, resolute in endeavor, ready for a hero's deeds . . . and in this world doing all that in him lies, so that when death comes he may feel that mankind is in some degree better because he has lived."—Before Y.M.C.A., Dec. 30, 1900.

"No man is justified in doing evil on the ground of expediency." — Latitude and Longitude among Reformers.

"In life, as in a football game, the principle to follow is: Hit the line hard; don't foul, and don't shirk, but hit the line hard." — Speech at Chicago, 1911.

"The life that is worth living is worth working for."—Speech at La Crosse, Wis., 1903.

"Practical politics must not be construed to mean dirty politics. . . . The most practical of all politicians is the politician who is clean and decent and upright."

"Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others."—Message to Congress, 1904.

"A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterwards. More than that no man is entitled to, and less than that no man shall have."—Speech at Springfield, July 4, 1903.

"I wish to preach, not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach that highest form of success which comes, not to the man who desires mere easy peace, but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who out of these wins the splendid ultimate triumph."—Speech before the Hamilton Club, Chicago, April 10, 1899.

REPORTS OF OVERTURN IN GERMAN CAPITAL; WOLFF BUREAU SEIZED

Amsterdam Hears of Trouble—No Details—
Saxon Republic to Elect National Assembly
Next Month—150 German Divisions Now
Demobilized

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—A coup d'etat took place in Berlin yesterday, it is believed here on the basis of advices from Berlin today.

There had been intimations that an overturn of some sort in the German capital was expected Saturday.

A telegram from Berlin today says that the office of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, was occupied Sunday evening, but it does not state by whom the seizure was made.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—The airrome at Lawyea, near the city of Posen, was stormed on Sunday by Polish troops, according to a despatch from Posen. The German garrison and all the airplanes were captured after a fight.

Special Star Cable.

BERNE, Jan. 6.—An order has been issued for the election on February 2 of 96 deputies to the national Chamber of the "Republic of Saxony," according to despatches received here today.

The deputies will be elected on the basis of proportional representation. Men and women over 20 years of age will be allowed to vote. The balloting will be a modification of the Australian system. Elections will be held bi-annually hereafter.

BASLE, Jan. 6, via the Havas Agency.—The former German army has ceased to exist, says the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, of Berlin, as 150 divisions already have been demobilized. The demobilization of the other units, the paper says, is proceeding rapidly.

POLES MAY CUT GERMAN ARTERY

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 6. — Polish troops have occupied the railway station at Chroschnik, four miles from Bentschen, and have sent an ultimatum to the German commander in the latter place, demanding that he surrender. The demand has been refused, and the Germans will defend Bentschen at all costs, according to the Tagblatt. (Bentschen is a town near the boundary between the provinces of Posen and Brandenburg and is about 43 miles southwest of Posen.)

The capture of Bentschen by the Poles would be most serious for Berlin, and all of Northern Germany. Its loss to the Poles would cut communication from Berlin and Silesia, and would endanger the provisioning of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and all of northern Germany.

The Cabinet completed its consideration of the Polish situation yesterday and directed the Ministry of War to take the necessary technical steps to strengthen the eastern front.

PASSIVE BOLSHEVISM GROWS IN GERMANY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 6. — Bolshevism in Germany is a general and intellectual movement, with practically no violence, as compared with the Russian variety.

This form of radicalism is slowly gaining ground in Germany. The reasons for this can be summed up as follows:

First—Russian funds are being spent freely by agitators among the workmen and soldiers.

Second—There is a growing fear that Entente capitalism intends to exploit Germany.

Third—Unemployment and lack of food continues.

Men out of work, and deserters from the army and navy, who are finding it increasingly difficult to get enough to eat, are easily influenced by the Bolsheviks. Most of the followers of Karl Liebknecht, the recognized leader of the movement, are to be found in Berlin, Bremen and a few industrial districts in the Rhineland and Silesia.

It is impossible to obtain actual figures as to the number of Bolsheviks in Germany, but the nominations of Spartacists (German Bolsheviks) as candidates for the national elections indicate they are a small minority. At the same time, the gates of Spartacists, the

POLES MAY CUT GERMAN ARTERY

ties. When preparations have been completed, which will probably be next week, the Cabinet will probably appeal to the people to form a volunteer army to protect the German borders.

AGREE TO STOP FIGHTING.

Special Star Cable.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 6. — The Poles and Germans have agreed to cease hostilities, following a joint conference at Hohensalza, according to the Berliner Zeitung Mittag.

The newspaper said the meeting was held Thursday between representatives of the Poles and delegates from Hohensalza, Posten, Stromben and Gnesen.

MACKENSEN AT SALONIKA.

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6. — Field Marshal von Mackensen, whose arrest was recently reported, has been removed to Salonika, a Berlin despatch reported today.

FROM MOSCOW, had been smuggled across the frontier, and his presence in Berlin was kept secret until he appeared at the conference. Even now he is virtually in hiding.

Radek is a pale young man, and he looks strangely out of place in the smart officer's uniform he wears. He does not impress one as a fanatic, but as a man of strong will who has counted the cost and is prepared to pay the price. He is a good, persuasive talker, a well-equipped disputant, who sometimes carries he audience away by his fire, enthusiasm and the bitterness of his invective.

In an address to the conference he declared:

"A council of people's commissaries of the Soviets of Europe will yet meet in Berlin. Some day the Spartacus men will conquer. You are destined to seize the power in Germany."

There is no doubt whatever that the Bolsheviks are supplying the Spartacists with much money, as well as ideas for their agitators, though there is no slavish imitation among the Germans of Russian methods.

WHITE FOX SET, animal-effect stole SAYS RADEK HAS LEFT.

Special Star Cable.

ALASKA SABLE AND ERMINE Capelin.

WHITE FOX SET, animal-effect stole

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, January 3.—Casualties in the Canadian forces, reported to December 31, 1918, are as follows:

	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Killed in action	1,842	33,824	35,666
Died of wounds	614	11,806	12,420
Died of disease	220	5,185	5,405
Wounded	7,130	148,669	155,799
Prisoners of war	3,575
Presumed dead	142	4,529	4,671
Missing	41	384	425
Deaths in Canada	2,221

Totals 9,989 204,397 220,182

Total deaths, 60,385.

Of the 3,575 prisoners of war, 2,508 have been repatriated, escaped or died whilst prisoners.

GERMANY'S LATE CHANCELLOR DEAD



The late Count von Hertling.

WANT HINDENBURG TO LEAD AGAINST POLES

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Berlin will request Hindenburg to lead a volunteer German force against the Poles in Posen and revolutionary elements in Silesia, according to diplomatic advices today.

Germany objects to the Silesian manoeuvres on the ground that they are directed by the Czech-Slavs and the Poles, and to the proposed Polish elections in Posen as in violation of the armistice, it is held.

Cables indicate that Berlin has lodged protests in both matters, and the United States and has warned the Entente that she be compelled to protect herself unless Paris, London or Washington intervenes.

On a Soldier's Funeral.

No pipes have skirled;
But Heaven's wildest music blares!
Above the compound lightning flares,
The rain is whirled.

No drum shall roll—
'Tis but a private soldier gone!
The cold light paints no funeral stone—
No bell need toll!

He lived his tame
And little day of silent tasks
And silent duty—no one asks
To know his name.

John Galsworthy.

MANY REBELS KILLED IN HEAVY FIGHTING IN BERLIN: STRIKE ON

Spartacans Entered Chancellor's Palace—Independent Socialists Join Revolutionists and Proclaim General Strike—Other Parties Supporting Government

By Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7.—Berlin is in a state of complete anarchy, and civil war has begun there, according to the Munich correspondent of the Politiken. His information, he says, is based on telephonic messages from the German capital. All the banks are barricaded, and a great number of the public buildings are in the hands of the Spartacans, or extreme Radical group.

Thousands of armed workmen of the Spartacus faction, the correspondent reports, are crowding the streets, and at several points firing has begun. The sound of machine-gun fire could be heard from all parts of Berlin.

The message reported the intention of the Government to make an effort to storm the building of the police guards later in the day and take possession of all the machine-guns and cannon there.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, has been seen here and there about the city, organizing his troops for the final fight, which the correspondent says is expected to begin very soon.

Hundreds of persons are reported fleeing from the city. Adolph Joffe and M. Dadek, leaders of the Bolshevik mission to Germany, are in Berlin assisting Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in fomenting a Bolshevik revolution.

ALLEGES A CANADIAN GAVE HUNS CODE TO LURE LUSITANIA WITH

Means, Former German Agent in U.S., Says Von Papen Secured British Code Used by Sub to Wireless Liner to Selected Spot

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 7.—The Lusitania was lured to her doom by a German submarine wireless, Gaston B. Means told the Senate propaganda probers today.

Means, who some time ago was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Maud King, a wealthy Chicago widow, went on the stand to deny testimony which he had reflected on his loyalty.

Means told of his employment by Capt. Boyd, of the German Embassy, on private personal matters, and as purchasing agent for the German Government. Means said he bought millions of dollars' worth of supplies for Germany before the United States entered the war.

"I had a fight with von Papen because I said the President ought to hang the Germans in this country who were responsible for sinking the Lusitania," he said. "I discovered that the Lusitania was lured to its doom by a German submarine which wirelessed the liner to pass a certain spot."

"Von Papen had secured a British code from a Canadian in this country, and this code was used in sinking the Lusitania. When the Germans inserted ads in New York papers warning Americans to stay off the Lusitania, they knew how the ship was to be lured to its destruction."

Means said he got \$100 a day from the Germans, with the promise of \$300 weekly bonus if he made good. This pay continued from 1915 until after Boyd's recall, he said.

WOMEN IN STREET FIGHTING

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7.—Independent Socialists have joined the Spartacist in the civil war now raging in Berlin, according to despatches received here today.

The Independent Socialists and Spartacists are reported to have issued the following joint proclamation:

"Today the final fight for the revolution will be fought."

Women supporters of both factions are participating in the street fighting in Berlin, according to a Berlin despatch, filed last night and received by the Politiken today. Thousands of working men are engaged in the conflict, which has assumed great proportions.

The fighting was preceded by

counter-demonstrations, in which a great proportion of the population joined. The rival elements bore placards with the legends "Down with the Government" and "Down with the Spartacists."

The Spartacists then massed in the Tiergarten and zoological gardens. Shots were fired, and the fighting began. The Spartacists seized all telegraph offices. Shops are said to be closed, and business is at a standstill.

The central offices of the Wolff Bureau, semi-official news agency of Germany, sent the following last night to the Copenhagen office, which was received today:

"Central Berlin has been occupied. Send telegrams to Frankfurt temporarily."

BURIED IN SIBERIA

First Death in the Canadian Force is Announced

Special C. P. Cable by W. E. Playfair.

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 4.—Today the first interment was made in the Canadian plot in the Russian naval cemetery three miles south of the city. It was that of Pte. Wm. Henderson, of the Mounted Police, who died on December 29. His next of kin resides at Red Cliff, Alberta.

Major McCausland, senior chaplain, officiated at the funeral service, while military honors were furnished by a mounted police guard under Major Worsley.

SIBERIAN FORCE HOME BY SPRING

May Come Sooner if Britain Decides to Withdraw Her Troops

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, January 7.—Canadian soldiers who have been dispatched to Siberia will be home again some time during the coming spring, it is asserted at the Militia Department, and they may return sooner if the reported intention of the British Government to withdraw its troops from Siberia is carried out.

No official announcement of the British Government's decision to recall the men it sent to Siberia has been received at the Militia Department. The Canadian Expedition, however, forms part of the British force there, and if the British soldiers are withdrawn the Canadians will also be withdrawn.

The sending of Canadian soldiers, some of them drafted under the Military Service Act, to Siberia, after the signing of the armistice, evoked some complaints in Canada and led to considerable correspondence by cable between the Canadian and British authorities. Inasmuch as Canada had given an undertaking that troops should be sent, it was decided that the expedition should proceed with the understanding that all the men should be released by November, 1919. It is now stated that the soldiers will be returned to Canada during the spring, if not sooner.

Trans-Atlantic Planes, to Fly in Groups, Building

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Air Ministry is constructing several aeroplanes, which will be used to fly across the Atlantic in groups, the Mail reported today.

HERE'S HARRY



He heard that he was coming to a storm-centre in revisiting Montreal, but it didn't worry him much. Here's the same old smile as the camera caught him yesterday.

CONTRAST.

AFTER a strenuous career, Mr. Roosevelt passed to his final rest with quietness strangely in contrast. That the perfervid "Teddy," ever immersed in the heats of controversy, whose beliefs were convictions, whose ideas were ideals and whose feelings were invariably passions, should leave the stage unnoticed is in itself something of a shock.

Roosevelt plunged his way to fame through the front page. He wrote his career in headlines. If the press, in recording events, produces an heroic saga of modern life, he was perhaps its foremost figure in America, his personality woven into nursery rhymes, his face and figure more familiar than any famous man could have become before we learned the modern ways of intensified publicity.

So Roosevelt in life was essentially modern. He was as up-to-date as the latest model of the aeroplane, a new idea in advertising, as fresh as the news of the hour.

And Roosevelt died quietly in his sleep, with the world's gaze elsewhere, an ancient, quiet release from action. The dignity of a great spirit asserted itself at the very last.

900 SOLDIERS SOUGHT WORK AT ONE PLAN

Nearly a Riot When Civilian Tried to Get on the Pay Roll

The inauguration of an employment bureau for returned soldiers at the Canadian Vickers plant, Maisonneuve, resulted in a lively time yesterday. An exciting half hour followed the arrival of 900 men who had heard of the new employment bureau and flocked to the place.

The intention of the management was to give employment to returned soldiers. The announcement was made and the day set for the opening of the bureau arrived. Among the 900 men

HAVE SAME TOTALS IN CITY LEAGUES LEADING SCORERS

British Battalions Heroic Record In Near East Reviewed

London, Jan. 23.—General Sir George Milne, commander-in-chief of the British forces at Saloniki, in a despatch dated December 1, 1918, gives the first official description of the great Allied victory against the Bulgarians last September, which contributed so much to the final smashing up of the Central powers and their Allies.

The General's despatch shows that the British played a very conspicuous and very important part in this battle and suffered heavy losses. General Milne reports that he received instructions to prepare for his share in the general offensive in July. He was advised that the British were to take the heights west and northwest of Lake Doiran provided the initial Franco-Serbo attack from Bokol to Verenik was successful.

The latter assault on September 14 was a brilliant victory, so that on the 15th the British attack was begun. The British strength at this time, due to the climatic disease and influenza, was half its normal strength, and the Allied commander-in-chief, General Franchet D'Esperey, reinforced General Milne with a French division and a Hellenic division.

Terrible Fighting Country.

General Milne says of the front between Doiran and the Vardar that the description, with its steep rocky ground, deep ravines and the "P" ridge and the Couronne overlooking the British positions, was all strength with numerous machine-guns.

The Sixth Infantry Brigade, reports, led the attack with consummate self-sacrifice. Here the enemy had three strong lines of concrete machine-guns, from which they could enfilade the whole front. The fighting was severe, the Ninth South and the Eighth Shropshire were under a devastating fire and were compelled to retire to their original positions before they had lost a cent. of their strength. Two colonels, who commanded their battalions,

to hold the ground, and battalions gradually fell back to their former lines, the Seventh South Wales Borderers being the last to leave with nineteen unwounded men and one officer left out of a battalion.

Terrific Struggle Resulted.

The whole scheme of this British attack was, apart from the prospect of a local advance, to pin down the enemy reserves on this front in order to ensure success for the great Serbian attack by which the Allies were ultimately to turn the flank of the Bulgarians facing the British.

On September 19 the British attacked again, Greek troops co-operating with Scottish regiments. They reached their objectives at many points against great resistance but on the left the Allies could not make progress against a heavy barrage. Nevertheless the Sixty Fifth Infantry Brigade which had moved up rapidly from the influenza observation camp twice gallantly alone tried to capture "P" ridge, but was driven back by the overwhelming machine gun fire.

The result was that the troops in the center had their flank exposed and the right was also threatened. There was nothing to be done but to fall back. This was done and the men fought stubbornly the whole way.

The Twelfth Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, the Eighth Royal Scots Fusiliers and the Eleventh Scottish Rifles covered the retirement and suffered many severe casualties, including the loss of all the commanding officers killed or wounded.

General Milne says that he decided to consolidate and hold certain of the ground won.

"P" ridge and the Grand Couronne had not been taken, but the enemy had been severely shaken. He had suffered heavy casualties, losing twelve hundred prisoners alone. What was most important, the whole of his reserves which might otherwise have been employed effectively elsewhere, had been

pinned down and lost so heavily that they had been rendered ineffective.

The result of this stubbornly fought battle were to be seen in the next days, the Franco-Serbian army was able to break through the Bulgarian front, all the Allied armies then joining in the pursuit.

Derbyshires First In

The Derbyshire Yeomanry were first to enter Bulgaria. After the armistice the British began their advance to the Danube in order to co-operate with the Franco-Serbian army against the Austro-Hungarian armies. On October 10, General Milne says, he was ordered to assume command of the Allies operating against Turkey in Europe, and when the news of the armistice with Turkey was received two British and one French division went on the river Maritza to occupy Adrianople, while the other corps was echeloned between Drama and Drama, ready to participate in a general advance on Constantinople.

General Milne pays a tribute to the ranks and says that malaria, influenza took a heavy toll of his army but rather than miss the opportunity for which they had waited for years, officers and men remained in the ranks till they often dropped from sheer exhaustion.

ERAGE

Inwounded

ish troops had network of hills

RUSSIA'S RED LEADER FALLS



Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevik Premier, reported arrested at the instance of Trotsky.

REPORT TRUCE GRANTED WHILE REBELS DISCUSS GOVERNMENT'S DEMANDS

Berlin Spartacans Must Yield, Says Ebert, or Else Massed Troops Will Take Severe Measures—Workers' Councils Determine to Crush Liebknecht Faction

Special Star Cable.

BASLE, Jan. 8.—An entire division, with artillery and machine-guns, is marching on Berlin from Potsdam, to put down the Spartacan revolt, according to advices received from German sources today.

HINDENBURG LEADING TROOPS

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 8.—The German Government concentrated great forces of troops outside Berlin Monday night, planning to enter the city a laybreak Tuesday and crush Karl Liebknecht's rebellion, according to Berlin advices received through various channels today.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg was reported to have arrived from German military headquarters, and it was assumed he would direct the attack on the Spartacans.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire entertained last night at dinner, his guests being the Right Rev. J. C. Roper, D.D., Mr. Roper, Sir Thomas White, Mr. Joseph and Lady McKegon the Hon.

THE REAL THING IS WANTED.
Two St. Thomas Proctors thought to get around the Canada Pure Food Law, but they have another thought now, as yesterday Magistrate Maxwell fined each of them \$25 and costs for selling adulterated maple syrup. He warned them, moreover, that a second offence would bring a much heavier punishment.

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITOL
The Red Cross.

BLOODY FIGHTING IN GERMAN CAPITAL: FOOD DEPOTS IN REBEL HANDS

German Governmental Messages Say All Necessary Measures Taken to Destroy Reign of Terror—Bavaria May Declare War on Berlin to Restore Order

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—War on Berlin to restore order is threatened by Bavaria, according to a speech made in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies in Munich by Herr Auer, the Minister of the Interior. Bavaria, he said, proposed to intervene with arms if conditions in Berlin continue unsettled.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 4:37 p.m.—German Government messages picked up by wireless here say that parts of Berlin are scenes of bloody fighting. The Government, it is added, is taking all necessary measures to destroy the "reign of terror."

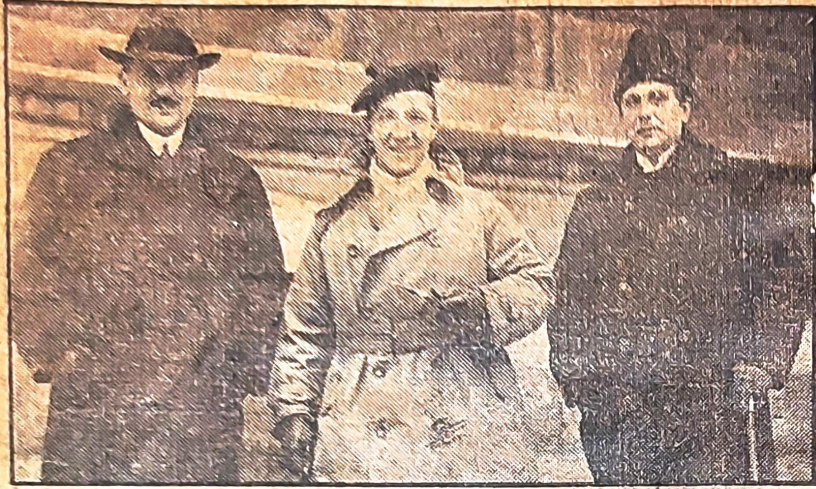
The messages say that some parts of Berlin already are without light and water. Provision depots have been stormed by the Spartacans, and the feeding of soldiers and civilians has been interrupted.

By Associated Press.

Welcome Harry Lauder To City

When Harry Lauder and Mrs. Lauder arrived at the Windsor Hotel early yesterday his Montreal friends hurried to welcome the Scot comedian. This picture shows him on the steps of the hotel with Mr. Lorne C. Webster on his left and the Rev. Geo. Adam on his right.

—Photo by British and Colonial Press.



COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9.—The Spartacus revolution is spreading throughout Germany, according to dispatches received from various sources today. Bolshevik uprisings are reported in Dusseldorf, Munich, Frankfort and Schwerin.

Associated Press.

BASLE, Jan. 9.—Troops loyal to the Ebert Government have arrived in Berlin from Potsdam and driven the Spartacans as far as the Tiergarten and re-occupied the printing works, according to the Frankfort Zeitung.

PARIS, Jan. 9, via the Havas Agency.—The Ebert-Scheidemann Government in Germany has been overturned, the fighting, according to the upper hand in Berlin after sanguinary A new revolutionary Government has been proclaimed composed of Independent Socialists.

A part of the Government troops are reported to have gone over to the rebels, and the Spartacans now hold the principal points in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The report that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is in Berlin is denied in Government circles.

Special Star Cable

LOYAL REGIMENTS HAVE ENTERED BERLIN AND ARE CRUSHING REBELS

Ebert's Forces Shooting to Kill—Reports Indicate Government is Sternly Repressing Uprising—Many Soldiers Cross Over to Government Side

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Berlin has at last experienced the horror of a night bombing attack.

A despatch to the Berlingske Tidende today reported that Government aviators attacked the Silesian railway station with bombs Wednesday night, killing sixty-five persons.

PARIS, Jan. 10, via Havas Agency.—The latest news received here from Germany, although fragmentary and sometimes contradictory, indicates that the Ebert Government has won victory over the Spartacans owing to the sudden impetus given to Government's cause by the support of the loyal elements, who numbers increased with the prospect of the Government's success. In the sanguinary fighting of the last five days, the Spartacans are reported to have suffered very heavy losses.

Eichhorn, the Spartacan police chief in Berlin, is reported to have fled from that city, according to a Zurich despatch to the Matin.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—The Spartacans, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende, have occupied one of the water works in Berlin, and are now attempting to seize the cattle market, with the object of cutting off their adversaries.

19

LOYAL FORCES CONTROL INNER CITY

the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 9.—(5.30 p.m.)—The Government forces are in complete control of that section of the inner city between the Brandenburg Gate and Friedrichstrasse. It has issued an order prohibiting all processions.

TROOPS SHOOT FIRST TO KILL

In issuing its order against processions, the Government gave warning that the troops have orders to fire without waiting for the Spartacans to begin, and to shoot to kill.

The Spartacans apparently are losing hope. They failed to summon a mass meeting of their supporters yesterday, and the streets are almost deserted.

The streets of Berlin were without even the usual small group of dispartants.

The correspondent is informed that

the Berlin regiment of mounted sharpshooters is supporting the Government enthusiastically, and that other troops in the city also are loyal.

The Brandenburg Gate marks the termination of Unter-den-Linden at the Tiergarten, one of the Spartacan strongholds. Friedrichstrasse is an important cross street, and crosses Unter-den-Linden about mid-way between the Tiergarten and the Lustgarten, which is in front of the Royal Palace.

Britain Threatens to Destroy Forts in Dardanelles Straits

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Great Britain, it was learned today, has informed Turkey that the Dardanelles forts will be destroyed unless the Turks in Medina surrender immediately.

Medina is in Arabia, 250 miles northwest of Mecca.

LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS ENTERING CITY

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Ebert Government is steadily gaining control in Berlin, and the Spartacus element is gradually losing ground, though still showing great determination, according to the latest news from the German capital.

Fighting raged through Tuesday night and up till noon Wednesday in various parts of the city, and there were a number of casualties.

Gustave Noske, who was placed in charge of the Government's defensive measures, seems to have matters well in hand. He has gained control of the railways, and is bringing large forces of troops into the city, where a state of siege has been declared.

Great difficulty is found in establishing the sequence of events at Berlin with any approach to accuracy, owing to the fact that a great number of the despatches received have been without dates. It is assumed that all were censored, and, therefore, it would be premature to presume that the struggle is ended.

According to The Neueste Nachrichten, of Leipzig, the Government has the upper hand in the centre of the city, but the Spartacans hold the end and the suburbs.

The newspaper says a division of guards, 8,000 strong, has arrived in the city.

An important statement comes from The Frankfort Gazette, which says that the Republican Guard, consisting of 3,000 men, which was Chief of Police Eichhorn's guard, has placed itself at the disposal of the Government, and that the Berlin garrison, which has been holding a neutral position, has also placed itself on the side of the Government. Another semi-official statement emanating from Frankfort says the Government has at its disposal 80,000 loyal troops.

One bad sign is the complete suspension of the street car system of Berlin, owing to a dispute over wages. It is said that if the claims of the workers' council are conceded, the increased charges to the system would amount to 30,000 marks daily.

During recent days, there have been various reports of the Ebert Government resigning and the possible occupation of Berlin by Entente troops. None of these rumors have been confirmed.

BERLIN

A black and white portrait photograph of a man in a military uniform. He is wearing a dark jacket with a pilot's wing badge on his left chest. The photograph is framed by a thick black border.

LT. LOUIS BIGGAR
AWARDED M.C.

W. H. Biggar, K.C., vice-president and general counsel of the Garand Trunk Railway System, has just received notification that his son, Lieut. Louis H. Biggar, of the 42nd Battalion, was awarded on December 10, the Military Cross. Mr. Biggar has two sons at the front, the other being Capt. Winchester H. Biggar. Both these officers went overseas in 1916. In October, 1917, Lieut. Louis Biggar was shell shocked at Passchendaele. After being treated in a hospital at La Touquet, France, he was sent to the Prince of Wales Hospital, London. He made a quick recovery, returning to France in February, 1918, and was assigned to the post of Chief Signal Officer of the 42nd Battalion. He later took the first class Army Signalling course, receiving a certificate that he had passed "with distinction." The splendid work done by the 42nd Battalion in the last great offensive is described by Lieut. Biggar in one of his letters.

"I certainly had an interesting and exciting summer," he says. "From my course I went back to the Amiens show, but they kept me out of the line there. Then we moved to Arras and went over at Monchy and Jysaw Wood. It was in our attack on Jysaw Wood that the Huns surrendered so freely. From there we went down and attacked across the Cambrai Canal." The number of men who were killed in the attack on Jysaw Wood was 100.

The number of men who were killed in the attack on Jysaw Wood was 100.

REPORT INDEPENDENTS
PLANNING TO WITHDRAW
FROM SPARTACAN REVOLT

Are Said to Be Negotiating With Government— Both Sides Waiting for More Strength—De- patch Says Rebels Hold Most of Berlin

LONDON, Jan. 11.—There has been no additional news from Berlin early today to throw light on the situation there, but newspaper opinion, as stated here, is to the effect that the Government is rapidly gaining the support of the army and most of the people in its struggle against the Spartacans.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11.—Reports were received here today that Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacan revolutionists, was killed during the street fighting in Berlin on Thursday evening.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—There is no drama about this revolution in Berlin. It is just sordid killing. Every few minutes handcarts pass through the Unter Den Linden piled full of dead and dying.

The Spartacans declare they will hang Phillipp Scheidemann.
There is a report that Field Marshal

There is a report that Field-Marshal Von Hindenburg will enter Berlin within the next two or three days, and with loyal troops, will attempt to re-establish order.

SAYS MOST BERLIN IN REBEL HAND

Special Cable by Arnodosch Fleurot, to New York World and Montreal Star. Copyright, 1935.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Jan. 11.

—All Berlin, except in the immediate neighborhood of the Chancellery, is in the hands of the Spartacus followers. Government troops control the Wilhelmstrasse, from the Leipzigerstrasse to Unter Den Linden, and the Pariser Platz. Government troops are also at the Brandenburg Gate.

On the Pariser Platz side of the hotel Adlon, machine-guns are firing every few minutes, for the purpose

without warrant the Independent
Organization in ordering Independent
Socialist workmen to quit factories
and join in street demonstrations.
Orders to quit were signed as from
the Independent Organization, which
disclaimed authority or responsibility,
and sent a counter-order to
factories.

This had the effect of keeping dependent Socialist workmen from the streets and thus lessened the size of the demonstration. This also confirmed the report that Independents were negotiating with the Government.

DROPS DEAD IN STORE.

coming from England and two years ago, young relatives in this country, both YOUNG PRISONERS DIE IN PIT, Mike Moore and Mike Solosky, serving time at the Industrial Farm near Port William, met death Thursday afternoon by being suffocated in a gravel pit on the farm. Both orders to refrain from working far under the ledge of frozen gravel. Every effort was made to release them.

any relatives in this country, both coming from England two years ago. Young PRISONERS DIE IN PIT, Mike Moore and Mike Solosky, serving time at the Industrial Farm, TO EXP

PARIS, Jan. 10, via Havas Agency.—The latest news received here from Germany, although fragmentary and sometimes contradictory, indicates that the Ebert Government has won a victory over the Spartacans owing to the sudden impetus given the Government's cause by the support of the loyal elements, whose numbers increased with the prospect of the Government's success. In the sanguinary fighting of the last five days, the Spartacans are reported to have suffered very heavy losses.

Eichhorn, the Spartacan police chief in Berlin, is reported to have fled from that city, according to a Zurich despatch to the *Matin*.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—The Spartacans, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Berlingske Tidende*, have occupied one of the water works in Berlin, and are now attempting to seize the cattle market, with the object of cutting off their adversaries.

EBERT SURE OF POSITION

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—"This whole Bolsheviki uprising will be put down within the next three days. We are absolutely sure of our position. The entire bourgeois and three-fourths of the Berlin workmen are with us."

This statement was made to the correspondent on behalf of the Ebert Government. The speaker added:

"The report that martial law will be declared is incorrect, but we have made every military preparation demanded to meet the situation."

German Army officers in Berlin have taken an oath to support Noske the military governor, and are forming their own fighting battalion.

The sailors, whose attitude has always been doubtful, announce that they are neutral and will not participate in the fighting on either side.

LOYAL FORCES CONTROL INNER CITY

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 9.—(5.30 p.m.)—The Government forces are in complete control of that section of the inner city between the Brandenburg Gate and Friederichstrasse. It has issued an order prohibiting all processions.

TROOPS SHOOT FIRST TO KILL

In issuing its order against processions, the Government gave warning that the troops have orders to fire without waiting for the Spartacans to begin, and to shoot to kill.

The Spartacans apparently are losing hope. They failed to summon a mass meeting of their supporters yesterday, and the streets are almost deserted.

The streets of Berlin were without even the usual small group of disputants.

The correspondent is informed that

WHOLE UPRISING WILL BE PUT DOWN IN THREE DAYS, DECLARES EBERT

German Officers Forming Battalions Against Bolsheviks in Berlin — Government Troops Shooting Down Rebels on Sight—Spartacan Groups Hold Out

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The elimination of Eichhorn, the Spartacan police chief, whose refusal to resign led to the present trouble in Berlin, may be an accomplished fact. A Zurich report received here says that he has fled from Berlin, while a report from Frankfurt says that Herr Richter, a municipal councillor, and a majority socialist, has been appointed temporary head of the Berlin police.

Other reports from Berlin say that the Government has been able to operate a few trains on the main railroad lines. It is said that 5,000 employees of the printing establishments of Schler, Jllstein and Mosse have refused to declare a general strike.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacans, narrowly escaped lynching Wednesday evening, according to a despatch to the *Berlingske Tidende* reported today. The mob dragged Liebknecht from a taxicab in Unter den Linden, said the despatch, but he was rescued by Spartacans before he had suffered any serious injury.

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Berlin has at last experienced the horror of a night bombing attack.

A despatch to the *Berlingske Tidende* today reported that Government aviators attacked the Silesian railway station with bombs Wednesday night, killing sixty-five persons.

RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE DEPENDING ON SOLID LEAGUE

Present Inter-Allied Food Commission a Foundation—To Enlarge Sphere—Supply of Food is Also a Safeguard Against Bolshevism

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by Montreal Star. By H. Wickham Stead.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—With the arrival of Lord Robert Cecil, the question of giving concrete form to the League of Nations ideal is becoming prominent. The attitude of French official circles towards the ideal, which has hitherto been one of benevolent scepticism and readiness to accept the principle, has been qualified in practice by the assumption that any effective organization with supernatural authority must be deferred until the whole multitude of pending issues, territorial, financial and economic have been disposed of.

This view was characteristically put forward today by Alfred Capus, the eminent Academician, who edits the Figaro. He treats as a fundamental error the idea that the workable League of Nations is already within reach, and argues that before it can be established, all misunderstandings between nations must have been dispelled, all causes of war removed, and international law universally recognized. The League of Nations, he adds, must be a culminating product of peace, but not the crucible in which elements now discordant can be fused.

If accepted, this view would be tantamount to the polite shelving of the whole question, and this is now recognized by an increasing number of unofficial and some official Frenchmen to be the consequence of inadequate perception of present realities.

An important section of French opinion, represented by the Association Francals Pour Le Societe Des Nations, of which Leon Bourgeois is President, recognizes that unless the formation of a nucleus League of Nations be taken in hand at the outset of the Conference, there may be little chance of dealing successfully with the long list of territorial, financial and economic problems which, in the order named, are understood to form the basis of the French official programme.

DISSENSION WITHOUT LEAGUE.

M. Bourgeois is understood to be convinced that without the sense of security which certainly the creation of a solid league would give the Allied peoples, the labors of the Conference may be, to say the least, unduly protracted. Unless I have been misinformed, the differences between his view and those of most influential British and American supporters of the ideal are merely formal. And he believes and would insist that the Allied Governments must begin by the organization of a League among

themselves, and their articles of association must then be imposed upon enemy and neutral peoples who will be obliged to confirm the requirements of the League, give guarantees of good faith and qualify for admission by fulfillment of all the requirements and obligations of the peace.

In other words, the view is gaining ground that if the Allied Peace Conference is successful, it will never end, because the problems of which the final solution must be outstanding when the general principles of peace are settled, will necessarily be dealt with by a permanent supernatural authority, into which the successful Peace Conference will ultimately resolve itself.

DELAY HAS COMPENSATION.

It becomes clearer that the delay in the meeting of the Conference will not be without its compensations. It has given time for distinct crystallization of opinion in two directions. Of the first importance there is the steady growth of the conviction that a League of Nations is really practicable, and not merely an ideal which could do no harm, but which might do good.

The establishment of a supernatural authority, not only for the prevention of war, but for the control of certain branches of international intercourse during peace has become the first object of nearly every one. The second development is the increasing scrutiny given the economic side of the problem of world reconstruction. It is beginning to be definitely realized that perhaps the greatest change the war has wrought is indicated by the insistency with which its aftermath demands the establishment of a new international fabric upon a sound social at least as much as upon a sound political and judicial basis.

The best sign of this is the agreement reached between the associated powers for the reconstruction of Inter-Allied wartime machinery for victualling the Allies under the auspices of a new joint council. It is to consist of two representatives of each of the great associated Powers. The chief of the executive is Mr. Hoover. Hoover was chosen partly on account of his tried ability, and partly because the main sources of supply meet in the nature of things, be trans-Atlantic.

The undertaking will, however, be Inter-Allied in the sense that it must largely depend on the measure of sacrifices the Allies, especially Great Britain, are prepared to make, notably with regard to tonnage, for the benefit of their less fortunately situated friends in Western, and still more in Central Europe. Economy in tonnage will be needed, because it is not probable the German ships will nearly relieve the present stringency of freight space.

(Continued)

NO NATION HAS ROOM FOR MORE THAN ONE FLAG

Hon. Franklin Taylor Makes Attack on Bolshevism

THRIVES IN POVERTY

Capt. Carpenter Given a Rousing Reception Last Night

A smashing blow to the arguments of the adherents of Bolshevism was delivered last night in an eloquent address by Hon. Franklin Taylor of New York, before the Westmount Canadian Club at the Ritz-Carlton hotel. Captain Carpenter, V.C., the hero of Zeebrugge retold his story of the attack on the Mole as he did a day or so previous before the Women's Canadian Club, and the great audience of more than 400 business men was thrilled by the tale.

"The millions of men who gave their lives and their souls in this war gave them for an ideal, not Bolshevism, but democracy," declared Mr. Taylor. "No nation has room for more than one flag," he declared in closing his address, "I do not care what their symbols may be. The flag is the essence of our nationality and it must stand before the whole world."

"When the great world war broke out there was much speculation as to how long it would continue," he said in opening. "Our only hope of an early decision was for a quick decision in the field. It did not come so we settled down to a long, tiring duel and millions and millions of men gave their souls and gave their lives for an ideal, not Bolshevism but democracy."

"We foresaw that if the war continued long enough there would ultimately be a decision brought about by the economic and industrial collapse of the nations, this would give rise to anarchy-socialistic ideas and there would follow the fall of empires and crowned heads. So it came about."

"Fortunately the Allies were in a better position to stall off an economic and industrial collapse, but poor Russia, having broken away from her Allies fell. It was impractical to get help to her and so with the collapse Russia was definitely out of the war."

"Now the war is over Bolshevism has spread its tentacles into Germany and civil war rages there today. It is fortunate for allied soldiers that after fighting for the ideals of democracy they do not have to come home and find themselves obliged to fight a second war and this time against people who they had succoured."

WHAT IN BOLSHEVISM?

"What is Bolshevism? Well what was Jacobinism? It was a mental condition of protest, where does Bolshevism flourish? Bolshevism develops and flourishes in accordance with the degree of industrial and economic prostration in which it is found."

"One of the questions mostly asked is what are the underlying principles of Bolshevism? Strange to say it has united itself with socialism and anarchy."

"It is impossible for them to explain their ideals. They know that living conditions are bad. They are much like the family deprived of a doctor or the man of an advocate and they feel obliged to take the law into their own hands. Hence the maelstrom in Russia in which freedom of the press, of speech, of the subject is no longer known. All this has been done as it was during the French Revolution in the name of liberty."

"Oh, liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

"The cardinal, underlying basis of Bolshevism may be said to be in the centralization of industry. Those who have an understanding of human nature take issue with this idea. We must in business take human frailties into consideration. We know that greed, dishonesty and envy are human traits. Therefore, we cannot bind humanity down to such a scheme so idealistic and have it a success."

"Bolshevism flourishes under conditions of dire poverty. Where the individual is unable to get work or where he is forced to work for less than a living wage, hungry and looking for enough food for himself and family. He sees his fellowmen enjoying prosperity, and, at length, the idea becomes fixed in his mind that there is something wrong in the world, or there is something unjust with his condition."

"It is then that the idealistic tendency develops, and because poverty makes men kin, these men seek a solution of their difficulties. They have nothing to lose by following Bolshevism if it fails and everything to gain if it proves a success."

"We must not denounce and decry Bolshevism in order to control its spread. We must find out what is wrong with the social scheme in order that our finding may be given to the public in a reasonable way, and in order that this monster through-out the world may be driven back."

DEMOCRACY'S OFFER.

"What does democracy offer? So long as we can keep poverty down to a point where the average man is prosperous and has enough to feed and clothe his family and has the comforts of life and can develop the higher aspirations of life, so long as we can keep poverty down, so long as we can present to the people at all times a guarantee that the courts will make their decisions without fear or favor as long as we can assure them that the majority of the people shall always prevail, so long will we be able to keep the monster of Bolshevism out of our country."

ONE FLAG ONLY.

"No nation has room for more than one flag. I do not care what their symbols may be. The flag is the essence of our nationality and it must stand before the whole world. It must stand for a united people in the whole world."

LLOYD GEORGE AND CLEMENCEAU SCORE ON SEA FREEDOM

Messages from Paris Say Very Little Likely to Be Said Thereon During Peace Conference—Spanish Morocco Question Also Settled

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Messages from Paris indicate that Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau have scored a great success on the question of the freedom of the seas, and that very little is likely to be said thereon when the actual Peace Conference assembles. The Spanish Morocco question has also been settled to the satisfaction of England and France.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and George Nicoll Barnes, Privy Councillor, have been appointed plenipotentiaries to the Peace Congress by the British Cabinet, according to the Express and the Mail. Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, William Morris Hughes, Premier of Australia, and General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, will be Colonial representatives who will have seats when the Congress takes up business of interest to the Dominions they represent, it is said.

According to the Express, an important decision was reached by the Cabinet in providing that the Dominions will appear at the Peace Congress as small nations.

The delegates will go to Paris on Saturday for the purpose of attending sittings of the inter-Allied conference.

FOUNDATIONS NOW BEING LAID.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 10. — After nearly a month of waiting and preparation, conversations which will lay the foundation of the actual Peace Congress are about to start. As many of the principal questions to be threshed out in preliminary conferences concern most intimately Great Britain, France, and the United States, there is some hope of fair headway being made while awaiting the official announcement of the full Italian delegation.

The Japanese representatives. The Belgians will arrive next week. They are in the status of minor belligerents. They have taken over one of the largest hotels in Paris.

The first few conferences between the British, French and Americans will probably develop how much progress may be expected before President Wilson goes home next month. It is settled that when he reaches America, one of his first acts will be to address Congress and give a report on what has been accomplished. Some trained diplomats among the Americans here are agreed that the most Mr. Wilson can hope to report will probably be a general undertaking of the widest sort upon a set of principles which must be left to be applied by the Peace Congress. Mr. Wilson hopes to be able to do more, but unless something unexpected happens, it seems probable that physical conditions alone will prevent the accomplishment of more during the remaining six weeks of his stay.

Each of the bodies of peace commissioners will necessarily go through an organization process. This work has taken the Americans a month, and even now they are only partially ready. The French, of course, have their organization of the spot. The British have brought over from England a highly developed machine, which is virtually ready to operate. Even the elevator conductors and porters are men who have been tested out in the service of the British Government, and whose dependence has been established. The Japanese will probably have to organize after reaching here as will the Belgians and other minor belligerents.

These very essential preliminaries will not necessarily delay the informal conversation, but they will, in a measure, delay the working of "group plan" conferences by which the principal belligerents expect to thresh out points with interested neutrals, non-belligerents or minor nations engaged in the war, and reduce their results to memoranda which are to go to the Peace Congress for inclusion in the final settlement.

The opinion most generally expressed here is that if the conferences during the next six weeks establish unanimity of purpose as to the freedom of the seas, the reduction of armaments and the actual terms of peace to be imposed upon the Central Powers, a great deal will have been accomplished.

THE KAISER'S TYPE-WRITTEN ABDICATION

A Reuter telegram of yesterday from Paris says:—"The 'Matin' states that a facsimile which has been seen of the ex-Kaiser's act of abdication reveals the fact that it was type-written, a remarkable innovation in the case of a document of the kind."

Ich verzichte hierdurch für alle Zukunft auf die Rechte an der Krone Preussens und die damit verbundenen Rechte an der Deutschen Kaiserkrone.

Eugleich entlasse ich alle Beamten des Deutschen Reichs und Preussens sowie alle Offiziere, Vaterschafts- und Mannschaften der Marine, des Preussischen Heeres und der Truppen der Bundeskontingente des Reichs, die sie mir als ihren Kaiser, König und Obersten Befehlshaber geleistet haben. Ich erwarte von ihnen, dass sie die zur Neuordnung des Deutschen Reichs des Inhabers der tatsächlichen Gewalt in Deutschland helfen, das Deutsche Volk gegen die drohende Gefahr der Anarchie, der Hungersnot und der Fremdherrschaft zu schützen.

Urkundlich unter Unserer Höchsteigenhändigen Unterschrift und beigedrucktem Kaiserlichen Insiegel.

Gegeben Aachen, den 26. November 1918.



Wilhelm

The above is a reproduction of the facsimile referred to by the "Matin," forwarded by our correspondent at Amsterdam. The translation is as follows:

I hereby for all the future renounce my rights to the Crown of Prussia and my consequential rights to the German Imperial Crown.

At the same time I release all officials of the German Empire and Prussia, as well as all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the navy, of the Prussian army, and of the federal contingents, from the oath of fealty which they have made to me as their Emperor, King and Supreme Commander. I expect of them that until the reorganization of the German Empire they will help those in possession of actual power in Germany to protect the German people against the threatening danger of anarchy, famine, and foreign domination.

Given under our hand and our Imperial Seal, Aachen, 26 November, 1918.

WILHELM.

GREAT GERMAN WARSHIP TAKEN

Super-Dreadnought Baden Interned in Scapa Flow

LONDON, Jan. 13. — (British wireless service.) — The German super-dreadnought Baden has arrived in Scapa Flow and has been interned here with the other vessels of the German fleet. The surrender of this warship was demanded in place of the battle cruiser Mackensen, which was not sufficiently completed to leave Germany.

The Baden is a vessel of about 27,000 tons, similar to the Queen Elizabeth class, mounting eight 15-inch guns, and steaming nominally 23 knots.

Another flotilla of German submarines numbering sixteen, left Germany yesterday for surrender to the Allies. This group comprises thirteen submarines which were in the Mediterranean when the armistice was signed, and three others inspected by the Allied naval commission at Wilhelmshaven.

There are still seven submarines in neutral waters which are about to be surrendered, and forty-four U-boats in German ports which must be given up. One hundred and seventy are in various stages of building, but the majority of them are mere skeletons and further construction work on these vessels has been suspended.

Third Division in France First to Be Demobilized

Special to The Star.

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—A special cable to a paper here from its London correspondent says:—

General Sir Arthur Currie, corps commander of the Canadians, is undertaking the demobilization of the Canadians in France only, regarding that as essentially a military duty. To your correspondent he said he would stay on this side of the Atlantic until he had seen every Canadian soldier now in France landed in Canada.

He is going to England to see his children and expects to return to France this week, to personally explain the Government's demobilization and other plans affecting the troops to as many units of the Third Division as possible. As previously stated, that division will be the first to be demobilized.

At intervals General Currie will be in Paris when needed by Premier Borden for consultation at the Peace Conference. Your correspondent understands that the Third Division will return to Canada by way of England, where many of the men have wives, and other relatives. It is hoped all will be returning by March, and the last of the Canadians by the end of June.

In order to assist in the smooth working of the return, which will be by units, some officers of the respective battalions will arrive in Canada a week ahead of their battalions and complete arrangements for the reception and dispersal of the men at the various dispersal centres.

SPARTACAN LEADERS ARRESTED AND FORCES BEING WELL TROUNCED

Rosa Luxemburg Captured With Many Followers—Liebknecht and Eichorn Have Escaped—Other Leaders Shot—Loyal Troops Mopping Up—Spartacan Casualties Heavy

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (Delayed).—The Silesian railway station, which was the last important Spartacan stronghold in Greater Berlin, is now in possession of the Government forces.

The Spartacan defenders lost courage when the troops began preparations to attack the station and fled without attempting a defence. Scattered Spartacan groups are still fighting in different points near the station, but are being dispersed rapidly.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 13.—British troops have occupied Dusseldorf, which has been in the hands of the Spartacans, according to a report from Berlin.

Dusseldorf is a town in Rhenish Prussia. It is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, twenty-one miles northwest of Cologne.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Karl Radek, one of the Russian Bolshevik emissaries in Berlin, has been arrested, according to Berlin advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company through Copenhagen. The despatch also reports the capture of the Boetzow brewery by Government forces.

Special Star Cable.

BERNE, Jan. 13.—Several Spartacans have been summarily executed by Government rifle squads, an agency despatch from Berlin reported today.

AND NO INDEMNITIES?



—By Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather.

SPARTACAN LEADERS FLEE: LOYAL TROOPS DISARMING POPULACE

Ebert Government Has Apparently Crushed Revolt—Cities Outside Capital Under Government Control—Situation Still Tense in Hamburg

PARIS, Jan. 14, (Havas).—The Yugoslav Republic will soon mobilize its army according to a despatch received here from Fiume.

Special Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.—Hamburg was under the rule of Spartacan revolutionists Saturday, according to the Hamburger Echo.

ORDER RESTORED IN OUTSIDE CITIES
BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Order has been completely restored in cities outside of Berlin where the Spartacans had established themselves, according to reports received here. Spandau, which has been placed under martial law, is quiet. Fifty-five Bolsheviks have been arrested, one of their leaders killed, and several wounded. All have been disarmed.
Spartacan leaders at Hamburg have been arrested by military police, who had difficulty in protecting them from enraged citizens. The situation there, however, is still tense. Spartacan leaders at Dresden, when arrested, admitted that they had intended to forcibly prevent elections to the National Assembly.
A newspaper at Wilhelmshaven has been surrendered by the Spartacans. The executive committee of the soldiers and workmen's council at Altona has resigned as a protest against the Bolsheviks, and has ordered the election of a new council.

LIEBKNECHT AND EICHORN HAVE FLED
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, is reported to have fled from Berlin to Leipsic, according to advices received here. Chief of Police Eichorn, according to the Vorwaerts of Berlin, has fled to Denmark, using a passport obtained from the Danish legation some days ago. A large mass

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Forty thousand troops are supporting the Berlin Government, which was scheduled to hold twenty-eight mass meetings in the city yesterday, a Berlin despatch reported today.

ROSA LUXEMBURG ARRESTED

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Rosa Luxemburg, associated with Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the leadership of the rebellious Spartacan forces in Berlin, has been arrested by Government soldiers, according to a report in the Tagesspiegel Rundschau. The arrest is said to have been made when the troops were clearing out the central office of the Spartacans last night when Dr. Liebknecht's son also is reported to have been taken.

The capture of the Spartacan office was effected by the free use of hand-grenades. The soldiers burned in the street an immense quantity of Bolshevik literature found there.

The Spartacan leaders, the newspaper said, were taken prisoner with 1,000 of their followers.

A great quantity of military material was also captured, consisting of 100 machine guns, 1,200 rifles and 1,000 bombs.

Spartacans attacked and shot into crowds which were attending Government meetings in Berlin yesterday, according to the despatch. This was believed to have been the final effort of the insurgents, the despatch said, as the Government now practically controls the situation.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AT BREMEN

BREMEN, Jan. 12.—A Socialist republic has been proclaimed at Bremen, according to a despatch from Munich. The Communists in Bremen have taken the places of the Majority Socialists on the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, and have sent a message to the Ebert Government demanding that they resign. They are also reported to have sent a telegram to the Russian Bolsheviks expressing the hope that the revolution in Russia and in Germany will be victorious.

LIEBKNECHT AND EICHORN ESCAPE

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 13.—The Spartacans are reported today to have admitted defeat, and to have declared their readiness to accept the Government's conditions, providing the election of the National Assembly is postponed three months.
This statement is credited to Herr Schulz, secretary to Chancellor Ebert, in a despatch received today from Berlin.

An earlier despatch quotes the Deutsche Tages Zeitung as saying that Radek, Karl Liebknecht and the police president, Eichorn, had taken refuge in the Boetow brewery, where they were protected by a heavy guard, armed with machine guns.

It is believed that Liebknecht and Eichorn must have escaped, else the Government would have announced their capture, as well as Radek's. No confirmation has been received from any source that Liebknecht was killed in street fighting Thursday.

Government troops have recaptured the town hall, after several hours' street fighting. Fighting was reported in Hagen between Socialist and citizens who had volunteered to fight for the Government.

BRITAIN DEMANDS FULL COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE DONE

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Before his departure for Paris, Premier Lloyd George was given a memorandum issued by the Associated Chamber of Commerce, embodying the views of Chambers in all parts of the country regarding peace terms.

The following points were urged in the memorandum:

The payment by the enemy of all war expenses.

Compensation for loss of property and damage to property arising out of the war.

Compensation for all personal injuries, including a sum representing the cost of all pensions paid to disabled men, women and children.

Compensation for the loss in national power caused by the death or disablement of potential producers and by the disorganization of means of production and transport.

The payment of all enemy debts and interest on all charges from the date they are incurred until final payment.

EACH OF LEADING DOMINIONS TO HAVE 2 PEACE DELEGATES

*Canada, Australia, South Africa and India Equal
—One for New Zealand—France, Britain, U.S.,
Italy and Japan Have Five Representatives Each*

BOTH SIDES CARRIED OUT EXECUTIONS

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Members of the Spartacus faction in Germany have been court-martialled and executed, according to a wireless despatch from Berlin picked up here. The despatch follows:
"The number of killed and wounded during recent fighting has been extraordinarily high, but the exact

figures are not known as yet. The Spartacus people court-martialled and shot seven Government soldiers. Such acts had to be met with reprisals."

The despatch confirms reports that a son of Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been arrested and that Rosa Luxembourg, Dr. Liebknecht's chief lieutenant, has fled from Berlin.

SAYS SOVIETS WILL CONTINUE TO RULE

LONDON, Jan. 14.—No matter which party obtains a majority in the National Assembly of Germany as a result of elections, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils will continue in power, Hugo Haase, Independent Socialist, declared in an

interview with the Express, published here today. The Soviets, he said, control the factories because of their close understanding with the workers, who have organized political unity in opposition to the bourgeois party.

SINN FEINERS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Planning Republican Parliament to Demand Evaluation by England

NAME DELEGATES

In Six Months' Time All Material Interests of Country May Be Hostile

Dublin, Jan. 16.—Mr. Count Plunkett and Edmond De Valera have been named by the Sinn Feiners as their delegates to the peace conference, it was announced today. They were picked at yesterday's meeting of the Sinn Fein members of Parliament.

NOTE—There is no provision of any kind for any Irish representation at the Peace Conference.

TO MAKE ATLANTIC FLIGHT DURING MAY

Brancker To Devote Time To Commercial Aviation—Air- ships in Air a Week

London, Jan. 13.—(British Wireless Service)—General Brancker, who is giving up his post as Master-General of Personnel in the Air Ministry to devote his time to commercial aviation, in an interview with the Daily Express today asserted that a flight across the Atlantic probably would be accomplished in May. He added that the trip was feasible at the present moment, as there were three or four types of airplanes available which were capable of making the flight.

General Brancker said the time was not far distant when airplanes would be owned and driven as automobiles are today. He said it probably would be necessary to establish an aerial police force, the duty of which would be to watch over air routes and frontiers.

The Evening News says today that it has been officially informed that the British Admiralty is embarking on a big programme of airship construction. Airships are being built with a gas capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet. The aircraft will have large lifting capacity, and will be able to make between 60 and 70 miles an hour. They will carry crews of 25 men.

Still larger airships are projected and flights with passengers are predicted for the near future. Several airships which will be equal in size and capacity to the largest Zeppelins and which are of a similar rigid type, are being built. Primarily they are being constructed for sea work and general observation duty for the navy. These airships, it is said, will be capable of remaining

A FEMALE BOLSHEVIK



Rosa Luxembourg, one of the Bolshevik leaders in Berlin, who fled at the same time as Dr. Liebknecht. The Berlin Government is now seeking them both.

WARMLY WELCOMED



Brig.-General W. O. H. Dodds, D.S.O., who will arrive home in Montreal Thursday or Friday. He went over as major of artillery and returns a general.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable.
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DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—A meeting of Republican leaders which was held here yesterday discussed the summoning of the Irish constituent assembly. I learn such a body will be brought into existence without delay and that its early labors will be devoted to efforts to put the Republican case before the Peace Conference. Meanwhile the Sinn Féin will try to capture the country district councils and other public bodies, but I am told it does not at the moment contemplate dramatic developments. The weapon of a general strike will be used only as a last resort, for the Sinn Féin recognizes that whatever its political results might be, the Irish working classes would be the worst sufferers.

The Lord-Lieutenant held an important conference in Dublin Castle. His leading officials were present, and it is believed the conference considered serious questions of policy. Two courses are open to the Irish Government in dealing with the Sinn Féin. It may take such drastic action as will bring matters to a crisis immediately, or it may take time on its side by allowing the republican party's inherent weaknesses to develop. At present native sentiment is with the Sinn Féin. Six months hence, all the material interests of the country will be hostile to it, and farmers and traders alike will be clamoring for renewed protection for their affairs to the Imperial Parliament.

Some people think Lord French is disposed to act just now as a soldier rather than as a statesman, but I have no doubt he is studying the situation from both points of view. Today Ireland's difficulties call equally for a soldier's courage and firmness and a statesman's foresight. Nobody will be more disappointed than the republican leaders if the Irish Government refuses to play into their hands.

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—German expansion toward the Balkans and Russia will be effectually cut off by the establishment of a new "Mittel Europa," stretching from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, it was revealed in diplomatic circles today.

The success of Premier Venizelos of Greece in reaching an agreement with Serbia, Roumania, the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs regarding a future concerted policy laid the foundations for the Balkan Confederation and established the southern portion of this "Mittel Europa."

Negotiations are now proceeding successfully for the purpose of lining up Poland, the northern section of the bloc. The consummation of this plan would thus constitute a barrier against which Teutonic eastern aspirations would be powerless.

DISSATISFACTION OVER DELEGATES

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress resumed its sessions at 10:30 o'clock today. Those in attendance were Premier Clemenceau, and the Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, for France; Premier Lloyd George and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, for Great Britain; President Wilson and the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, for the United States; the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, for Italy, and Viscount Chinda and Baron Matsui for Japan.

While the apportionment of delegates to the Peace Congress has not yet been officially made known, the list published after Monday's session of the Supreme Council has caused an unfavorable impression among some of the missions, according to the French press. The Serbians and Belgians are notably dissatisfied with the giving of three delegates to Brazil while they are only permitted two each.

In the case of Belgium, the three seats allotted her by the French plan admitted of the nomination of a representative of each of the parties—Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists. With only two delegates the representative of one party must needs be dropped.

Logically, it is pointed out, it ought to have been the least important party thus to suffer, but it is impossible to drop from the delegation the Foreign Minister, Paul Hymans, a Liberal. Consequently, the commentators say, it would seem to be Emile Vandervelde, the Socialist Minister of Justice, who will be the one eliminated, should the Belgian allotment stand.

TWO FORCES AT WORK.

It is apparent that the movement to create a league of nations is being carried on by two forces, having the same object but differing as to the means for attaining it. The one means for creating an effective world society. One of the two forces represents the contention that no decisions of the league must be backed by its combined physical forces, while the other represents the view that its findings can be enforced without the aid of a common world-police force.

Diplomatists watching the movement of the two ideas as they come into bearing before the Conference seem impressed with the view that both are moving toward a common ground which, for example, might provide that the nations could reserve for each individual case their decision whether they would utilize armed force or avail themselves of other means.

There is reason to believe that such an arrangement would meet with the support of some of the European statesmen and there is

nothing to indicate that it would be rejected by the American representatives.

This is the feature of the situation as it exists today. The plans are being rapidly put into shape in informal conferences and are working toward a position where the Peace Conference in full session can discuss them thoroughly and then probably name a committee, or commission from among its membership to produce the framework in writing, with the assistance of the technical advisors.

The work before today's session of the supreme council comprised completion of the allotment of representation of the various nations and a further delving into the question of whether Russia should have delegates in the larger body. The preliminary sessions will continue work on the question continuously with the expectation of having it entirely disposed of by Saturday, when the first formal sitting of the Peace Congress will be held.

The program commonly agreed upon calls for primary consideration of the forming of a league of nations and the congress will probably work on this to the exclusion of all other subjects.

RECOGNIZED JOINT PROBLEMS.

Those European statesmen who now appear friendly to the purpose of putting the league of nations question to the fore have repeatedly expressed the view that the formation of the league and the making of peace are joint problems, which cannot be dissociated. The efforts thus seem to be to bend all energies to the laying of the foundations of the league, so that the conference may proceed to the actual making of the peace treaty in the early spring, even, indeed, if it be only a preliminary one which will dispose of the pressing question of demobilization and the return of the warring countries as nearly as possible to the economic conditions of peace.

This is recognized by all the statesmen at the conference as of the utmost necessity, and is not a view confined to the Europeans alone.

The sponsors for the league of nations plans contemplate the broadening out of the functions of the proposed league as the preliminary discussions proceed. Their assumption being that these will range far into the subjects of raw material and finance, proceeding on the theory that the financial or economic dominations of smaller nations by the larger is no less a danger than armed domination.

The financial program of the league, as viewed in these quarters, will be to consider whether the league itself should lend its aid financially and economically to the small independent States which are rising out of the war.

NEW MITTEL-EUROPA WILL CUT OFF HUNS FROM BALKAN PEOPLE

**Will Stretch From Mediterranean to Baltic—
Foundations for Balkan Confederation Laid—
League of Nations Scheme Taking Definite
Form—Russian Representation Still a Problem**

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The British Foreign Office announced today that the Government does not intend to exercise any censorship over press messages during the Peace Conference. It states that it has also received a similar assurance from the French Government.

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATION PROBLEM

Special Star Cable by United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 15. — Representation for Russia at the Peace Congress is expected to be finally determined on at today's session of the inter-Allied War Council.

The associated Powers have reached the obvious conclusion that discussion of world-peace would be absolutely futile without the vast population of Russia being considered. They are also understood to realize that the Russian problem cannot be solved without the consent and co-operation of the people themselves.

A program for official investigation of actual conditions in Russia is to be fully discussed today. This it is believed, will result in a commission being sent into that country, which would report back directly to the conference. Upon this report would be based some form of recognition for the Soviet Government and other factions, that they might send accredited representatives to Versailles.

Formal action is also to be taken today on the question of granting representation to the British Dominions.

Provisional agreement has already been reached regarding delegates for the British Dominions. It only remains for this agreement to be confirmed. Under the present scheme, Great Britain and her colonies would vote separately, the latter being drawn in only when questions directly affecting them are discussed, thereby eliminating the very remote danger of a "packed convention."

The only countries, in fact, whose representation has not been at least tentatively fixed are the two which made separate peace settlements with the Central Powers—Russia and Rumania. There seems to be no obstacle in the way of granting delegates to the latter, the number being the chief matter under discussion. Russian representation, obviously, will take more time and discussion.

The feeling prevails now that M. Pichon's bitter opposition to even partial recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, based on a suggestion of the British Government favoring such recognition, need not be considered as final.

PROBLEMS PARIS IS DISCUSSING TODAY

WAR MAY START AGAIN ANY TIME

By Associated Press.

LONDON, January 16.—The Central News declares that as a result of the Allied discussions in Paris, the whole aspect of demobilization has undergone a sudden and vital change, this being shown in the drastic conditions demanded of Germany for a renewal of the armistice.

"On authority of an unimpeachable character," says the Central News, "it can be stated that a situation exists in Europe under which

war may break out again 'at any moment. The Allied War Council has arrived at a decision which means that the appearance of peace is mistaken. This decision means that the new British Ministry must revise the whole scheme of army demobilization. The decision is that Great Britain, in proportion to its military strength, must maintain an army of occupation on the Rhine increase in demobilization. If the rapid increase were continued, there would, in a few months, be no army in France by which the obligations which have undertaken the decision of the Allies, have been placed upon British shoulders."

IN THE COMPANY OF NATIONS.

THE announcement that Canada is to be directly represented at the actual deliberations upon the terms of peace, that under certain circumstances this country may have as many as three representatives sitting at the council table, side by side with the plenipotentiaries of the great Powers of the world is at once gratifying and reassuring. It indicates in the most practical form possible not only that the war sacrifices and war performances of Canada are fully recognized by the governments of nations which have sacrificed incalculably to defeat Germany but furthermore that there is every disposition on their part to afford all protection to the interests of this country in the final settlement.

The initial difficulty of securing representation at the Conference for the overseas Dominions was great. The other principals might with reason have objected to an arrangement which, under certain conditions, would give the British Empire disproportionate representation. The despatches state that some such objection was made but that it was withdrawn subsequently upon the urgent representation of Lloyd George and that, in consequence, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and New Zealand are given the full rights of the smaller independent belligerents at Versailles.

The importance to Canada of the step thus taken it would be hard to exaggerate. It is, let us hope, a full and final correction of the picture drawn by some pessimists of Sir Robert Borden standing, hat in hand, in a Versailles anteroom waiting permission to be present at the discussion of some minor phase of the Conference. But of vastly greater importance than this, the admission of the overseas Dominions to the greatest world conference in all history upon a basis of intrinsic equality with the Great Powers puts the final seal upon the theory of "self-determination" within the Empire where the Dominions are concerned. It shows the British Empire as a union of sister nations, held together by indissoluble bonds yet each preserving its own identity of thought and interest. It is a recognition not only by Britain but by Britain's generous and gallant allies that the British Dominions beyond the seas, having proved their right to individual recognition in the bitter business of war, are from this day forward factors in all those vital questions which determine the relations between nation and nation. It establishes a precedent which will never be set aside.

What's In a Name?

One of the stock questions of the professional joke-smiths is, "Who names the Pullman cars?" Now they will ask, "Who names the Cunarders?" That great steamship line has bought six vessels from the British Government and has re-named them: Vitellia, Vindellia, Verentia, Venusia, Vennonia and Vellania. Of course, being Cunarders, the names must terminate with the vowels ia, but why, oh, why, must they all have the same initial letter? They will surely be known as the V boats. As the Aquitania's initial is the first letter of the alphabet, we can only imagine that a list of classic and semi-classic names, unearthed somewhere by a man who would be godfather, has been used and now that V has been exhausted we may hope that this list has been almost used up. There still remains, however, the fertile letter Z. It is a harrowing thought that the next half-dozen Cunarders to be christened may sail the seven seas with bows bearing in letters of gold such names as these: Zalanbdodontia, Zantedeschia, Zenyobanchia, Zenglodontia, Zamelodia and Zanzibaria. Zinnia, of course, would be too simple a name for a Cunard boat even of the Z class. We can imagine the tourist of the future saying, in reply to the usual question, "On what boat did you come over?" "I caught the boat, but I didn't catch the name."

ITALY HAS ABANDONED IMPERIALISTIC AIMS; ACCEPTS BRITISH IDEA

Such is Interpretation Put Upon Resignation of Italian Cabinet — Peace Conferees to Meet Press Today to Discuss Methods of Publicity

PARIS, Jan. 16, via the Havas Agency.—The newspapers report that the five great Powers will decide today whether the secondary States, even outside Europe, will deliberate on decisions concerning the fate of Europe and questions regarding the safety and future of the Allied powers.

By Associated Press.

BERNE, Jan. 16.—The Ukrainian Government has sent an ultimatum to Rumania, demanding the evacuation of Bukowina, according to a telegram received from Kiev. Ukrainian troops, it is announced, are moving toward the Bukowina frontier.

Simultaneously, the message adds, the Ukrainian National Council has telegraphed to President Wilson in Paris a request for permission to delegate two American Ukrainians to represent the Ukraine at the Peace Conference, and act otherwise as representatives of their nation in Paris.

ITALY FOREGOES AMBITIONS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Italy has abandoned its Imperialistic program and definitely accepted the British and American ideas of a democratic peace settlement.

That was the interpretation in some diplomatic quarters today of the resignation of the entire Italian Cabinet late yesterday.

Italy's territorial ambitions, resulting from the concessions understood to have been granted by Great Britain, France and Russia in the London pact, have constituted one of the stumbling-blocks in the preliminary Peace Conference.

The old-school Italian diplomats stolidly clung to the determination that the entire program of political and territorial expansion should be carried out. The more democratic members of the Government coun-selled various degrees of modification. This led to a Ministerial crisis, which reached its climax yesterday.

Meanwhile, the clash of Italian and Jugo-Slav interests on the eastern shore of the Adriatic resulted in a serious situation. This was reflected in the work of the preliminary Peace Conference. The Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, was recognized as the leader of the clique opposed to any modification of the provisions of the London pact. His attitude resulted in the resignation of Signor Bissolati, who held the portfolio of Military Aid and War Pensions, and the threatened resignation of other Liberal Ministers.

The understanding was reached in Italian political circles some time ago that the only solution of the problem would be the ousting of Baron Sonnino, it was reported. To accomplish this, Orlando was to resign—which would be tantamount to a resignation of the entire Ministry. Then, King Victor Emmanuel was to detail Orlando to form another Cabinet. The new Ministry would have another Foreign Minister, with Baron Sonnino possibly entirely out.

ARMISTICE HAS BEEN EXTENDED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 17. — The armistice, with several important clauses added, has been extended for a month, it was officially announced today.

"Following the conference at Treves between Marshal Foch and the German delegates, the armistice conventions were prolonged for a month," the statement said.

"Clauses concerning agricultural material, Russian war prisoners, naval conditions and the recuperation of material taken from the invaded districts were signed."

TO CONFER ON PUBLICITY METHODS

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Supreme Council of the five great Powers resumed its session at 10.30 o'clock today with a full attendance of the members.

There were present for France, Premier Clemenceau and the Foreign Minister, M. Pichon; for the United States, President Wilson and the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing; for Great Britain, Premier Lloyd George and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour; for Italy, the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, and for Japan, Viscount Chinda and Baron Matsui.

Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, was the only absentee. He is still detained in Rome.

The Supreme Council, after considering the matter of the relations between the conference and the press, decided to call a meeting at five o'clock this afternoon to be attended by the members of the press and representatives of the various nations in the conference to interchange views in publicity methods.

This was announced in an official statement, which also gave out the information that the Russian question has been discussed, and would be jointly examined later after the various governments had exchanged their latest information on the subject with each other. The official communiqué reads:

"The President of the United States of America, and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries to the Allied Powers, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, met today at the Quai d'Orsay, from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

"The question of the relations between the conference and the press was first taken up. It was decided to call a meeting of the members of the press and the Allied and associated countries at the press club, No. 80 Avenue des Champs Elysee, today at 5 o'clock, for the interchange of

views as to the method to be adopted. The meeting then took up the question of the circulation of the press and agreed that the government should acquaint each other with the latest information at their disposal with a view to the joint examination of the question.

"The next meeting will be held tomorrow, Friday, at 10.30 a.m."

AMERICA'S POLICY.

Just before today's meeting, the Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, authorized the following as his view:

"The American policy is that full and satisfactory discharge of important business which must come before the Peace Congress should be accorded. It is possible that sessions should be open when business is advanced to a point where it can be regarded as ready for final action. It may be, however, that in the earlier stage, when subjects are being discussed between groups, or in committees or in meetings of all the delegates, with a purpose of reaching agreements on controversial phases, it would be inadvisable to conduct these discussions openly. There might never be an agreement otherwise."

"That would not be secret diplomacy in any sense, however, for no agreement so arranged could be effective until approved by all the delegates in open session."

The complaints which the British correspondents have made to Mr. Lloyd George, and which the Americans have submitted to Mr. Wilson, concede that it may be incompatible with public interest to disclose certain phases of controversial questions while they are being discussed, but protest against the "gentleman's agreement" which forbids any one of the delegates from giving information whatever, outside of the official statements, on which public opinion may be formed and guided.

WILSON LEFT NO ROOM FOR KING

George V. of England Had to Jog Him Along Seat

DAZED BY CHEERS

Then Awoke to Enthusiastically Wave Hat to Crowds

Special Star Correspondence from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur Street, London, Dec. 26. "Yessir, they certainly do these things well over here," said the American at my elbow.

We were both standing on a bit of scaffolding that was none too secure, hanging with arms looped over a thick brick wall, about sixty feet above Charing Cross Station courtyard. We had been there for over half-an-hour. The train would be in almost any moment now, for the King and Queen had arrived. Very soon we were to see the head of the greatest Empire in the world, help the head of the greatest Republic in the world into a flaming state carriage to drive through the world's greatest city.

"Rather historic, what!" said the smart English officer who was suspended at my right.

Both the American and the Englishman were right. It was historic and it was well done. Most certainly it was well done. They have been doing this sort of thing for centuries, over here—coronation processions, funeral processions, Lord Mayors' shows, and welcomes to great men from every corner of the globe, either coming home after upholding the dignity and honor of England in some far outpost of the seven seas, or passing through in answer to the invitation of the metropolis whose citizens delight in seeing and passing their own judgment on those whom others have elected to fame.

WELCOMING A PUZZLE.

Now was coming a man who had been indeed a puzzle to them. For the last four years he has been discussed very much indeed all through Britain. Until the entrance of the United States into the war, he was never understood by the great mass of the people. Many condemned him and let it go at that. Others who had read something of him, who had watched for his dignified utterances, felt that he could not be altogether wrong. Those who held Democracy as a most precious political theory believed that a man who had gained the confidence of a great nation and held that confidence through bitter years must have been in most things right.

And there was a deep feeling that he was a high-minded idealistic theorist who could not train his mind to practical affairs after years of cloistered university life. It was quite evident that he was not understood.

After the United States entered the war people did not try to understand him. That the Yanks were coming was enough.

LIEBKNECHT SHOT DEAD IN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE; MOB LYNCHES LUXEMBURG

Spartan Leader Meets End by Soldier's Bullet
—Woman Lieutenant Beaten into Insensibility
by Infuriated Mob and Shot to Death—Government to Probe Circumstances

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, Jan. 17.—The Spartan revolution has been revived on a large scale in Berlin and several of the provinces, following the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, it is reported in a despatch received here today.

The Government is expected to take violent measures in an effort to suppress the new disorders.

Fifty new divisions of Government troops have arrived in Berlin.

The city gives the impression of being occupied almost entirely by soldiery.

PRESS COMMITTEE TO ISSUE NEWS OF PEACE CONFERENCE DEBATES

Report Indicates Decision to Restrict Announcements to Official Communiqués Has Been Modified—Several Points of Difference Still to Be Cleared Up

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by Montreal Star.

PARIS, Jan. 18. — At the meeting of the Peace Conference committee and the newspaper representatives, it was decided that news of the discussions and decisions of the Conference would be given to a special press committee for publication.

The Times' correspondent is one of the three forming the British delegation to this committee.

The Peace Conference considered the press resolutions, and freely recognized the necessity for publicity, subject, however, to the limitations arising from the nature of the discussion about to begin.

The Peace Conference is to be open to a limited number of journalists—probably 15 in all—three each for the four chief powers, and three for the rest of the Allies.

When necessary, meetings will be held in camera.

The press will be admitted in greater number today for the formal opening. Three press photographs will be allowed to be taken at this historic scene.

It has been decided to make the communiqué as full as possible, but no summary of the proceeding is to be given.

The foregoing evidently refers to the meeting of the Peace Conference committee and press representatives on Thursday afternoon. This is the first news of the result of this conference to come through.

The decision may represent an important modification of the ruling of Wednesday to limit news of the Conference to a joint official communiqué. The appointment of a press committee, apparently of a protective character, would hardly be necessary if only the official written communiqué was to be handed out daily.

Hard work and long discussions have not entirely cleared the way for the Peace Conference which opens today at the Quai d'Orsay.

So complex are the problems of peace, and so unstable are some of its elements at present, it is impossible to divide the work of peace formally into preliminary conversations and the Conference proper.

Matters discussed during the "preliminary conversations" between the Great Powers will continue to be discussed by them as the Conference proceeds, and it is useless to expect that the Conference itself, and those more intimate considerations of peace problems, can be carried on without occasional alarms and excursions both within and without the Foreign Office walls.

The main point of yesterday morning's sitting of the Supreme Council was the discussion of a policy in regard to Russia as a whole, and the various Russian Govern-

ments in particular. While it is practically settled that no Russian delegates will be admitted to the Conference proper, it seems to have been agreed that representatives of the Omsk, Archangel, and Ekaterinodar Governments will be invited to attend as a special commission to advise as to the best policy for the Allies to follow.

DIFFERENCE RE-BOLSHEVIKI.

The only serious point of difference between the major allied and the associated Governments seems to concern the question of treatment of the Bolsheviks. The French attitude remains firmly that expressed in M. Pichon's note to the British Government—that France can have no dealings with criminals. The British, and, to a lesser extent, the American standpoint seems to be inspired by less severity towards the Bolsheviks.

In authoritative French opinion, this takes an insufficient account of the consideration that any disposition on the part of the allies to condone, even by implications, the abominations of which the Bolsheviks have been guilty, would immensely increase the Bolshevik prestige, and depress the anti-Bolshevik factors in Eastern, Central and South-Eastern Europe, and tend to bolster up the very regime whose existence is now the chief obstacle to the conclusion of a sound peace.

In regard to direct or indirect dealings with the Bolsheviks, the French Government is unlikely to yield.

On another point, France might perhaps yield with advantage.

A deputation from the Ukraine has reached the Franco-Italian frontier but, on account of the refusal of the French authorities to permit it to proceed to Paris, has returned to Turin.

The chief ground of the objection appears to be the suspicious character of one of the members of the deputation, who certainly has had a somewhat variegated political career.

But if this presumably black sheep be left behind, there seems to be no valid reason why the other members of the deputation should not be allowed to lay their views before the Conference.

On the question of the representation of Serbia the Conference still is unsettled.

Dr. Trumbitch, the new Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and M. Vesnitch, the Minister to Paris, have informed the Conference that the invitation to the delegates of "Serbia" is undeliverable, since the address has passed to a higher, and it is hoped, a happier life.

They propose, therefore, to attend the Conference in their true capacity, as delegates of the now Serb-Croat and Sloven Kingdom.

MUCH KICKING AT REPRESENTATION ALLOTTED

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 18. — The peace conference has not made a very satisfactory start, as much dissatisfaction is felt with the preliminary arrangements. The decision regarding the representation of various states is disapproved in many quarters. The French contend they are entitled to more than five delegates, and propose their colonies be represented, since the British Empire has fourteen representatives, including the representatives of the Dominions and India.

The Belgians protest against the decision to give them a smaller representation than Brazil, in view of the part they played in the war and their sacrifices and suffering.

The arrangements whereby each state represented has one vote, regardless of the number of its delegates is also considered inequitable. It is pointed out that this places the great powers on the same level as Chili, Guatemala and the new Czechoslovak Republic, whose interests are infinitely less.

It is confidently expected that a desperate effort will be made to secure a revision of these arrangements before the formal opening conference.

The decision regarding the secrecy of the deliberations has also caused many complaints in London, especially as the Foreign Office had just announced that messages from British and United States correspondents in Paris would be uncensored, and the censorship of the French Government on messages to England

In Flanders Fields and Other Poems



FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION ONLY

These few Canadian gems doubtless will be useful until such time as they are published, with others, in permanent form.

Compliments of

Handwritten signature: J. H. Chapman

NOTE 11. During the interval, the first musical numbers will be given by the P.P.C.L.I. Band and the Grand Pipe Band.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The | 9. Solo |
| 2. Highland Dances | 10. Grand March |
| 3. Band | 11. Duet |
| 4. Chorus led by Capt. Plunkett | 12. Solo |
| 5. 3 Will o' the Wisp | 13. Quartet |
| 6. Willard vs. Nelson | 14. Solo |
| 7. Band Section | 15. Musical Sketch of the Battle of the Marston |
| 8. Quartet | 16. The King. |
| NOTE 1. The following is the program of the P.P.C.L.I. Band and the Grand Pipe Band: | |
| 1st. Fr. 15 | 1st. 1st. |
| 2nd. 2nd. | 2nd. 2nd. |
| 3rd. 3rd. | 3rd. 3rd. |
| 4th. 4th. | 4th. 4th. |
| 5th. 5th. | 5th. 5th. |
| 6th. 6th. | 6th. 6th. |
| 7th. 7th. | 7th. 7th. |
| 8th. 8th. | 8th. 8th. |
| 9th. 9th. | 9th. 9th. |
| 10th. 10th. | 10th. 10th. |
| 11th. 11th. | 11th. 11th. |
| 12th. 12th. | 12th. 12th. |
| 13th. 13th. | 13th. 13th. |
| 14th. 14th. | 14th. 14th. |
| 15th. 15th. | 15th. 15th. |
| 16th. 16th. | 16th. 16th. |
| 17th. 17th. | 17th. 17th. |
| 18th. 18th. | 18th. 18th. |
| 19th. 19th. | 19th. 19th. |
| 20th. 20th. | 20th. 20th. |
| 21st. 21st. | 21st. 21st. |
| 22nd. 22nd. | 22nd. 22nd. |
| 23rd. 23rd. | 23rd. 23rd. |
| 24th. 24th. | 24th. 24th. |
| 25th. 25th. | 25th. 25th. |
| 26th. 26th. | 26th. 26th. |
| 27th. 27th. | 27th. 27th. |
| 28th. 28th. | 28th. 28th. |
| 29th. 29th. | 29th. 29th. |
| 30th. 30th. | 30th. 30th. |
| 31st. 31st. | 31st. 31st. |
| 32nd. 32nd. | 32nd. 32nd. |
| 33rd. 33rd. | 33rd. 33rd. |
| 34th. 34th. | 34th. 34th. |
| 35th. 35th. | 35th. 35th. |
| 36th. 36th. | 36th. 36th. |
| 37th. 37th. | 37th. 37th. |
| 38th. 38th. | 38th. 38th. |
| 39th. 39th. | 39th. 39th. |
| 40th. 40th. | 40th. 40th. |
| 41st. 41st. | 41st. 41st. |
| 42nd. 42nd. | 42nd. 42nd. |
| 43rd. 43rd. | 43rd. 43rd. |
| 44th. 44th. | 44th. 44th. |
| 45th. 45th. | 45th. 45th. |
| 46th. 46th. | 46th. 46th. |
| 47th. 47th. | 47th. 47th. |
| 48th. 48th. | 48th. 48th. |
| 49th. 49th. | 49th. 49th. |
| 50th. 50th. | 50th. 50th. |
| 51st. 51st. | 51st. 51st. |
| 52nd. 52nd. | 52nd. 52nd. |
| 53rd. 53rd. | 53rd. 53rd. |
| 54th. 54th. | 54th. 54th. |
| 55th. 55th. | 55th. 55th. |
| 56th. 56th. | 56th. 56th. |
| 57th. 57th. | 57th. 57th. |
| 58th. 58th. | 58th. 58th. |
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| 60th. 60th. | 60th. 60th. |
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Grand Pipe Band
— 000 —
Sunday, June 9th, 1918

THIS WAS ONCE THE CROWN PRINCE!



A photo taken on a Dutch roadway which shows either that shoes are scarce in Holland or that William Hohenzollern, Jr., is trying to engrate himself with the Dutch people.

VETERAN BACK HOME



Major A. T. Holt, son of Sir Herbert S. Holt, has returned to Montreal after over four years service overseas. He went over as Lieut. and Adjutant with the 14th Battalion in 1914, and was promoted at the front. For the past year and more he has been military secretary to Lord Beaverbrook in the British Ministry of Information.

Air Raid and Ship Losses Must be Paid Britain by Germany

In General War Aims of Great Britain are Similar to Those of America—Thinks a League of Nations is Possible but Insists War Losses Must be Paid.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Careful investigation here has made it possible to give more concretely than previously an outline of the war claims of Great Britain and her general desires regarding the making of the peace agreement.

The British aims, the unofficial representation of them shows, are regarded as in general coinciding with those of the United States delegation at the peace conference. There are some minor differences of opinion between Great Britain and America regarding the final adjustment of the world's affairs, and these differences remain to be reconciled. On the whole, however, the aims of the two nations are considered by British commentators as identical.

Great Britain believes first, it is declared in these sources that a League of Nations is desirable and attainable, and that none of the British war aims will be considered practicable unless they conform with the tenets of such a League as is contemplated to align and govern the affairs of the Universe.

She also believes that things should be so adjusted that the war aims of every country will conform with those of the others—in other words that there should be a compact of give and take.

As to indemnities, Great Britain expects to enter a pool with other nations. Her claims are comparatively small, it is said, but she wants her air raid damage and her shipping losses paid for.

In addition to the League of Nations, one of the great things which Great Britain hopes will grow out of the Peace Conference, it is apparent, is a thoroughly good working agreement with the United States. Great importance is attached to this.

LIEUT. WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, AFTER YEAR AS PRISONER OF TURKS, REACHES HOME

Treated Fairly Well, He Says, When He Was Wounded and Captured—Campaign in Desert Was a Severe One—Food and Medical Attendance Very Good

After a year's exciting and arduous campaigning as a cavalry officer in Mesopotamia, and a second year as a wounded prisoner in the hands of the Turks, Lieut. Travers Williams-Taylor, of the 13th Hussars, Imperial army, is now safe under the big Union Jack flying over the doorway in Mountain street, where his parents, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, reside.

"I do not say hard things of the Turks who dealt with me in my captivity. Personally I have little evil against them. But I know that British officers and men have been horribly treated. In the march over the desert places thousands lay down and died of want and neglect," he said today.

He looks hard knit and bronzed after his experience. Going over with the 1st Canadian Contingent he transferred while in France in June, 1916 to the 13th Hussars and left with them for India. There they were rehoused and sailed for Basra on the top of the Persian Gulf. The 13th formed part of the 6th and 7th cavalry brigades of General Maude's force which having relieved Kut-el-Amara pushed the Turkish army northwards past Baghdad and then routed it, wiping out the momentary stigma of General Townshend's surrender.

A Hard Trip.

During that campaign, throughout the entire past four years' fighting the cavalry arm of the service maintained its old glorious traditions.

"It was hard riding, hard on the men, and harder on the horses. We rode often all day and all the following night and then rested. In the heat it was a dreadful physical test. And our enemy, we were always hustling, was a desperate fighter. It is unfortunate his religion makes him a bloody ruffian, for he is a good man at times."

"It was at a place called Tekrit, midway between Baghdad and Mosul on the way north, on 5th November, 1917 when I was captured. The position was held by the 4th Turkish army. Our cavalry, supported by our troops after a daylong fight had worked forward on the left a sweep-

ing movement and then towards evening we rushed the trenches. The 13th Hussars were superbly horsed with Indian walers."

"Did you clear the trenches?"

"Yes! The Turks were firing everything at us. But we jumped over in our rush."

Captain Shot Dead.

"I got across with my captain—S. O. Robinson—who was shot dead. My horse was shot under me, and pinned me down and then the Turks got me. A rifle bullet went through my left shoulder at near range, they bashed my face, and then laid me out with a whack on the back of the head with a rifle butt."

When the young lieutenant regained consciousness a soldier with a white armband on which was a red crescent was binding up his wounds. By field ambulance he was removed to Mosul. Sometimes this party of Turkish wounded travelled on cars, horse and mule back. They never walked.

"How did the Turkish authorities treat you?"

"They were always polite. The Turkish doctors who spoke French did their best. The food I got was as good as they had."

Was Well Treated.

"I was in the Mosul Hospital a month, where I met a R. A. F. officer as prisoner. Then we were removed to Aleppo, where I reported to the authorities, and next day left for the internment camp at Afion Kara Hissar (the Black Castle amid the Popples) in Anatolia on the main Baghdad railway running south from Constantinople. This was in January, 1918 and I remained there till liberation in November last!"

The young lieutenant speaks highly of Anatolia and the region of Asia Minor he passed through on the way to Smyrna where he shipped for Europe. It is the real Turkey, populous, and a region of great business prospects when developed. At Afion Kara Hissar there were 100 British and Australian officers in captivity. It was an uneventful time there with nothing to do. By money supplied through the Dutch embassy at Constantinople they purchased their food from the local Turks.

KAISER COMMENDED BRITISH DIVISION

Told Prisoners He Was Glad His Men Had Not Always To Meet Ninth

London, January 17.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's, Ltd.)—Remarkable German tributes to the fighting qualities of the 9th Division, composed of the South African Brigade and Scots, are now officially published. A staff officer who was captured by the Germans near Corblis in March, 1918, states that after capture he was taken to the German battalion headquarters for examination by an intelligence officer who, referring to the 9th Division, said the fight it had put up was considered one of the best on the whole front, particularly the last stand of the South African Brigade at Merrières Wood, which was magnificent. Both officers and men fought to the last against overwhelming odds. The brigadier himself was captured firing a machine gun, whilst his brigade major was killed beside him. Many other German officers spoke to the staff officer about the splendid fight of the South Africans.

At Le Cateau the staff officer met two British officers who said that while going to Le Cateau they were stopped by the Kaiser, who asked if anyone present belonged to the 9th Division and said that he was glad his men had not always to meet the 9th Division or he would have had no more troops with which to attack.

Bolsheviki Ask For Peace

Copenhagen, January 17.—Maxim Litvinoff, the former Bolshevik ambassador at London, has sent a note to President Wilson, declaring that the Bolshevik Government of Russia is prepared to cease its world propaganda if the Allies will agree to enter into peace negotiations with it, according to the Social Demokraten.

CHINA FORMULATES HER DEMANDS

MARSEILLES, Jan. 20 (French Wireless Press).—The programme which China will defend at the Paris Peace Conference is outlined in an article published in the Echo de Chine. This programme is of great importance for the future of the Chinese Republic. The principal question relates to the re-possession

of the territory of Kiao-Chow and Tsing-Tau, the lease of Wei-Hai-Wai, the Chinese Eastern Railway, the revision of custom taxes and tariffs, the opening of Mongolia and Tibet to commerce, the restoration to China of legal powers formerly possessed by foreign consuls, and many points concerning the sovereignty of China.

The 42nd Battalion raised by the Royal Highlanders in Montreal is slated to return to Canada in March. A beautiful panorama photograph of the gallant 42nd is a feature of the Standard's Great Peace Memorial number entitled Canada's Aid to the Allies.

"The President of the United States of America and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied Governments, assisted by Baron Makino and the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, met at the Quai d'Orsay this morning between 10.30 and 12 o'clock. M. Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, who returned a few days ago from Archangel, addressed the meeting and gave particulars of the situation in Russia.

"The next meeting will take place on Tuesday at 10.30 o'clock in the morning to hear the remarks of M. Scavenius, the Danish Minister in Petrograd who left the Russian capital yesterday."

FRENCH PRESS PRAISES POINCARÉ

The newspapers today are unanimous in considering Saturday, January 18, as one of the greatest dates in the world's history. The Figaro says:

"Public opinion in all the Allied countries will gather from the events of yesterday the vivid and reassuring impression which results both from the words spoken in the peace conference and the frame of mind and the implacable determination clothed beneath those words. Thanks to the general good-will, an accord has been arrived at between the requirements of reality and the loftiness of dreams."

All the newspapers remark upon the fact that exactly forty-eight years to the day when the German Empire was proclaimed at Versailles, Germany saw the entire world turned against her.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—(Havas).—President Poincaré's address at the opening of the Peace Congress is warmly praised by newspapers, even Socialist writers giving it their enthusiastic approval.

All the newspapers lay stress on the tone of "affectionate veneration" for Premier Clemenceau evident in the speech of Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain. "They say that the election of M. Clemenceau is a tribute to 'that servant of France, that loyal, energetic, clear-sighted and highly intelligent man who took such a large part in winning the victory of right.'"

Unanimous opinion is expressed that "reciprocal confidence, publicly affirmed, guaranteed the conclusion of future agreements in spite of unavoidable differences of opinion."

INDEPENDENCE AND AUTONOMY ASKED FOR BIG ARABIAN STATE

**Hedjas Makes Application to Peace Conference
—Russian Situation Was Discussed by Supreme
Council Today—French Ambassador Gives
Views**

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Prince Feisal, a son of the King of the Hedjas, has compiled a memorandum for presentation to the Peace Conference asking complete independence and autonomy for the Arabian state of the Hedjas, to consist of Syria, upper Mesopotamia, lower Mesopotamia, Yemen and Nejd. The territory of Nejd is a tribal state. The prince invites the Peace Conference to send a commission to these districts to ascertain the real desires of the people.

Special Star Cable

PARIS, Jan. 20.—French newspapers, which have been consistently pessimistic regarding the probable length of the Peace Conference, today predict that it may end by April. They base this prediction on the appointment of Premier Clemenceau as chairman. He is noted as a "speeder-up."

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Leon Bourgeois, former Premier, and French authority on the league of nations, in a statement to the Matin cites as a precedent for the punishment of Germans of all degrees convicted of violation of the laws of war the case of Henry Wirz, who was tried by court-martial and executed after the Civil War for cruelties suffered by northern prisoners in the camp he commanded at Andersonville, Ga.

RUSSIA'S CASE BEFORE CONFERENCE
By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The situation in Russia was taken up by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference at its session today. John Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, was present at the meeting and addressed it on the Russian question.



THE WORLD PARLIAMENT.

THE Peace Congress now assembled at Paris is anxious to give the world an adequate return for the fearful sacrifices of war.

Addresses made at the opening session on Saturday, in particular that of Premier Clemenceau in accepting the chairmanship, are attuned to the grave responsibility and high opportunity which make the present gathering unprecedented in history.

A world parliament is assembled. The eyes of mankind are watching with all intensity for the results of the deliberations. The dearest aspirations of a score of races, feelings which have bathed a hundred lands in blood and tears and which, unbridled by justice, might do so again, are in the balance and will be weighed, tested and adjusted or prepared for adjustment. Injured peoples, still racked by the agonies of a world war, look for the balm of a wonderful benefit realized to make the deeds and sufferings of the recent past shine with the glory of a usefulness that is pleasing to God.

There is something finer and richer than courtesy about the nice formalities of the initial session. The tribute to France in the choice of Paris as a meeting place, gratefully and proudly accepted by President Poincaré, is sincere. A real friendship exists between the other great statesmen who spoke. They are democrats

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN DEFINITE

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 20. — President Wilson and Senator Bourgeois, the French authority on the League of Nations, conferred this afternoon. They exchanged views on the league for the first time. A special report on the result of this conversation is to be made to the conference.

M. Sazimoff, the former Russian Foreign Minister, held numerous conferences with Allied representatives today and appeared confident that the form and manner of Russian representation would be determined this week.

Progress is being made in the business of comparing various plans for the formation of a league of nations and harmonizing them into a unity of ideas which can be taken up as a concrete proposition. Much headway in this direction was made last night at the conference at the Murat residence, which was attended by Mr. Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative charged with working out of a plan for a league of nations; Leon Bourgeois, the French proponent of a plan for such an organization and General Jan Christian Smuts, who has formulated a plan for a league.

Preliminary conversations over the structure of the league of nations are, strictly speaking, still in the stage of being discussed in meetings of the supreme council, and are not technically before the Peace Congress as a whole, but the fact that the congress has advanced this question in its programme is taken to indicate that such progress is being made in the Supreme Council as to warrant the expectation that a definite and somewhat detailed programme will soon be evolved.

This programme, it is believed, will present the common thought of the leaders of Great Britain, France and the United States, and therefore may furnish a starting-point from which all the peace delegates may participate in the work.

With a definite plan formed for erecting a structure upon which all nations can agree, there are about twenty-five working days remaining of the time that President Wilson has allotted to himself for work in France before leaving for home. The question being asked is whether he can, in this comparatively short time, bring the nations together in an agreement for a society of nations. Many of the President's closest advisors are reasonably convinced he can do so.

They base their opinion on what

trained to the ways of light and frankness, conscious that, as Poincare said, they represent not only governments but peoples. Each man knows the sober weight of responsibility that rests on all. Each man is close to hearts and homes of humanity and has heard the sighs and moans of masses under the grinding shocks of war.

The world wants peace, peace assured, and peace with no loss of time. "Thirsting and hungering" are the words of Mr. Lloyd George. A tide is running towards the tasks of peace comparable with the flood that, in times of war danger yet familiar to all, carried men to the duties of battle. It is the task of statesmanship to accommodate the new aspirations, to meet this vital human need. Order must be won and men and women allowed to relax from the strain and agony of war labors in the confidence and warmth of a brighter world.

From this first session of the Peace Congress, there comes a definite assurance that a League of Free Nations will be established, based upon the tested and vindicated friendship of the Allied peoples, favoring no friend and aimed at no enemy. The victorious peoples will accept the responsibility granted them by the God of battles to lay down principles and rules for the guidance of the League.

The first business of the Congress is this one of framing a co-operative effort in future. Thus, the nations represented come together not as rivals with clashing desires but as partners

in a common enterprise, serving the highest ideal of practical statesmanship ever conceived since man began to think.

With this boon in prospect, humanity might well wait with patience while the peace deliberations proceed. To gain an adequate idea of what its realization means is to soar to heights of moral elevation from which may be viewed, with respect worthy of the sacrifice, the whole long range of white-crossed fields in mourning Europe.

Two Sowers.

An early poem by John McCrae, the author of "In Flanders Fields."

The late Col. John McCrae, whose poem "In Flanders Fields" has won world wide fame, was the author of other poems not so well known and the verses below are published for the first time. They were written on June 18th, 1899, on the leaf of a hymn book, to while away a dull sermon in a Toronto church. A friend of The Star's to whom they were given by the author, has supplied us with a copy.

I saw two sowers in Life's field at morn
To whom came one in angel guise, and said
"Is it for labor that a man is born?
Lo! I am Ease, come ye and eat my bread."
Then gladly one forsook his task undone
And with the tempter went his slothful way.
The other toiled until the setting sun
With stealing shadows blurred the dusty day.
Ere harvest time, upon earth's peaceful breast
Each laid him down amid the unreaping dead.
"Labor hath other recompense than rest
Else were the toiler like the fool," I said
"God meteth him not less—but rather more
Because he sowed—and others reaped his store."

(Signed) Jack McCrae.

ADOPTING BRYAN'S SCHEME.

With discussions now past the point where it seems to be agreed there shall be no super-sovereignty, nor a common police force, and that the question of whether a nation shall contribute force in carrying out the decisions of the league will be left to each nation individually in each instance, the general plan being most talked about embodies an enlargement of the principles contained in the treaties negotiated by William Jennings Bryan.

These provide for a delay of a year before declaring war and investigations by a special commission of all disputes, and that no declaration of war shall be made thereafter without giving certain notice. Such a plan, current discussion in Paris brings out, is intended by those who favor it to virtually establish a concert of power among the principal nations for a preservation of world peace. This would be extended to what would be virtually a guardianship of the smaller nations, applying to them the principles which govern participation in the league by their greater sisters.

By this plan it is apparently proposed to internationalize the guardianship of smaller nations, with the idea that there shall be no domination over them by one nation, economically or financially.

It is proper to state at this juncture that President Wilson, himself, has a reasonably complete plan for the formation of the league of nations. It may also be stated that he highly regards many features of the plan presented by General Smuts and is working in close harmony with M. Bourgeois and Lord Robert Cecil.

Aside from the attention being paid to the Russian situation, the society of nations question is now in an advantageous position, and steady development may be expected.

THIRD DIVISION
SAIL DURING MARCH.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—It is stated that men of the Third Division of the Canadian Army are expected to start sailing for home early in March.

CAPT. S. FILGATE 100 YEARS OLD DIED EARLY TO-DAY

On Christmas Day He Passed
the Century Mark --- Was
Ill for a Short Time



LATE CAPT. FILGATE.

Captain Samuel Filgate, who passed the hundred year mark on Christmas Day, 1918, died at his residence, Belmont street to-day.

Up to within a few days of his death he could be seen every day during the winter, whether it was below zero and a blizzard blowing or a mild day clearing away the snow from the fronts of two or three of the houses he owned on Belmont street.

Some few weeks ago he was operated on in the Royal Victoria Hospital for a minor trouble. A couple of days after leaving the institution he was again on his job of clearing the snow away apparently just as well and as hearty as ever.

He was a wonderful old man beloved of everybody in the neighborhood. When Samuel Filgate was born, the great Napoleon was languishing.

PROVISION FOR ENFORCING PEACE PACTS NECESSARY

In Opinion of Dr. Dillon—
Wants Eventualities Prepared for

GERMANY HAS CARD

May Copy French Protest to
Rismarck—Allies Should
Be on Guard

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Daily Telegraph and Public Ledger
Company.

By E. J. DILLON.

PARIS, Jan. 20. — The President of the French Republic, at the opening of the Peace Conference Saturday, delighted the trustees of the nations assembled amid historic surroundings with one of these fine exhibitions of oratorical art in which the French are past masters, welcoming and heartening those about to grapple with the most arduous task ever undertaken by leaders of men.

It was interesting to watch the expression of the delegates' faces and endeavor, as they marched by, to guess the thoughts raised in their minds by the pomp and solemnity of the occasion, and to conjecture the medium through which they viewed their duty and the spirit in which they meant to use their power.

Doubtless the aims of all the delegates must be presumed to be essentially identical — to inaugurate an era of stable peace and moral relations among nations.

Whatever hold the Conference has upon the peoples of the world is derived exclusively from the widespread belief that it can and will accomplish this most deep-reaching of all legislative achievements.

CANADIANS ARE ALREADY LEAVING GERMAN TOWNS

*Brig.-Gen. W. O. H. Dodds, C.M.G., D.S.O., Says
Third Division Will Be Back by End of February, and the Other Divisions Will Follow*

Brig.-Gen. W. O. H. Dodds, C.M.G., D.S.O., asked by a Star representative this morning to give him a story, said he "really didn't want to talk about his personal experiences" very gently, he said, "if its just the same to The Star we'll leave myself out." General Dodds, with a physique and general appearance at fifty-one years that reminds one of the word "Iron," wears on his tunic the ribbons of the C.M.G., D.S.O., Mons, 1915, and long service decoration. He said:

"You are aware that some returning soldiers have said that accommodation on troopships has been open to criticism. I can state very definitely that on the Olympic there was satisfaction amongst every rank on board. The ship's daily routine was perfectly planned and carried out. The senior officer on board was Major-General Elliott, of Ottawa, and Lieut.-Col. Yates was a splendid conducting officer. There were no complaints and indeed no cause for any. During the voyage a Y.M.C.A. staff arranged and carried out an excellent program of concerts and sports."

OUT OF GERMANY.

What about demobilization of the Canadians was asked.

"The Canadians are now all withdrawn from the occupied sections of Germany and are in France or Belgium on their way back to England and eventually Canada. The Third Division should commence sailing from England about February 10 and be all back by the end of next month, the remaining three divisions following soon after."

Asked about the conditions in Germany General Dodds, who was the first military governor of Bonn and

only left that German town twenty days ago, said very positively that everybody "over there" is absolutely satisfied that the war is finished, "as General Currie said, 'We have won,'" was his remark. The Germans are more completely whipped than the most hopeful could have wished, and speaking of Bonn, his experience was that the German staff had even arranged in advance of the Canadians arrival to give every assistance in the occupation. A knowledge of what Germany has handed over and what the Allies captured previous to the armistice would reassure the most pessimist as to the result of the great world war.

GERMANS POLITE.

Referring to the citizens of Bonn General Dodds said, "The attitude of the people of that city was one of humility and politeness. The Overburgomaster, Landrat and member of the Chamber of Commerce did everything in their power to comply with the regulations issued by Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Huber Plumer with regard to the occupation."

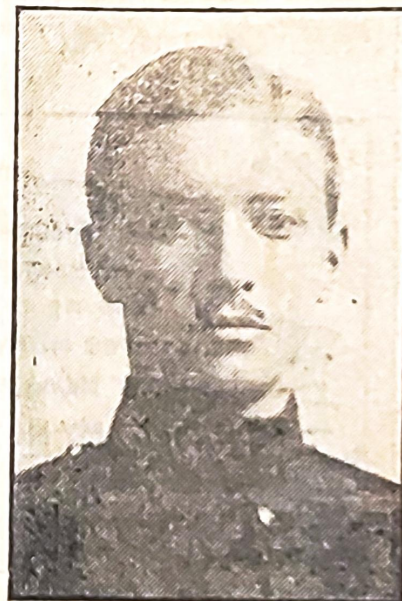
Finally The Star representative asked the General, "How did our boys act when in Germany?" "Splendidly! Splendidly!" he said, "there was no trouble between our soldiers and the civilians, such as Belgium and occupied France had experienced with the Hun troops. If there was one fault to find it was that the Germans were inclined to want to be too friendly."

Brig.-Gen. Dodds will at once resume his former position of manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in this district.

GENERAL W. O. H. DODDS



HOME AGAIN



Lieut. Travers Williams-Taylor, who returned to Montreal over the week-end, after a year in a Turkish prisoners' camp.

The only divergence among the delegates turns upon the means to the end, but then this difference is capital. There is neither reasonable doubt nor adequate grounds for concealing the fact that different currents of opinion exist on this kindred subject.

Some statesmen hold consciously that certain nations are destined to sway the world towards the noblest goal of the human race, and that the first step towards the new order is to equip them fully with adequate means of discharging their heaven-sent mission, while others endeavor to subordinate national aspirations to the requirements of a larger community of civilized peoples.

The latter are for passing a wet sponge over all the secret treaties and territorial bargains, while the former insist on compacts being carried out to the letter.

Again some voices are uplifted in favor of legitimate guarantees and the rights of victors over the vanquished, while others advocate the avoidance of every transaction calculated to leave a festering sore in the body even of defeated enemies.

SUBTERRANEAN DISCONTENT.

Meanwhile, a ground-swell caused by subterranean discontent is felt in various places, and is disregarded in most. Foretokens of this nature may vanish suddenly if the Conference proceeds rapidly with its task and carries it to a satisfactory issue, but a feeling of anxiety, perhaps unwarranted, is creeping over the minds of those who look for the resettlement of the world on a moral basis. Not that they doubt its advent, but because they fear that instead of coming speedily and easily through the labors of the Peace Congress, it may be born only after the painful throes of popular convulsions.

These apprehensions should be revealed to the public, on whose behalf the plenipotentiaries are about to devote their time and toll. Nothing can be gained by concealing them and pretending that unanimity prevails among the delegates, or that the views of one Prime Minister are never challenged by another.

On various crucial questions there are conflicting opinions, to which each side clings with tenacity all the more steadfast in that it identifies the interests it defends with its common aims.

A EDIFYING EXAMPLE.

These divergencies may be bridged over by dint of argument, suasion and the contemplation of the deterrent consequences of obstinacy. Edifying examples of this beneficent effect of free, full discussion might be cited in the case of the highest representatives of two great Powers, who at first were believed to disagree hopelessly respecting one of the cardinal problems to be solved by the Conference. Today they are as one on that and several other contentious questions, and are likely to work smoothly hand in hand to the end of the chapter.

But there are other cases in which deep-rooted sentiments may overrule argument, and it would be unwise to belittle and foolish to ignore them. Nor is it mere general agreement on some saving principle that will cause them to disappear. Already the initiated are asking themselves whether the Conference should not begin its work by providing itself with adequate machinery for accelerating the process of reducing all national and humanitarian sentiments to a common denominator.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONGRESS.

The Russian situation was taken up today's session, John Noulens, former French Ambassador to Russia, addressed the delegates. This discussion will be resumed tomorrow.

At a meeting last night at the Murat Palace, where President Wilson is making his headquarters, four separate projects for a League of Nations, formulated by Mr. Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil (British), Leon Bourgeois (French), and General C. Smuts (South Africa), were co-ordinated and harmonized.

China has published her program of demands, which include the retention of Kiaow Chow and Tsing-Tau, cancellation of the Wei-Hai-Wei Lease, opening up of Mongolia, and revision of customs.

GERMANY.

Rioting, which broke out in Berlin, Leipzig and other German cities during the polling yesterday, was renewed with greater violence this morning. Efforts are being made to have the National Assembly meet elsewhere than Berlin.

Details of Germany's new constitution are announced. The number and boundaries of the component States remain as before. The President is to be elected for seven years by a majority of all the votes. The Ministry must have the confidence of the Lower House.

RUSSIA.

The Bolsheviks are continuing their advance in Courland. They have captured Mitau and other points southwest of Riga.

The Bolshevik advance on the Polish frontier has halted. Germany is mobilizing two army corps to repel Polish invasion of her territory.

Slaughter and pillage of unarmed Poles by the Bolsheviks continues.

SERBIA.

The Serbian Premier has resigned, and a new government, representing all the Jugo-Slav peoples, has been summoned.

ENEMY NOT TO BE HEARD AT CONGRESS

No Mention of Central Powers in Peace Conference Regulations

OFFICIAL NOTE

Montenegro Must Be Settled Before Decision as to Delegate

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Following are the Peace Congress regulations, which are made public officially:

Section 1—The Conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace, first in the preliminaries of peace, and then in the definite treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent Allied and associated Powers.

The belligerent Powers with general interests—the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan—shall take part in all meetings and commissions.

The belligerent Powers with particular interests—Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Slam and the Czecho-Slovak republic—shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The Powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy powers—Bosnia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay—shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The neutral Powers and States in process of formation may be heard either orally or in writing when summoned by the powers with general interests, at sittings devoted especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them, but only so far as these questions are concerned.

Section 2—The Powers shall be represented by plenipotentiary delegate to the number of: Five for the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan; three for Belgium, Brazil and Serbia; two for China, Greece, the King of Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Slam and the Czecho-Slovak republic; one for Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama; one for Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

The British Dominions and India shall be represented as follows: Two delegates each for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states; one delegate for New Zealand.

Although the number of delegates may not exceed the figures above mentioned, each delegation has the right to avail itself of the panel system. The representation of the Dominions, including Newfoundland, and of India may be included in the representation of the British Empire by the panel system.

MONTENEGRO MUST SETTLE.

Montenegro shall be represented by one delegate, but the rules concerning the designation of this delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation of this country shall have been cleared up.

The condition of the representation of Russia shall be fixed by the Conference at the moment when the matters concerning Russia are examined.

Section 6—Each delegation of plenipotentiaries may be accompanied by technical delegates properly accredited and by two stenographers.

"SEEK NOTHING BUT JUSTICE"



President Poincaré, of France, who opened the Peace Conference on Saturday afternoon with a stirring address.

The technical delegates may be sent at the sittings for the purpose of furnishing information which may be asked of them. They shall be allowed to speak for the purpose of giving any desired explanations.

Section 4—The delegates take precedence according to the alphabetical order in French, of the powers.

Section 5—The Conference will be declared open by the President of the French Republic. The President of the Council of French Ministers will be invested temporarily with the chairmanship immediately after this.

(M. Clemenceau has since been elected permanent chairman of the Conference.)

A committee composed of one plenipotentiary of each of the great Allied or associated powers shall proceed at once to the authentication of the credentials of all the members present.

Section 6—In the course of the first meeting the Conference will proceed to appoint a permanent president and four vice-presidents chosen from the plenipotentiaries of the great powers in alphabetical order.

TO HAVE SECRETARIAT.

Section 7—A secretariat appointed from outside the plenipotentiaries,

composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan, will be submitted to the approval of the Conference by the president, who will be the controlling authority responsible for its operations.

This secretariat will be entrusted with the care of drafting the protocols of the meeting, of classifying the archives, of providing for the administration and organization of the Conference, and generally of ensuring the regular and punctual working of the service entrusted to it. The head of the secretariat shall have charge of and be responsible for the protocols and archives. The archives will always be open to the members of the Conference.

PUBLICITY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Section 8—The publicity of the proceedings shall be ensured by official communiques prepared by the secretariat and made public. In case of disagreement as to the drafting of these communiques, the matter shall be referred to the principal plenipotentiaries or their representatives.

Section 9—Reserved.

Section 10—All documents intended for inclusion in the protocols must be handed in writing by the plenipotentiaries presenting them. No document of a proposition may be submitted save by one of the plenipotentiaries or in his name.

Section 11—Plenipotentiaries wishing to make a proposal not connected with the question on the agenda, or not arising from the discussion, shall give notice of the same twenty-four hours in advance, in order to facilitate the discussions. However, exceptions can be made to this rule in the case of amendments or secondary questions, but not in the case of substantive proposals.

Section 12—Petitions, memoranda, observations or documents forwarded to the Conference by any persons other than plenipotentiaries must be received and classified by the secretariat. Such of these communications as are just political will be briefly summarized in a list to be distributed to all the plenipotentiaries. This list will be kept up to date as analogous communications are received. All such documents will be deposited in the archives.

Section 13—The discussion of the question to be decided will comprise a first and second reading. The first will consist of the general subject, with the object of obtaining an agreement in matters of importance. Subsequently there will be a second reading for a more detailed examination.

TECHNICAL EXPLANATIONS.

Section 14—The plenipotentiaries shall have the right, subject to the agreement of the Conference, to authorize their technical delegates to submit technical explanations on such points as may be deemed lawful.

If the Conference thinks advisable the technical examinations of any particular question may be entrusted to a committee of technical delegates, whose

duty will be to report and suggest additions.

Sections 15—The protocols drawn up by the secretariat shall be printed and distributed in proof to the delegates in the shortest possible time. To expedite the work by the Conference, the communications thus made in advance shall take the place of the reading of the protocols at the beginning of each meeting. If no alteration is proposed by the plenipotentiaries, the text shall be deemed approved and entered in the archives.

If any alteration is proposed, its text shall be read by the president at the beginning of the following meeting. In any case, the protocol must be read out in full at the request of any plenipotentiary.

Section 16—A committee shall be formed for drafting the resolutions adopted. This committee shall concern itself only with questions which have been decided. Its sole duty shall be to draw up the text of the decision adopted and to present it for the approval of the Conference. It shall be composed of five members not forming part of the plenipotentiary delegates and composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan.

GERMANY SENDS DELEGATION.

A German wireless despatch received here announcing the formation of a German delegation to attend the Peace Congress in Paris, says the delegation will confer regarding the formation of a new Germany. The Government in discussing the question was agreed that everything must be done to carry out the stipulations within the limitations of President Wilson's program, and the delegation must decline demands exceeding that program.

After giving the points as wired from Paris, the despatch says the delegation will have to support an immediate mutual arrangement, based upon justice, for imports of raw materials and foodstuffs, and also strive to provide for a future economic rapprochement with the nations on conditions as far as possible equitable.

A Zurich despatch, dated January 17th, stated that the German delegates would be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister; Prince Lichnowsky, former Ambassador at London; Count George Arco, and the Socialist, Carl Kautsky, former Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Ebert Government.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Harold Scavenius, the Danish Minister to Russia who only recently left Petrograd, when Denmark broke with the Soviet Government, addressed the Conference this morning.

There is a growing feeling at Paris that the Entente Powers should actively intervene in Russia by isolating the Bolshevik centres and establishing order in western provinces.

GERMANY.

Complete returns of the elections held throughout Germany last Sunday will not be known until Friday, but the polls already counted indicate that the Majority Socialists will easily lead all other parties, although they will not have an absolute majority of the votes cast. The Democratic and Centrist parties are making a close run for second place, with the Independent Socialists next and the German People's Party last. Schiedemann (Maj. Socs.), Hugo Haas and Elchorn (Ind. Socs.); Erzberger and von Payer have been returned. In Leipzig the Socialists scored heavily.

RUSSIA.

Estonian troops, aided by Finnish detachments have won a victory over the Bolshevik armies, capturing Nerva, an important town on the Reval-Petrograd railway.

Sweden will probably send some armed forces to protect her own people in Lithuania in a few days.

PORTUGAL.

The Monarchist risings in Portugal are gaining ground especially in the north.

IRELAND.

The Sinn Feiners are meeting in parliamentary conclave today in the Old Mansion House in Dublin. There are no indications that they will provoke any trouble, so long as they confine themselves to talking and passing resolutions.

PEACE CONFERENCE MUST SECURE FULL FRUITS OF VICTORY

*Justice Must Be Done in Complete Measure, Says
Poincare—Clemenceau is Chosen Permanent
Chairman—The Opening Day*

Special cable by Herbert Bayard Swope, to the New York Evening World and the Montreal Star. Copyright.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—For the first time in history a great peace conference assembles with no king, no prince of the blood at the table. This absence typifies the fact that for the first time in history peace is to be erected without consideration of those dynastic factors which have been such fruitful seeds of war in other days.

The assembling of the Peace Conference was impressive in its utter lack of ostentation. The usual trappings and flamboyance were strikingly absent. In the Clock Room of the Quai D'Orsay palace there was not a bit of decoration, and at the tables few uniforms were to be seen. Save for Marshal Foch, scarcely a member of the Conference was in uniform and each head of a State seated at the council table was dressed similarly in black with no decorations save here and there Legion of Honor ribbons.

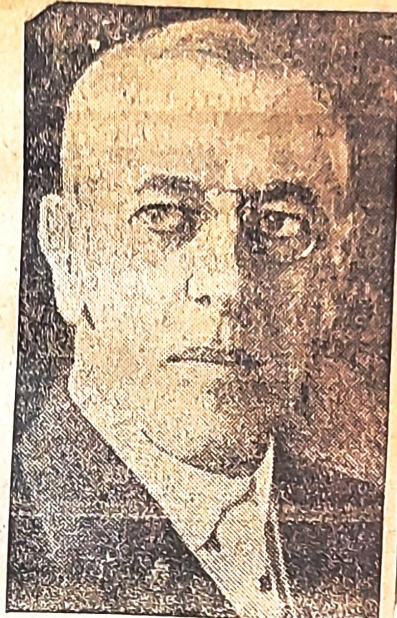
70 OPENING THE GREAT CONFERENCE IN THE SALLE DE LA PAIX



Lloyd George, Premier of England, who seconded the nomination of M. Clemenceau.



"Tiger" Clemenceau, Premier of France, chosen permanent chairman.



President Wilson, of the United States, who nominated M. Clemenceau as chairman.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S SPEECH.

It was exactly three minutes past three when M. Poincaré began his address and the Peace Congress came into being. This entire assemblage stood as the President spoke. M. Poincaré spoke in an earnest, easy manner, without declamatory effect, and, following usage, there was no applause or interruption.

President Poincaré's speech was as follows:

"Gentlemen,—France greets and thanks you for having chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for more than four years the enemy has made his principal military objective and which the valor of the Allied armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly-renewed offensives.

"Permit me to see in your decision the homage of all the nations that you represent towards a country which more than any other has endured the sufferings of war, of which entire provinces have been transformed into a vast battlefield and have been systematically laid waste by the invader, and which has paid the human tribute in death.

"France has borne these enormous sacrifices, although she had not the slightest responsibility for the frightful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe. And at the moment when the cycle of horror is ending, all the powers whose delegates are assembled here may acquit themselves of any share in the crime which has resulted in so unprecedented a disaster. What gives you the authority to establish a peace of justice is the fact that none of the peoples of whom you are the delegates has had any part in the injustice. Humanity can place confidence in you because you are not among those who have outraged the rights of humanity.

PREMEDIATION CLEARLY PROVED.

"There is no need of further information or for special inquiries into the origin of the drama which has just shaken the world. The truth, bathed in blood, has already escaped from the imperial darkness.

FRENCH PREMIER'S WELCOME.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Peace Congress, destined to be historic, and on which the eyes of the world are now centered, was opened on Saturday afternoon in the great Salle de la Paix. The proceedings, which were confined to the election of Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier, as permanent chairman of the Congress, an address of welcome by the President of the French Republic, Raymond Poincaré, and speeches by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino, were characterized by expressions of lasting friendship and the apparent determination of the representatives of the various nations to come to an amicable understanding with respect to the problems to be decided by the Congress.

When President Poincaré spoke, the entire assembly stood, and the fact that, according to custom, no applause greeted his utterances gave greater solemnity to the scene.

M. Clemenceau's acceptance of the presidency of the Congress was both a feeling expression of personal gratitude and a definite outlining of the great question immediately ahead. Three of these larger general subjects he defined as responsibility for the war, responsibility for crimes during the war, and international labor legislation. The League of Nations, he declared, was at the head of the programme for the next full session.

"Our ambition is a great and noble one," said M. Clemenceau. "We wish to avoid a repetition of the catastrophe which bathed the world in blood. If the League of Nations is to be practicable, we must all remain united. Let us carry out our programme quickly and in an effective manner."

Just at three o'clock a ruffle of drums and blare of trumpets announced the approach of M. Poincaré. The French President was escorted by the group of premiers to the head of the table, while a hush fell upon the assemblage as the moment arrived for the opening of the Congress.

The black, sombre clothing of the delegates stood out in sharp relief to the heavy crimson silken curtains, gorgeous furniture and rich gilding of the Louis Quatorze period.

This effect was stressed by the complete lack of applause and by the dim half-light coming through the windows looking upon the Seine.

Of great import too, was the presence of representatives of the press of the world, who had their positions in the room forming a part of the main chamber, witnessing the proceedings.

Only twice was the gravity of the situation broken — once when Premier Lloyd George made a playful reference to Premier Clemenceau and again by Premier Clemenceau himself.

There were no pronounced crowds lining the streets; only here and there had citizens grouped themselves to await the passing of certain international figures. In the palace yard, which was reached through a squad of soldiery, there was little confusion. French politeness was present, and things moved smoothly.

The tables were covered with blot- ters and paper, and were laid out in U-shape, with a square base, which was used for the head. It was directly under the great clock that gives the room its name.

Scattered through the great hall which is about one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, were secretaries and other attendants.

Without formation the French, headed by Premier Clemenceau, came in. They stopped to chat with friends, and one saw that the "Tiger" was in rare fettle. His singularly strong face, virile and set uncom- promisingly, wore a little smile as he greeted the others.

meditated character of the trap is to-day clearly proved.

"In the hope of conquering first the hegemony of Europe and next the mastery of the world, the Central Empires, bound together by a secret plot, found the most abominable of pretexts for trying to crush Serbia and force their way to the east. At the same time they disowned the most solemn undertakings in order to crush Belgium and force their way into the heart of France.

"These are the two unforgettable outrages which opened the way to aggression. The combined efforts of Great Britain, France and Russia were exerted against that man-made arrogance.

"If, after long vicissitudes, those who wished to reign by the sword have perished by the sword, they have but themselves to blame. They have been destroyed by their own blindness. What could be more significant than the shameful bargains they attempted to offer to Great Britain and France at the end of July, 1914, when to Great Britain they suggested: 'Allow us to attack France on land and we will not enter the Channel,' and when they instructed their ambassador to say to France, 'We will only accept a declaration of neutrality on your part if you surrender to us Briey, Toul and Verdun.' It is in the light of these things, gentlemen, that all the conclusions you will have to draw from the war will take shape.

HOW NATIONS ENTERED WAR.

"Your nations entered the war successively, but came one and all to the help of threatened right. Like Germany, Great Britain had guaranteed the independence of Belgium. Germany sought to crush Belgium. Great Britain and France both swore to save her. Thus from the very beginning of hostilities there came into conflict the two ideas which for fifty months were to struggle for the dominion of the world—the idea of sovereign force, which accepts neither control nor check, and the idea of justice, which depends on the sword only to prevent or repress the abuse of strength.

"Faithfully supported by her dominions and her colonies, Great Britain decided that she could not remain aloof from a struggle in which the fate of every country was involved. She has made, and her dominions and colonies have made with her, prodigious efforts to prevent the war from ending in the triumph of the spirit of conquest and the destruction of right.

"Japan, in her turn, only decided to take up arms out of loyalty to Great Britain, her great Ally, and from the consciousness of the danger in which both Asia and Europe would have stood of the hegemony of which the Germanic Empires dreamed.

ANSWER TO CALL OF OPPRESSED.

"Italy, who from the first had refused to lend a helping hand to German ambition, rose against an age-long foe only to answer the call of oppressed populations, and to destroy at the cost of her blood the artificial combination which took no account of human liberty.

"Rumania resolved to fight only to realize that national unity which was opposed by the same powers of arbitrary force. Abandoned, betrayed and strangled, she had to submit to an abominable treaty, the revision of which you will exact.

"Greece, whom the enemy for many months tried to turn from her traditions and destinies, raised an army only to escape attempts at domination of which she felt the growing threat.

"Portugal, China, and—done neutrality only to escape the strangling presence of the Central Powers.

"Thus it was the extent of German ambitions that brought so many peoples, great and small, to align themselves against the same adversary.

"And what shall I say of the solemn resolutions taken by the United States in the spring of 1917, under the auspices of its illustrious President, Mr. Wilson, whom, I am happy to greet here in the name of grateful France, and, if you will allow me to say so, gentlemen, in the name of all the nations represented in this room.

ENTRY OF NEW WORLD.

"What shall I say of the many other American Powers, which either declared themselves against Germany—Brazil, Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Honduras—or at least broke off diplomatic relations—Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay. From the north to the south, the new world rose with indignation when it saw the empires of Central Europe, after having let loose the war without provocation and without excuse, carry it on with fire, pillage and the massacre of inoffensive beings.

"The intervention of the United States was something more, something greater, than a great political and military event. It was a supreme judgment passed at the bar of history by the lofty conscience of a free people, and their chief magistrate on the enormous responsibilities incurred in the frightful conflict which was lacerating humanity.

"It was not only to protect itself from the audacious aims of German megalomania that the United States equipped fleets and created immense armies, but also and above all to defend an ideal of liberty over which it saw the huge shadow of the imperial eagle encroaching further every day, America, the daughter of Europe, crossed the ocean to rescue her mother from the humiliation of thralldom and to save civilization.

"The American people wished to put an end to the greatest scandal that has ever sullied the annals of mankind.

"Autocratic Governments, having prepared in the secrecy of the chancelleries and the general staffs a mad program of universal dominion, let loose their packs at the time fixed by their genius for intrigue, and sounded the horns for the chase, ordering science (at the very time it was beginning to abolish distances, to bring men closer and make life sweeter) to leave the bright sky toward which it was soaring and to place itself submissively at the service of violence, debasing the religious idea to the extent of making God the complacent auxiliary of their passions and the accomplice of their crimes—in short, counting as nought the traditions and wills of peoples, the lives of citizens, the honor of women, and all those principles of public and private morality which we for our part have endeavored to keep unaltered throughout the war, and which neither nations nor individuals can repudiate or disregard with impunity.

"While the conflict was gradually extending over the entire surface of the earth the clanking of chains was

heard here and there, and captive nationalities from the depths of their age-long jails, cried out to us for help. Yes, more, they escaped to come to our aid. Poland came to life again and sent us troops. The Czecho-Slovaks won their right to independence in Siberia, in France and in Italy. The Jugò-Slavs, the Ar

helpless or resigned, of the historic deeds of injustice; all the martyrs of the past, all the outraged in conscience, all the strangled liberty, viewed the clash of arms and turned to us as their natural defenders.

"The war gradually attained the fullness of its first significance, and became in the full sense of the term a crusade of humanity for right, and if anything can console us, in part at least, for the losses we have suffered, it is assuredly the thought that our victory is also the victory of right. This victory is complete, for the enemy only asked for the armistice to escape from an irretrievable military disaster.

TO REAP VICTORY'S FULL FRUITS.

"In the interest of justice and peace, it now rests with you to reap from this victory its full fruits. In order to carry out this immense task, you have decided to admit at first only the Allied or associated powers and, insofar as their interests are involved in the debates, the nations which remained neutral. You have thought that the terms of peace ought to be settled among ourselves before they are communicated to those against whom we have fought the good fight. The solidarity which has united us during the war and has enabled us to win military success ought to remain unimpaired during the negotiations for and after the signing of the treaty.

It is not only the Governments, but the free peoples who are represented here. To the test of danger they have learned to know and help one another. They want their intimacy of yesterday to assure the peace of tomorrow. Vainly would our enemies seek to divide us. If they have not yet renounced their customary manoeuvres, they will soon find that they are meeting today, as during the hostilities, a homogeneous bloc which nothing will be able to disintegrate. Even before the armistice, you reached that necessary unity under the aid of the lofty moral and political truths of which President Wilson has nobly made himself the interpreter, and in the light of these truths you intend to accomplish your mission.

"You will, therefore, seek nothing but justice, justice that has no favorites, justice in territorial problems, justice in financial problems, justice in economic problems. But justice is not inert, it does not submit to injustice. What it demands first, when it has been violated, are restitution and reparation for the peoples and individuals who have been despoiled or maltreated. In formulating this lawful claim, it obeys neither hatred nor an instinctive or thoughtless desire for reprisals. It pursues a two fold object—to render to each his due and not to encourage crime through leaving it unpunished.

DEMANDS OF JUSTICE.

"What justice also demands, inspired by the same feeling, is the punishment of the guilty and effective guarantees against an active return of the spirit by which they were prompted, and it is logical to demand that these guarantees should be given, above all, to the nations that have been and might again be most exposed to aggression or threat, to those who have many times stood in danger of being submerged by the periodical tide of the same invasion.

"What justice banishes is the dream of conquest and imperialism, contempt for national will, the arbitrary exchange of provinces between states, as though peoples were but articles of furniture or pawns in a game. The time is no more when diplomats could meet to redraw with authority the map of the

empires on the corner of a table. You are to re-make the map of the world. It is in the name of the peoples, and one condition is that you shall faithfully interpret their thoughts and respect the right of nations, small and great, to dispose of themselves, and to reconcile with this the equally sacred right of ethnical and religious minorities—a formidable task which science and history, your two advisers, will contribute to assist and facilitate.

"You will naturally strive to secure the material and moral means of subsistence for all those people who are constituted or reconstituted into states, for those who wish to unite themselves to their neighbors, for those who divide themselves into separate units, for those who reorganize themselves, for those who divide themselves according to their regained traditions, and, lastly, for all those whose freedom you have already sanctioned or are about to sanction. You will not call them into existence only to sentence them to death immediately, because you would like your work in this, as in all other matters, to be fruitful and lasting.

"While introducing into the world as much harmony as possible, you will, in conformity with the fourteenth of the propositions unanimously adopted by the great Allied Powers, establish a general League of Nations which will be the supreme guarantee against any fresh assault upon the right of peoples. You do not intend this international association to be directed against anybody in the future. It will not, of a set purpose, shut out anybody, but having been organized by the nations that have sacrificed themselves in the defence of right, it will receive from them its statutes and fundamental rules.

TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS:

"It will lay down conditions concerning present or future adherence, and as it is to have for its essential aim the prevention as far as possible of the renewal of wars, it will, above all, seek to gain respect for the peace which you will have established and will find it the less difficult to maintain in proportion as this peace will

in itself imply the greater realities of justice and safer guarantees of stability.

"By establishing this new order of things, you will meet the aspirations of humanity, which, after the frightful convulsions of the blood-stained years, ardently wishes to feel itself protected by a union of free peoples against the very possible revival of primitive savagery. An immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and the men who have desired to co-operate in this grand work in faith and brotherhood, and who have taken the pains to eliminate from the future peace causes of disturbance and instability.

"This very day forty-eight years ago—on the 18th of January, 1871—the German Emperor was proclaimed by an army of invasion in the Chateau at Versailles. It was consecrated by the theft of two provinces. It was thus a violation from its origin, and, by the fault of its founders, it was born in injustice. It has ended in oblivion.

"You are assembled in order to repair the evil that has been done and to prevent a recurrence of it. You hold in your hands the future of the world. I leave you, gentlemen, to your grave deliberations and declare the Conference of Paris open."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRIBUTE.

M. Poincare spoke in French, and when he had concluded, an interpreter read the presidential discourse in English.

As M. Poincare closed, he turned to receive the congratulations of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, and then withdrew, greeting each delegation as he retired.

President Wilson rose as M. Poincare made his exit, and said:

"Mr. Chairman: It gives me great pleasure to propose as permanent chairman of the Conference, M. Clemenceau, the president of the council.

"I would do this as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French Republic. But I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the man.

"France deserves the precedence, not only because we are meeting at her capital, and because she has undergone some of the most terrible suffering of the war, but also because her capital, her ancient and beautiful capital, has so often been the centre of conferences of this sort, on which the fortunes of large parts of the world turned.

"It is a very delightful thought that the history of the world, which has so often centred here, will now be crowned by the achievements of this Conference—because there is a sense in which this is the supreme Conference of the history of mankind.

"More nations are represented here than were ever represented in such a Conference before. The fortunes of all peoples are involved. A great war is ended, which seemed about to bring a universal cataclysm. The danger is passed. A victory has been won for mankind, and it is delightful that we should be able to record these great results in this place.

FINE STEADFASTNESS.

"But it is more delightful to honor France because we can honor her in the person of so distinguished a servant. We have all felt in our participation in the struggles of this war the fine steadfastness which characterized the leadership of the French in the hands of M. Clemenceau. We have learned to admire him, and those of us who have been associated with him have acquired a genuine affection for him.

"Moreover, those of us who have been in these recent days in constant consultation with him know how warmly his purpose is set towards the goal of achievement to which all our faces are turned. He feels as we feel, as I have no doubt everybody in this room feels, that we are trusted to do a great thing, to do it in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation, and to do it as promptly as possible in order that the hearts of men may have fear lifted from them and that they may return to those purposes of life which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity.

"Knowing his brotherhood of heart in these great matters, it affords me a personal pleasure to propose that M. Clemenceau shall be the permanent chairman of this Conference."

Premier Lloyd George seconded the nomination of M. Clemenceau, speaking earnestly of the distinguished services the French Premier had rendered in war and peace. Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I count it not merely a pleasure, but a great privilege, that I should be expected on behalf of the British Empire delegates to support the motion of President Wilson. I do so for the reason which he has so eloquently given expression to, as a tribute to the man. When I was a school-boy, M. Clemenceau was a compelling and a conspicuous figure in the politics of his native land, and his fame had extended far beyond the bounds of France.

YOUTHFUL FIGURE.

It is not for that undoubted Mr. President, I should have called him a legend the common reputation of your years. I have attended many conferences with M. Clemenceau, and in them all the most vigorous, the most enduring and the most youthful figure there has been that of M. Clemenceau. He has had the youthfulness; he has the hopefulness and the fearlessness of youth. He is indeed the 'grand young man' of France, and I am proud to stand here to propose that he should take the chair in the great Conference that is to settle the peace of the world.

"I know of none better qualified, nor as well qualified, to occupy this chair than M. Clemenceau. And I speak from my experience in this claim. He and I have not always agreed, though we have very often agreed. We have sometimes disagreed, and we have always expressed our disagreements very emphatically, because we are ourselves.

"But, although there will be delays, and inevitable delays, in the signing of peace, due to the inherent difficulties of what we have to settle, I will guarantee from my knowledge of M. Clemenceau that there will be

no waste of time. And that is important.

"The world is thirsting and hungering for peace. There are millions of people who want to get back to the world work of peace. And the fact that M. Clemenceau is in the chair will be proof that they will get there without any delays which are due to anything except the difficulties which are essential in what we have to perform. He is one of the great speakers of the world. But no one knows better than he that the best speaking is that which impels beneficent actions.

"I have another reason. During the dark days we have passed through, his courage, his unfailing courage, his untiring energy, his inspiration have helped the Allies through to triumph, and I know of no one to whom that victory is more attributable than the man who sits in this chair. In his own person, more than any living man, he represents the heroism, he represents the genius of the indomitable people of his land.

"And for these reasons I count it a privilege that I should be expected to second this motion."

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, added Italy's tribute, whereupon the election of M. Clemenceau as presiding officer was made unanimously.

M. CLEMENCEAU REPLIES.

In a feeling address, M. Clemenceau acknowledged the honor conferred upon him. He turned first to President Wilson and bowed his thanks, then to Mr. Lloyd George for the tribute he had paid him. It was not alone a tribute to him, he said, but to France. Premier Clemenceau responded as follows:

"You would not expect me to keep silence after what the two eminent statesmen who have just spoken have said. I cannot help expressing my great, my profound gratitude to the illustrious President of the United States, to the Prime Minister of Great Britain and to Baron Sonnino for the words I have just heard from their lips.

"Long ago, when I was young, as Mr. Lloyd George has recalled to you, when I was travelling in America, and in England, I always heard the French reproached for an excess of courtesy, which sometimes went beyond the truth. As I listened to the American statesman and to the English statesman, I wondered whether they had not caught in Paris our national disease of courtesy.

A Graphic Story Of How Currie's Men Swept Triumphantly On To Amiens

A two-page spread from a book, likely a photo album or a historical record, showing the aftermath of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. The left page features a large, dark, and heavily damaged building in the background, with a massive pile of rubble and debris in the foreground. The right page shows a street scene with a damaged building on the right side, featuring a corrugated metal shutter, and a large pile of rubble in the foreground. The overall tone is somber and historical, with a focus on the destruction and the human impact of the event.

In the Canadian forces for the battle was in their proper place. So the plain and revolutionary idea of the administrative general and Intelligence Staff had been carried out to the letter in spite of the tremendous handicaps and difficulties. Every man, horse and machine received his or its ration at the proper time, and the necessary supplies were delivered and despatched to the thousands of officers and men. Everyone was busy on his own particular task; but there was no confusion. In some way or other the Y.M.C.A. and Chaplains had obtained transport from the British and had been successful in having brought huge boilers and supplies and tea, biscuits, chocolate and cigarettes.

Four minutes after the bombardment ceased, a bombardment ship razzed and rumbled as she beat anchor miles away, the infantry between the two rivers went over the top. The first division were in the centre, the Canadian front, the third on the right and the second on the left. The fourth were in reserve close behind.

The nearest point to which the Boche had retreated was March, was Hangard Wood. There he was held by the French after stubborn attempts to push on, which cost him thousands of lives. This wood, with its gaunt, leafless trees, standing up like so many sentinels, was the scene of the fiercest fighting. On the 14th, the fourth

outs the crews were found asleep, were naturally quite appreciative being called for the purpose of walking back the corps cabs reserved for such occasions. On the 15th the philosophy of the early bird.

On Time to a Second.

The scheduled time for the first objectives to be reached was 10.20 a.m. One division arrived five minutes ahead, the other two on time to the second objectives. The third division merely a line laid down to enable us to establish connection with one another. The making and passing of the line was a kind of ceremony, the main programme arranged for the day. The advance proceeded a few minutes.

Several other things, many of them

On Time to a Second.

On the twenty-mile front of the Altiplano the line was now well established. On the territory they occupied before July 1915, on the second half of the slope opened on a familiar stage. The tactics of the previous drive had to be altered. Dold's army of observation took distances ahead and had now positions without elaborate fortifications.

captured the machine guns. The tanks were knocking at the gates of Gila, Lebanon and other places within a few miles of the city.

About noon the cavalry came into action and several veterans in the first line of the attack. The right flank of the army had been in the water. The right flank of the army had been in the water. The right flank of the army had been in the water.

Men and guns came on the scene in the morning, on a line in front of the city. The line was extended over the five mile front to the west. In waves of about 1000 yards the infantry moved forward. The role on the line signalled their appreciation.

Machine guns from nests in the hills were firing at the breaches in the line, but bravely the men held on. They chased the Hun tanks and the machine guns were firing spurt from automatic machine guns. They co-operated with tanks and followed the way for the infantry to follow. The attack was a success since the war began had all the modern days of war worked together. The attack was a success since the war began had all the modern days of war worked together. The attack was a success since the war began had all the modern days of war worked together.

country fighting in which the Boche

The battle of Alamein saw German fighting side by side for the first with the Australians, a fighting of a new type. For the first time, Asians and Americans in France had been engaged in the common task on the actual fighting, but on work of a different kind. For the first time, such a welding together of the Allies' forces. Apart from the advantage the battle in a military way more important than the one in a social way. It was a social success, social reformers could only complain in generators.

To-day what is known as the Pan American brigade, three batteries of American anti-aircraft guns by Canadian artillerymen are firing thousands of rounds of his own ammunition, what was his—into his line. The Pan American brigade, now an establishment of the corps army.

This ingenious idea was conceived and put into effect by the G.O.C. of the Canadian artillery, a force numbered over 20,000 men and several hun-

What the enemy

[illegible]

of sufficient importance for March 1915. Premier Clémenceau, Sir Douglas Haig, General Rawlinson, commander of the Fourth Army, high representatives of the Allied armies and many others were personally on Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Currie to offer their congratulations and thanks through the Canadians.

From where this is being written and of a Nova Scotia unit is playing a part of a wool, that only a few are worn in the hands, Canada." The flame of Canada is blazed on another battlefield.

...a casualty clearing station not far from the front line, they are transferred to ambulances which will convey the cases to base hospitals in the rear. Only the severely wounded are transferred in this way. On the right are seen the ropes of the tent called the Resuscitation Hut for the casualties.

—British Official

King's

Nevertheless, gentlemen, I must say that my election is necessarily due to the old international tradition of courtesy to the country which has the honor to receive the Peace Congress in its capital.

"I wish also to say that this testimony of friendship, if they will allow me the word, on the part of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George in particular, has touched me deeply, because I see in it a new strength for all three of us to accomplish, with the co-operation of the entire Conference, the arduous work which is entrusted to us. I gather from it a new confidence in the success of our efforts.

"President Wilson has special authority to say that this is the first time, in fact, that the world has ever assembled together a delegation of all the civilized nations of the earth.

A SPLENDID AMBITION.

"The greater the bloody catastrophe which has devastated and ruined one of the richest parts of France, the greater and more splendid must be the reparation, the vulgar reparation, if I dare speak so, which is due all of us, but the higher and nobler reparation of the new institution which we will try to establish, in order that nations may at length escape from the fatal embrace of ruinous wars, which destroy everything, heap up ruins, terrorize the populace and prevent them from going freely about their work for fear of enemies which may rise up from one day to the next.

"It is a great, splendid and noble ambition which has come to all of us. It is desirable that success crown our efforts. This cannot take place unless we have all firmly-fixed and clearly-determined ideas on what we wish to do.

"I said in the Chamber a few days ago, and I wish to repeat here, that success is not possible unless we remain firmly united. We have come together as friends; we must leave this hall as friends.

"That, gentlemen, is the first thought that comes to me. All else must be subordinated to the necessity of a closer and closer union among the nations who have taken part in this great war and to the necessity of remaining friends. For the League of Nations is here. It is yourself. It is for you to make it live, and to make it live we must have it really in our hearts.

"As I told President Wilson a few days ago, there is no sacrifice that I am not willing to make in order to accomplish this, and I do not doubt that you all have the same sentiment. We will make these sacrifices, but on the condition that we endeavor impartially to conciliate interests apparently contradictory, on the higher plane of a greater, happier and better humanity.

"That, gentlemen, is what I had to say to you. I am touched beyond words at the evidence of good will and friendship which you show me.

PROGRAM OF CONFERENCE.

"The program of this Conference has been laid down by President

Wilson. It is no longer the peace of a more or less vast territory, no longer the peace of continents; it is the peace of nations that is to be made. This program is sufficient in itself. There is no superfluous word. Let us act swiftly and well."

He then turned to the program of the Congress, which he said covered the following main subjects of general order:

First—Responsibility of the authors of the war; second, responsibility for the crimes committed during the war; third, legislation in regard to international labor.

All the powers represented would be invited to present memorials on these three questions. The powers having particular interests, M. Clemenceau continued, would be asked to present further memorials upon territorial, financial and economical questions.

"The League of Nations will be placed at the head of the order of the day of the next full sessions," M. Clemenceau announced, as he concluded his address. He paused for further suggestions of business, and as none was made, he declared the session adjourned.

It was 4:30 o'clock, and the opening session had lasted exactly one hour and a half. No exact time was fixed for the reassembling of the full session of the Congress, as that awaits the call of the Supreme Council of the five great Powers,

MEMORIAL TO CANADA'S DEAD FINEST OF ALL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Tribune says editorially:

"Of all the varied soldiers' memorials none is more touching than that planned for the Canadians who died overseas. Poppy seeds are to be sent from Flanders to the Horticultural Society of St. Thomas, Ontario, which will plant them in memory of those who died fighting abroad, including Lieut.-Col. John McCreac, author of the famous line:

"In Flanders fields the poppies grow,
Among the crosses, row on row."

SOVEREIGN STATUS IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS WANTED BY DOMINIONS

**So Far as Internal Affairs are Concerned—
Supreme Council Trying to Clear Away Preliminaries Today—Russia Again Under Discussion**

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Following a long conference this morning in which the Russian situation was further discussed, the Supreme Council resumed its session this afternoon in an effort to clean up all preliminary work and permit the general congress to get under way.

PARIS, Jan. 21, via the Havas Agency.—French women have addressed a petition to the members of the Peace Conference, asking justice in the names of thousands of women, young girls, and children who, it is set forth, were systematically torn from their families and subjected to various forms of ill-treatment at the hands of the Germans during the war. The petition adds:

"In order for ever to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities we ask that those who executed them and those who ordered them be condemned as criminals of the common law."

DOMINIONS WANT RECOGNITION

PARIS, Jan. 21.—New claims, which are characterized in official circles as among the most momentous that will come before the Peace Conference, will be raised by the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire in connection with the formation of a League of Nations. The Dominions will ask to be admitted to the League with the status of individual nations whose sovereignty, as far as internal affairs are concerned, shall be recognized clearly by the world, although the right of Great Britain to control their foreign relations is admitted.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand and, to a lesser degree, South Africa will claim the right to enter the League on the same basis as Belgium, and other similar Powers. In some quarters this is taken to mean that should the occasion arise the Dominions might oppose the Mother Country in the discussion of problems brought before the League.

Canada, Australia and New Zealand have for several years claimed for themselves absolute independence as far as the conduct of internal affairs was concerned, but this principle never has been formally admitted by England. The Dominions, it is said, now will ask for formal recognition.

"IRISH REPUBLIC" DECLARED TODAY BY SINN FEINERS

Self-Styled Assembly Adopts Declaration of Independence and Demands British Garrison Evacuate Ireland

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—The Sinn Fein Assembly met at the Mansion House this afternoon.

The Assembly stood while a declaration of independence was read announcing the establishment of an Irish republic, and demanding the evacuation of Ireland by the British garrison.

The first business of the assembly was the election of a chairman, after which prayers were said by the Rev. Father O'Flanagan, of Roscommon. The declaration of independence was then read.

By Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—The Government has revoked the order made last July requiring official authorization for public meetings and processions in Ireland. This order has been suspended for some time.

Probably no country except Ireland could present an episode as remarkable as the assembly of the "Dail Eireann," which is Irish-Gaelic for "Irish Parliament," which will be called to order in Dublin's ancient Mansion House this afternoon to proclaim Ireland an independent republic. Perhaps no writer except an Irishman like George Bernard Shaw could do justice to the paradoxical nature of the proceedings.

About half the Sinn Feiners elected to membership in the British Parliament will participate, the other half being in various English prisons, charged with sedition, or merely held on suspicion under the spacious and elastic provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act.

The Sinn Feiners will meet under the shadow of Dublin Castle, where presides Field-Marshal Viscount French, the first Viceroy in many years to give Ireland a purely military government. They will meet with his full knowledge and tacit consent to take measures which are purely seditious, and in direct violation of explicit law.

ANOTHER PARADOX.

This is one paradox. Another is that these Sinn Feiners, elected by about half of the voters in Ireland on a platform of non-violence from

boycotted English terms because they cannot find Irish words to fit modern Parliamentary procedure.

Three items are expected to constitute the body of the program, a declaration of independence, a message to the "free nations of the world," and the appointment of "delegates" to the Peace Congress.

Ireland is a country of the unexpected, but no one predicts any trouble or disorder. The revolutionary flag floats quite freely over the homes of Sinn Feiners in Dublin.

Members of the party expect protection from the authorities of the nation whom they are defying. Once they would have looked to the United States for sympathy and help, but now they think they do not command American support. They do not talk of, and apparently do not contemplate, violence. Dublin had an unhappy and fruitless experience in the insurrection of 1916, an experience which cost rows of buildings on Sackville street, once pointed to with pride as the finest avenue in Europe.

FRENCH ABSOLUTE RULER.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21. — "Lord French is today the absolute ruler of Ireland, which practically has been turned into a Crown colony," says the Dublin correspondent of the Daily News.

"Two very serious changes affecting Nationalist Ireland are said to be in contemplation, if they have not been actually settled upon. They are the abolition of the honorary magistracy with the placing of the entire administration of summary justice in the hands of salaried magistrates, and the enforcement of the oath of loyalty upon all persons receiving emoluments from Government funds.

"At present the oath of loyalty is demanded only from civil servants other than post office servants, but the enforcement of the new proposal would bring in such men as university professors.

"This course, if it is attempted, will be most bitterly resented and resisted. Viceroy French, however, is credited with favoring it, his view being that almost anything can be tolerated except disloyalty to the Crown.

"No interference need be expected from Downing Street, as, before going to London, Lloyd

AWARDED M.C.



Capt. Lennox Graham Black, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Black, of 21 Cote des Neiges road, who has been rewarded for services with the 42nd Highlanders.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Russian situation was again under discussion today and indications are that a compromise settlement had been reached.

Generals Foch and Weygand, with Admiral Hope (British), attended to advise the representatives with regard to the military and naval situation.

Paderewski has advised the Conference that a stable government has been formed in Poland and asked that permission be given to Polish delegates to attend the Congress.

When the Russian problems have been disposed of, discussion of the League of Nations will immediately be taken up.

GERMANY.

Rioting has again broken out at Bremen, where the working men have control of the situation, backed by machine guns and rifles. At Remscheid, an industrial centre on the Prussian Rhine, all the workers have struck.

Returns of Sunday's election show that 319 out of 443 delegates have been returned. The Majority Socialists claim 32; the Democrats, 58; the Centrists, 17; the German National Party, 26; the Independents, 22; the People's Party, 14 and scattering, 8.

A coalition government of Majority Socialists and Democrats will probably be formed, with Naumann the most likely candidate for president and Ebert heading the government.

IRELAND.

The proclamation of a "republic" by the Sinn Feiners in Dublin yesterday passed off quietly. No notice was taken of the event by the English authorities.

Following the murder of two policemen, who were guarding munitions, Tipperary has been proclaimed a military area.

Under the Sinn Feiners' proposed constitution Ireland would have a President and four chief state secretaries

LEARN TO DANCE
Palais de Danse
Banjo Wallace's
Classes for New Beginners Thursday, 8:30 to 11 P.M.
Instruction from 8:30 to 11 P.M. Advanced and intermediate classes rapidly and enjoy our teaching methods. Our classes educate and entertain.
"SATISFIED PUPILS"
Make our Dancing Classes so Popular
Advanced Pupils Tonight, 8:30 to 11 P.M.

Starting Thursday!
FRANCIS FORD in "THE CRAVING"
Salesmanship and Modern Business Course
Y.M.C.A. Drummond St.
MR. EMIL EMERY
on
"INVESTIGATION OF
MARKETS"
Wednesday, Jan. 22nd,
8:30 to 11 P.M.

The War-Times Election Act

One of the questions upon which the Government will undoubtedly be asked for a decision soon after Parliament meets is whether they intend to stand by the War Time Election Act, or repeal it. The initiative in this matter has already been taken by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, who speaking in the Saskatchewan Legislature, has proposed that a large and representative delegation be sent to Ottawa to urge the Federal Government to rescind the Act at the earliest possible moment, while other speakers have shown that exceedingly strong views against the further operation of the Act prevail in the prairie provinces.

Mr. Motherwell claims that "the War Times Election Act, after all, while it was enacted under the pretense of meeting an abnormal condition, is merely Toryism under cover under the pretext that the law was enacted to meet war conditions." To support this, he maintains that this is not the first time in the history of Canada that the Conservative party passed such legislation. In the year 1896 or immediately previous to the federal election of that year a similar franchise outrage, he says, was committed by the Conservative Government of that date against the people of the then North West Territories, without any pretext whatever except that they had the power to pass the law and were going, not only to do it, but administer it to the limit. The Franchise Act of 1896 authorized enumerators to score off names on the voters' list after 6 o'clock the night previous to election to their heart's content and add as many more as they desired. To the credit of many many enumerators they did not take advantage of this, while many others did, but not sufficient to frustrate the will of the people, as three out of four Conservative members of the North West Territories were defeated in spite of this monstrous franchise.

Similarly the War Times Election Act, under which the federal elections of December, 1917, were held, permitted the enumerators to practically do as they liked, if they had sufficient nerve to carry out their wishes. All they had to do, as per section 62 of the act, subsection 3, was to be not satisfied with the voters' qualifications and that vote would go into an envelope to be counted later at an enormous expense which precluded the possibility of any redress afterwards, unless a candidate was in possession of unlimited means at his disposal. Thousands of such votes were tied up in envelopes in December, 1917, Mr. Motherwell declares that never saw the light of day afterwards and never were intended to. Therefore the disfranchisement phase of this act did not confine itself to the electors of non-English extraction but to anyone to whom the enumerator desired to apply it. Verification of this will be found in subsection 3 of section 62 of the act.

TWO DELEGATES FROM EACH OF FOUR POWERS ON MISSION TO POLAND

One Civil and One Military Delegate From
Britain, France, United States and Italy—
Foch Gave Supreme Council His Views This
Morning

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The five great powers, Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, and Japan, have reached a definite agreement regarding Russia, according to a Paris despatch to the Central News today.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The following official statement was issued today on the morning proceedings of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference:

"The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council met this morning at 11 o'clock at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The President of the United States of America and the Prime Ministers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Allied and associated powers, as well as Baron Makino and Baron Matsui, the Japanese delegates, considered the Polish question, on which they consulted Marshal Foch. They decided to send at once to Poland a mission composed of two delegates, one civil and the other military, of the British Empire, France, the United States and Italy.

"The ministers then resumed the examination of the Russian question, and President Wilson read a proposal which will be discussed this afternoon. The meeting will take place at 3 o'clock."

FOCH AND HOPE BEFORE COUNCIL

by Associated Press.
PARIS, Jan. 22.—When the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference met this morning, there were present, in addition to all the members of the council, Marshal Foch, the Allied commander-in-chief; General Weygand, his chief of staff, and Rear-Admiral Hope, deputy First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty Board. It was assumed from the presence

of these military and naval officers that the Russian situation on the Baltic and on the land front were discussed.
The council continued the formulation of its concrete proposal on the Russian situation, which it was yesterday, hoped would be completed today.

W. P. Massey, the Premier of New Zealand, was present with the council for a short time.

LLOYD GEORGE'S PLAN MISINTERPRETED

Peace Conference as representatives of Russia, but in order that the associated Governments in Paris might have the fullest and most reliable information concerning the position of that country, representatives of all sections of Russia, public opinion should go to Paris in order to express their views. This is not at the same thing as a proposal that has not been that Lenin and Trotsky should be invited to the Peace Conference.

WILSON AND GEORGE AGREE RE RUSSIA

PARIS, Jan. 22.—President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George are in complete agreement as regards the Russian situation, according to the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail. They regard a settlement of the Russian question as an absolutely necessary preliminary to the formation of a League of Nations, the newspaper declares, and they are anxious to secure the evidence of accredited Bolshevik representatives as to the status of Russian affairs.

"French opinion," continues the newspaper, "is not even at present in favor of this admission of the Russian Bolshevik regime, but the English proposal is that the Bolshevik Government should be invited to send representatives to give evidence, the English suggestion being that representatives of Russia should be invited to come to Paris and tell the conference exactly what territorial powers they claim. If thereby an agreement can be reached as to territorial delimitations, the different Russian Governments can be defined and requested to confine their claims and ambitions to such territories and cease attempting to extend them by armed force."

"The Bolshevik attitude, as far as it can be understood at present, is this: They do not desire to become a great industrial nation, and are anxious that Russia remain purely agrarian and self-supporting. This view is understood to have been put forward yesterday by Baron Scavini, the Danish Minister to Russia, in the course of his evidence before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. The English fear that unless great care is taken, Bolshevik Russia may be forced to depend commercially entirely on Germany."

NEW VERSION OF DOMINIONS' CLAIMS

They will be content for the British Empire to speak and vote as one voice, and vote as a unit in the League. The present panel system is regarded as working satisfactorily, and it is confidently felt that the Dominions representatives would always compose a part, or even the whole, if necessary, of the Imperial delegation at the League when questions closely affecting the overseas lands arise.

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters Limited.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Regarding the status of the Dominions in the council of the League of Nations, the Paris papers state that it is understood that although they claim to be entitled to equal numerical consideration with the smaller European States, they favor representation in the same form and manner as obtains at the Peace Conference.

PRINCIPLES OF RUSSIAN POLICY DECIDED

PARIS, Jan. 22.—With the hope of formulating a definite line of action on the Russian question, the Supreme Council of the Peace conference continued today to devote most of its attention to the subject. Discussions were taken up where they were left off yesterday, and some announcement of a fully matured policy is expected to be made during today's session.

Principles of action have been decided upon, in the main, and virtually all that remains is to reduce the agreement to writing and get final assent to it by the delegates.

There was no indication at the opening of today's meeting as to whether an entirely new plan had been worked out. The policy of building a wall around Bolshevism

by encouraging lawful governments is being spoken of as being foremost among the possibilities. Consideration of the Polish problem may have added an element which may change the line of action from its originally contemplated form.

While the Peace Congress is getting into action, the question of President Wilson naming a fifth delegate to act on the American mission when he, himself, departs for home has again arisen, and the names of William H. Taft and Elihu Root have been mentioned. Mr. Wilson's decision as to the appointment of another delegate depends wholly upon whether he will consider it necessary to return to Europe after the adjournment of the United States Congress in March.

DEMANDS GERMANY PAY FULL INDEMNITY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters Limited.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The British Empire Producers' Organization has written to Premier Lloyd George, stating that the affiliated associations of the Empire, representing well over \$5,000,000,000 of British capital, have now cabled, endorsing in the strongest terms, the organization's demand that the Central Powers shall pay Great Britain an indemnity commensurate with the cost of the war.

THIRTY THOUSAND

CANADIAN TROOPS

RETURNED HOME

Volume of Men Coming Back Is Increasing Very Rapidly

to spring especially in the year.

"Business in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and France," observed Mr. Jason Rogers of the New York Globe, at the dinner of the Association.

Can Never Return To Pre-War Trade Conditions Is View

L. M. Cornhill, J. O. Labrecque, Gus Martin, Seraphin Guimet, Alcide Chausse, J. V. Desautels, Emile Rolland and P. P. LeCointe.

New Zealand's Losses in War; Wonderful Record

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 22.—Canadian Press despatch, via Reuters.—New Zealand's casualties in the war are placed at fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, of which sixteen thousand five hundred are killed. There were only forty-five prisoners.

In view of the action of the Sinn Feiners in holding an "Irish Parliament" and form-
announcing "the complete independence of the Irish Republic," it is interesting to recall that it
May last Premier Lloyd George announced that "There can be no political peace in the kingdom
or empire while the Irish question remains unsettled. Therefore, all practical paths toward a set-
tlement must be explored. There are two paths, however, which are closed, namely, one leading to
the complete severance of Ireland from the Empire, and the other to forcible subjection of the six
Ulster counties to a home rule parliament against their will."

The newly-appointed British Government have not yet given an indication of their attitude
towards the Irish question, but there is no reason to doubt that it differs from the policy laid down
by Mr. Lloyd George. That Ireland will be handed over, Ulster and all, to the control of the
Sinn Feiners, does not appear to be a practical possibility. Indeed, it is to be doubted whether the
Sinn Feiners would be capable of administering it, or of satisfying the majority of the people.
Some light on the whole Sinn Fein position is shed by Mr. W. R. Moody, one of a group of
American journalists and public men who have recently visited Ireland as the guests of the British
Government. Mr. Moody said he went to Ireland believing it to be a down-trodden country
which should have home rule. He found it the most prosperous part of the British Isles, while
the Irish themselves were considerably divided as to the question of relations with Great Britain.

Mr. Moody and his American friends met the Sinn Feiners. They found these gentle-
men cultivated and eloquent persons, with an intimate knowledge of the history of their land from
its earliest date, and all of them apparently animated by patriotic motives. Nevertheless the im-
pression they conveyed to the Americans was that they were incapable of taking any greater share
in the management of Irish affairs than at present is accorded them. They were impractical; they
were bigoted; they were reactionary, while supposing themselves to be most progressive; they were
incapable of even formulating, let alone carrying out, a sane national policy for the land they so
passionately desire to govern.

Questioned as to their policy with regard to education they offered a scheme that would
give full control to the predominant religious sect. They repudiated the suggestion of secular edu-
cation such as prevails in the United States. One of them sought to interest the visitors in the
mineral resources of Ireland with the view that they might induce American capitalists to invest.
The basis of his belief that Ireland was abounding in mineral wealth was a map prepared in 1853.
When asked why it was that capital, which notoriously is free from national and religious preju-
dices, had not hitherto developed this hidden wealth, the enthusiast replied that English influence
had been opposed to it. He was not prepared to explain why selfish English capital had not ex-
plored these resources. In the North of Ireland the visitors found a situation quite different from
that in the South. The North does not ask for capital or for favors; it asks to be let alone. The
North is not a country rich agriculturally; its natural resources are few, but thanks to the industry
and resourcefulness of the population it has been made into the very heart of Ireland. Here most
of the wealth is concentrated. Here are all the industries worth mentioning. Mr. Moody found
that while the Sinn Feiners never wearied of harping on the theme of self-determination, they did
not admit that the principle ought to apply to Ulster. When Ulster was considered, their principle
was that the will of the majority of the people in Ireland should decide the fate of the northern
province. The idea of an independent Ireland with Ulster excluded was entertained by none of
them.

As coming from an American journalist who entertained the prevalent American idea about
the sufferings of Ireland, this testimony is noteworthy. If it is a true picture, the probabilities are
that we shall soon be hearing from another strong section of the Irish people who are not at all
enamored of Sinn Fein. Indeed, it is reported already that an influential Irish Association has been
formed in Dublin to advocate a new plan for home rule which it will be possible for Great Brit-
ain to pass, giving the Irish people control of their own affairs. Under this plan there would be
three local parliaments, one for Ulster, one for Munster, and one for the rest of Ireland. The local
parliaments would be federated into one Irish Commonwealth. The scheme is reported to have
zealous men and good brains behind it, provide for British security by retaining for the Im-
perial Parliament the army and navy and the law-making powers.

PEACE CONFERENCE IS NOW AWAITING REPLIES FROM RUSSIAN FACTIONS

Joint Allied Commission Being Made Up in Meantime—Recognition of New Polish Government Expected Soon—Dominions' Status

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The recognition of the new Government of Poland is expected here. Action to this end, it is believed, will be taken shortly.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The preliminary peace will be signed early in June, at the latest, according to the most trustworthy information, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Supreme War Council, it was officially announced today, discussed the following subjects, in preparation for Saturday's meeting of the general Peace Congress: International labor legislation.

Responsibility and punishments in connection with the war. Reparation for war damages.

An international regime for ports, waterways and railways. Procedure for adoption of territorial questions.

It was also announced that the council will meet again tomorrow and that Marshal Foch, Field-Marshal Haig and General Diaz, as well as the Versailles military representatives of the associated Powers will be present.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The representatives of the various Russian governments now in Paris today met Sergius Sazonoff, the former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now Foreign Minister of the Omsk Government, to discuss the decision of the Supreme Council here to send a committee to Prince's Islands to meet representatives of the various Russian elements.

The Russian representatives decided to urge their friends in Russia to support the movement for the proposed conference.

LORD ROBERT CECIL



Whose plan for a League of Nations is before the Peace Conference today.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The British proposal, which was endorsed by America, that representatives of all the contending factions in Russia should meet at a conference with a view to obtaining a settlement of the Russian problem has been approved by the Conference.

The French view, which was voiced by Secretary Pichon, to the effect that the Bolsheviks should not be recognized at such a Congress, is reflected in the tone of the Paris press, which is generous, but sceptical.

The Conference will assemble at Prince's Island, a summer resort of Constantinople, about February 15.

The Peace Conference has proceeded to a discussion of the various League of Nations' projects, taking up the British proposal first. This was presented by Lord Robert Cecil, and does not favor any absolutely rigid system for maintaining world peace, believing that an international tribunal with binding powers is impracticable.

It is stated that a preliminary peace will probably be signed by June.

GERMANY.

Four hundred and nine out of four hundred and twenty-one polling divisions in Germany have been heard from, and continue to show a large majority for the Majority Socialists.

Premier Eisner, of Bavaria, failed to be elected in any of the several constituencies in which he stood.

The Spartan leader, Radek, who fled from Berlin after the recent rioting, has returned to the city, and is endeavoring to rally the scattered forces of the reactionaries.

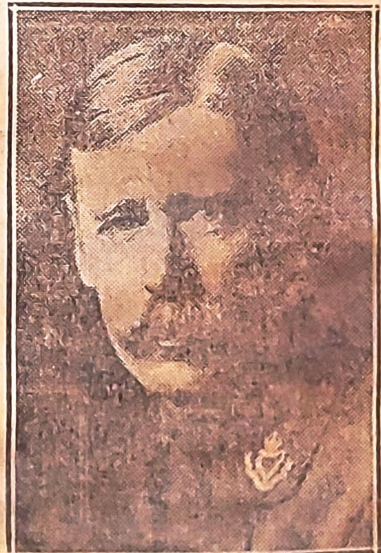
RUSSIA.

The Estonians, who are co-operating with the Finns, continue their victorious advance following the success they won at Narva. They are now within 75 miles of Petrograd and Trotzky has ordered that no resistance shall be offered by the city to their advance. They have captured many prisoners and guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

IRELAND.

The disturbances in Ireland, following the declaration of a "republic," are growing. So far the British authorities have taken no active steps to suppress the re-

LEADER OF NEW IRISH PARTY



Stephen Gwynn, chairman of New Irish Centre Party, which stands for Home Rule within the Empire.

Irish Centre Party Formed to Promote Plan of Home Rule

DUBLIN, Jan. 24. — A new political association called the Irish Centre Party, was formally constituted yesterday. Stephen Wynne, former member of Parliament, was appointed chairman of the provisional executive committee of the new party, which embraces the constitutional Nationalists and the southern Unionists. Its platform includes Home Rule for Ireland within the British Empire, or similar lines to those followed by the British dominions.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONFERENCE.

At yesterday's session, the question of payment by Germany was discussed, and, according to a Paris newspaper, President Wilson has agreed to the principle of indemnities in addition to the full cost of reparation.

The British brought up the question of abolition of conscription and diminishing of armaments. Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview, announced that Britain favored limitations but not total disarmament, which is considered impracticable.

Tomorrow the second plenary session of the conference will be held, the first order of business being discussion of international legislation for labor.

The British project for a League of Nations which is before the Congress includes a plan for the formation of three committees, economic, labor and military who would report to a central executive.

RUSSIA.

The 60,000 Bolsheviks who were defeated recently at Narva, are said to have gone over to their victors, the Estonians.

Trotsky is reported killed according to advices from Libau.

GERMANY.

The work of democratizing the army is proceeding.

Generals Hindenburg and Groner are busily equipping an army to oppose Polish control in Silesia and Posen.

PORTUGAL.

The Royalist movement seems to be gaining ground and the Monarchy has been proclaimed in Lisbon. King Manuel still remains in London.

IRELAND.

Stephen Gwynn has formed a new Irish party of Southern Unionists and Nationalists who will work for Home Rule, Ireland still remaining within the Empire.

Germany Lost 203 Subs

London, January 24.—A total of 59 submarines were lost by the British navy during the war.

Of these 39 were destroyed by enemy action.

The Germans lost 203 submarines.

REPORT WILSON AGREES GERMANY BE FORCED TO PAY ALLIES INDEMNITY

Payment to Be in Addition to Full Cost of Reparation—Conscription and Disarmament Being Discussed—Labor Legislation to Be Before Tomorrow's Full Session

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—During the consideration of the question of reparation at the meeting of the Supreme War Council yesterday, the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail says, President Wilson agreed to the principle that Germany must be made to pay indemnities in addition to the full cost of reparation.

At the instance of the British representatives, the paper adds, discussion was also begun on the question of the abolition of conscription and general disarmament. It says it is possible that the session of the Peace Congress today will give some attention to the questions.

In the future, the Daily Mail says, there will be one full meeting of the Peace Congress each week.

President Wilson is likely to be offered the presidency of the commission of the League of Nations, the Echo de Paris says today.

(By the Commission of the League of Nations is probably meant the permanent executive body for the conduct of the proposed league's affairs.)

AGREE ON LABOR LEGISLATION

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 24. — The second session of the Peace Congress, to be held tomorrow, will—like the first—be open to the press.

The first subject on the order of business, as was announced yesterday by the Supreme Council, will be international legislation on labor. Under instructions given at the first session, various national delegations have been preparing written statements of their views on the subject, and it is understood that, under a special order, these will be received by the Congress and referred to a committee, which will give careful study to the various reports and endeavor to amalgamate them into a general project, to be recommended to the Congress for approval.

America's view has been crystallized, and is believed to harmonize in many respects with those held by the British delegates. There is reason to believe that, generally, the principles enunciated will be found acceptable to most of the Entente Powers. While it has been deemed proper up to this time to adhere to the practice of withholding such reports from publication until formally presented before the Congress, it is believed that the propositions of the United States are based on full recognition of the principles of international protection of labor by governmental agencies, thus offsetting what is regarded as a dangerous tendency toward class control of government.

Data is being prepared to demonstrate a simultaneous movement in this direction by labor organizations

in England, France, and the United States, culminating in the adoption by the French Chamber of Deputies of the report of the Berne conference, held before the war, as amplified by the conference held at Leeds, England, in 1916. These, in general, look to the relief of labor from international capitalistic control, the freedom to choose employment and place of labor, guarantees of employment, social institutions, the right of organization and the enforcement of hygienic conditions at places of employment.

Other provisions are said to relate to child and female labor, the prohibition of night work for minors, a basic eight-hour day, and the prohibition of international trade in products made by minors.

Competition for the world's freight business is to be avoided, it is understood, and a spirit of mutual co-operation is to govern as the best guarantee of avoiding wars resulting from such competition.

POST FOR HARDINGE.

Baron Hardinge, former Viceroy of India, has been selected to have charge of the administrative machinery of the British secretariat at the Peace Congress. Final arrangements in connection with the secretariat have been approved by Premier Lloyd George.

Delegations of Poles from Lithuania and White Russia, including representatives from the cities of Vilna and Warsaw, have arrived here. They will defend the interests of the Polish populations in Lithuania and White Russia and wish to obtain, first of all, assurance that a Bolshevik invasion of those regions will be prevented.

DISCUSS LEAGUE OF NATIONS TOMORROW

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The League of Nations will be formally taken up at tomorrow's session of the general Peace Congress, it was learned from authoritative sources today.

Much of the work in preparing drafts of the various nations' programs for the League is being done by the respective delegations outside the joint meetings, and it is expected the preliminaries will be in such shape as to permit of a full discussion of the broad outlines of the plans tomorrow.

The American delegation, it is understood, spent two hours in going over their League plans late yesterday, with the result that the formal draft was practically completed. Yet it was reported that neither the British nor the American plans would be presented in their entirety tomorrow, though they are farther advanced as regards details than any of the others. Apparently, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George will wait until the other programs are submitted and thoroughly discussed; then they will bring forward the programs of their delegations.

Among other subjects to be discussed tomorrow are responsibilities and punishment for the war, reparation for war damages, international labor legislation and the international status of ports, waterways and railways.

In connection with the latter proposition, it is believed the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and Constantinople will be considered. A move is expected to be made to internationalize that area, that there may be an open exit from the Black Sea, assuring continuous access of Russia's wheat to the world. The Berlin-to-Bagdad railway would be the first object of internationalization of railways.

Today's session of the Supreme War Council, in addition to completing the program for tomorrow's discussions, is expected to take up certain matters in connection with the armies of occupation. This was forecasted by the presence of Marshal Foch, Field-Marshal Haig, General Diaz, and other members of the associated Powers' military council.

Allied efforts to delay crystallization of the League of Nations, or at least to obstruct the laying down of its fundamental principles as applicable to questions of territorial rights, were seen today in attempts by certain powerful political cliques to have Premier Clemenceau demand the Saar Valley and Syria for France.

As announced by the United Press two weeks ago, M. Clemenceau is believed to have given the Associated Powers reason to believe he would not press France's claim to those two territories. It is believed he is adhering to this decision, but he is undergoing the strongest pressure from the financially powerful colonial faction,

BRITISH AIR FORCE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

30,000 Officers and 264,000 Men at the Close of the War

London, Jan. 24.—Great Britain was pre-eminent in the air at the close of the war, when the British air force was the largest in the world, according to a report made public to-day.

It fought on more fronts than the air service of any other nation and its successes were proportionately greater, it is said.

In August, 1914, the British naval and military air services together mustered only 285 officers and 1,858 men of other ranks. In November, 1918, there were 30,000 officers and 264,000 men.

At the outbreak of the war Great Britain had 166 airplanes, 45 seaplanes and 7 airships, while at the close of hostilities she had 21,000 airplanes, 1,800 seaplanes and 103 airships. Besides this there were 25,000 airplanes and seaplanes being built and 55,000 airplanes engines under contract.

The Women's Royal Air Force, which was not in existence in 1914, numbered at the close of hostilities 23,000.

PARIS GASPS AT WAY IN WHICH HEDJAS GOT TWO PEACE DELEGATES

Two Million Migratory Arabs Get as Large Representation as China—Sensation Kept Secret—Sinn Feiners Not Wanted Around Paris

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Nothing is likely to be definitely settled as to Great Britain's naval program until after the close of the Peace Congress, it is learned by Reuter's. In the meantime, orders have been given to suspend work on the construction of war vessels, including light cruisers, still in the yards.

Special Cable by Raymond G. Carroll to Montreal Star. Copyright by Public Ledger Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Of all the surprises of the Peace Conference, none is more astonishing than the allotment of two delegates to the Kingdom of Hedjas, with its two million migratory Arabs. China, with more than four hundred million population, was apportioned but two delegates, an equal representation.

How did the Sheik Hussian get his two votes and title of King.

Emir Feysal, his son, several days ago disclosed how it was done, and the secret is revolving in many learned mouths. It has made Paris gasp.

It would never do to cable how Hussian got his two delegates. It would not pass the existing international censorship barrier, but some day it will come out.

NO WELCOME FOR SINN FEINERS IN PARIS

Special Cable by James M. Tuohy to Montreal Star and N. Y. World. (Copyright.)

PARIS, Jan. 25.—There is much speculation here over the report that the Sinn Feiners intend to demand permission for a delegation from Ireland to come to Paris to lay their claim before the Conference. But, as has already been pointed out in these despatches, they can only get passports upon admitting their British citizenship, which citizenship they deny. In any case, the French Government would not admit them unless they had passports issued by the British authorities. Even if they

THE LITERARY DIGEST

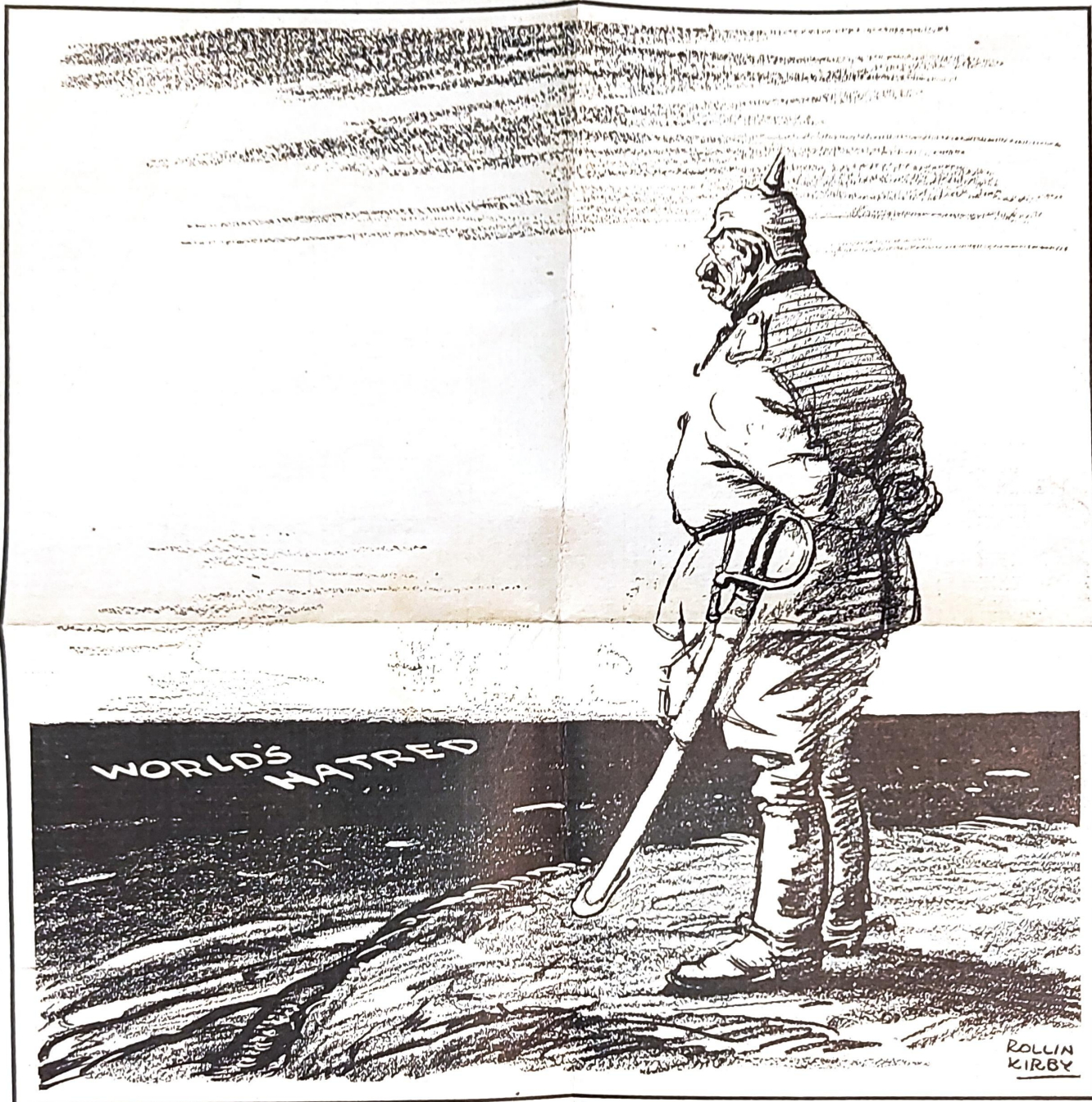
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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AT THE BLACK SEA.

—Kirby in the New York World.

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Abblainville	C 3	Bony	F 5	Dezay	G 0	Gouy-sous-Ortois		Luc (river)	F 3	Orennuux	F 1	Saint Simon	F 6
Abbeon	F 6	Bouchavesnes	D 4	Denain	B 5	Belloune	B 5	Maguacourt	C 2	Orville	C 2	Saint Yvon-en-Chaussée	E 1
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SAYS CONFERENCE LACKING IN MOST VITAL MACHINERY

Dr. Dillon Asserts No Method, Program or Even Central Idea Seen

THE RUSSIAN NUT

Declares Invitation to Bolsheviks Was Fatal Mistake by Allies

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By E. J. DILLON.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—It would be idle to attempt to disguise the untoward circumstances that the Peace Conference is fast losing the confidence of those who hoped it could and would establish peace on a stable, democratic basis, and permanently embody the principles underlying that settlement in grandiose institutions which should inaugurate and sustain the new humanitarian dispensation.

From the outset they were dubious of the qualifications of the world reformers, steeped as they were in harrowing traditions and insular

prejudices, lacking elementary knowledge of things and persons, and bound by national party interests and aspirations alike to one primary aim.

This misgiving has been since amply confirmed by the course of the deliberations, which are devoid of method, program, consistency and, seemingly, of a central idea. No body yet knows what the conference really is, whether it is a meeting of the delegates of five great powers for deliberation in secret conclave, or an assembly of delegates of all the represented nations debating in a public sitting.

Representatives of the lesser nations have had no voice in the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries of the great Powers, nor were they even sounded. Everything was settled as though they were non-existent. The step taken Wednesday is pregnant with momentous consequences for all Europe. This method carries with it obvious disadvantages of which the delegates of the small nations, now somewhat restive, are keenly conscious. Nobody can distinguish between the functions of the Peace Conference and the Supreme War Council, nor can anybody indicate what problems have yet been satisfactorily solved by the former body.

SEES A FATAL MISTAKE

The invitation to the Bolsheviks was, to my thinking, a fatal mistake both in form and substance, in form, because it nullifies the motives which determined the Allies to support the Greeks, Poles and Serbs in their efforts to crush the Bolsheviks, cuts the ground from the Entente Governments which are still subsidizing their own troops in Archangel, Odessa and Northern Russia to stop the onward march of the Bolsheviks.

The Allies must anathematize the Bolsheviks as cut throats, or accept them as civilized rulers, but Wednesday's decision bespeaks a resolve to do both. It is also an error in substance, because the sole motive that could warrant it is the hope to reconcile the warring parties. But that hope is doomed to disap-

pointment from the outset, as I authoritatively announced yesterday.

If the representatives of some fifty million Russians, including most of the enlightened men in the country, are determined to hold aloof from the Bolsheviks as from moral lepers, how can conciliation be achieved?

About twelve months ago, authoritative overtures were made to me which, had they been followed up, might have attained the end now pursued in such odd fashion, but the statesmen were then too busy to listen to it. Since then, the opportunity has vanished. The Governments of fifty million more or less articulate Russians refuse categorically to make any compromise with beings whom they don't recognize as human. That being so, what can be the rational object of an official invitation to Princes Islands?

Again, what will be the inevitable consequence of the evacuation of territory occupied by the Bolsheviks? Evidently they will retire to the interior, where an armistice forbids them to give battle to hostile parties, but not to massacring their own ill-starred subjects. This in the judgment of the sensible Russians, is the unkindest cut of all, to abandon staunch friends, of the Allies to inhuman butchers.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS BANK POSSIBLE

Special Cable by John F. Bass to Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

THE DAILY NEWS PEACE CONFERENCE BUREAU, PARIS, Jan. 25.—The news from America concerning the probable appointment of a Republican representative on the peace delegation here finds as yet no confirmation. The American peace delegation is not considered a strong one. President Wilson dominates it with his iron will, and the members themselves are often in the dark concerning the policy to be adopted.

In general, the peace contingent, including the experts, are considered up to the present, weak in practical economics. The immediate and pressing problems of the different nations of the Entente are economic in character.

Great pressure will undoubtedly be brought on the American representatives to induce the United States to join in the economic re-organization of Europe by lending her credit to it, assuming a portion of the war debt, and financing new government. This may come in the form of a proposal for a bank of the League of Nations, which would take over all the war debts by issuing securities guaranteed by the Entente and the United States.

The total war debt of the Entente and the United States would be \$150,000,000,000.

In view of the importance which economic questions will play in the Peace settlement, and in the post-war situation in Europe, it is hoped that America will soon have at the Peace Conference a body of four of her ablest financial men. The debt situation of all the European countries is desperate. For example, the debt of France prior to the war was 30,000,000,000 francs (\$6,000,000,000). Provision for pensions now pending in the Chamber of deputies will require interest on thirty billion francs. The restoration of destroyed territory will require immediately thirty billion francs. The interest

charged on the debt would be on 220,000,000,000 francs (\$44,000,000,000). This charge, when refunded at the interest rates likely to arise, will amount to from twelve billion francs to fifteen billion francs (\$2,400,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000). Prior to the war, the cost of Government was about five billion francs (\$1,000,000,000). The present French Budget proposes eighteen billion francs (\$3,600,000,000). The total value of francs, including land, is in the neighborhood of three hundred billion francs (\$60,000,000,000). The total income of every kind was about thirty-five billion francs (\$7,000,000,000), prior to the war.

One of the most trying situations of the Government is that the issue of paper money has been raised from eight billion francs (\$1,600,000,000) to thirty billion francs (\$6,000,000,000). This is secured by the deposit of 20,000,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000,000) in short time treasury notes. This inflation has in a measure produced high prices.

When normal international trade relations are resumed, this increase would produce a depreciation of the currency through the foreign exchange, and a consequent hampering in foreign trades.

During the war the income of the French Government has been raised from five billion francs to nine billion francs (\$1,800,000,000 to \$2,400,000,000). The principal difficulty is that the popular unrest in Europe makes the raising of taxation extremely hazardous for the Government.

The labor classes in all countries expect that the League of Nations will relieve their heavy burden of obligatory service and armaments. They have not yet found any public men in the European Governments who believe that the European countries can, for the present, be materially relieved by large armies and navies. This most serious situation would require a league of nations amounting to a confederation with sufficient power to give national security



82

IN FOR A TRIMMING



—New York Telegram.

Printed by request of CANADA FOOD BOARD

There can be no demobilization in food yet. Indeed, there is a growing feeling that until next spring control must be tightened rather than loosened. Peace has not brought more food into the world. It has on the contrary, brought to light a fearful state of destitution among many millions more than were within the Allied pale before the armistice was signed. As the end has been achieved largely by deprivation of the civil populations, humanity dictates there shall be no starvation now.

Most food measures must continue. Still greater production for next year is imperative; it will aid in the period of rebuilding and remaking the world. Canada's assistance will be one of her greatest sources of pride when it is known. The value of the food-stuffs sent overseas from 1914 to the end of October this year is over \$2,000,000,000. Last year the incoming value for our wheat alone was \$23,000,000 more than the cost of war for the year. The value of Canada's produce of farm and sea was raised from \$531,000,000, in 1916, to \$637,000,000, in 1918.

In helping to feed the world, we not only fulfilled an Allied duty, we were enriched. We can, therefore, more cheerfully undertake to continue most of our restrictive control for certain foodstuffs, and "carry on" until we are fully assured that this aid is not further required.

But having learned so much of the new economy in war-time, shall we not be foolish to abandon it recklessly in peace-time? We know that a new standard of living has been set by the sacrifice of our soldiers. Is it not worth while trying to reach their high level through abnegation and unselfishness? An unrelaxing policy of saving food so that all the world may be fed—not questioning whether they were once friend or foe—will go a long way in that future attainment of "self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control."

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

Conservation Publicity Section.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council of the Congress yesterday took up the question of the future ownership of former German colonies. President Wilson is reported to favor a plan of internationalization, by which these colonies would be under the control of the League of Nations. The British Empire presents a solid front in supporting the claims of Australia to New Guinea and Samoa and of South Africa to what was formerly German East Africa. It is announced that by a treaty of 1916 Japan was promised the Caroline Islands, a concession which will be unpopular in the United States.

Nineteen of the Smaller Powers have gone on record as favoring the organization outlined by the five leading nations for the trans-action of the business of the Conference.

LABOR UNREST.

The strike which started in the shipyards of Belfast is rapidly spreading and it is estimated that about 200,000 are today out in various trades, of whom about half are in Belfast.

The principal demand is for a forty-hour week, which, the strikers claim, would give all demobilized men an opportunity to obtain work.

TURKEY. Thousands of Turks have joined Tartar bands and are massacring Armenians again. Tewfik, Pasha has resigned and a new Cabinet has been formed.

RUSSIA. Increasing forces of the Bolsheviks, well equipped with artillery, are advancing against the thinly-held lines of the Allies in the Archangel area.

The Bolshevik advance into Esthonia continues to meet with success. Kovno has been occupied.

Food conditions in the territory of the new government of Omsk are reported to be terrible.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council of the Congress assembled this morning at 10:20. The problems of territorial adjustments, the abolition of conscription and the economic construction of Germany are before the Council. The Small Nations met to choose their representatives on the League of Nations' committee. It is believed that the Great Powers will agree to give them larger representation than the five delegates stipulated on Saturday at the Plenary Session.

Committees on Responsibility for the War, Reparation, International Labor Legislation and Regulation of Waterways, Ports and Railways, will start work at once.

Arthur Henderson, ex-M.P., has been summoned to Paris in connection with international labor problems.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Hamburg.

Food supplies from British depots in Italy have reached Vienna and are being distributed among poor of that city.

Throughout Austrian territory contiguous to Switzerland petitions are being circulated for annexation by the Swiss Republic, and are receiving many signatures.

PORTUGAL.

Conflicting reports come out of Portugal. The Royalists seem to be gaining ground in the north, but the Republican Government announces it has assembled a large force to crush revolt at Oporto.

RUSSIA.

Bolshevik troops have thrown back the Allied and loyal Russian troops on the Archangel front.

SHIPYARD STRIKE IS ON IN BRITAIN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A general strike of policemen was scheduled for today, as a result of the Home Office's refusal to recognize the policemen's union or reinstate discharged Midland Railway policemen.

Nationwide shipbuilding strikes are under way in Great Britain and Ireland today. Other industries are being rapidly tied up by sympathetic strikes.

The city of Belfast was practically paralyzed by a general strike, called in sympathy with the walk out of 40,000 shipyard employees, who demanded a 44-hour week.

Twelve thousand shipbuilders in London went out today, asking increased wages.

A partial strike is on in the Glasgow yards, and threatens to become complete before night. Shipbuilders and engineers in the Leith and Edinburgh yards also quit work, and threatened a sympathetic walkout of all Allied trades unless their demands were granted.

Four thousand dock workers at Manchester later went out on strike.

Other industrial disputes which may result in strikes unless the demands of the men are granted are. The demand of the railwaymen for eight hours a day and pay for meal times; the demand of the station masters for recognition of their union; the demand of the Sheffield engineers for a forty hour week; the demand of the South Wales colliery managers for recognition of their union and the demand of the national transport workers for a forty-four hour week and revision of wages.

Another dispute which will cause great inconvenience if it matures into a strike is that between the bakers and their employers. The men are asking for the abolition of night baking. During the war, owing to the order of the Food Controller that no bread under twelve hours old should be sold, there was no bread baked at night. As there is no longer any necessity for this method of economizing in the use of wheat, the employers decided to restore night baking, but the men refused to accede to this plan.

ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GERMAN COLONIES BEING SETTLED TODAY

Already Decided That They Will Not Revert to Germany—May Be Under Control of League—U.S. Yields Point to Britain re Sea Freedom

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The United Press was recently informed by one of the British delegates that the British Government favors placing the German colonies under control of the League of Nations, with Great Britain as trustee for their administration. It is known that practically all the Allied nations are averse to returning the colonies to Germany under ante-bellum conditions.

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to The Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

THE DAILY NEWS PEACE CONFERENCE BUREAU, Paris, Jan. 27.—Every day that passes increases the certainty that Britain and the United States have reached an agreement on all fundamental questions and are working closely together. Both nations have made concessions. We have surrendered to Britain with respect to our old contention regarding the freedom of the seas, and Britain has accepted our views as to certain vital phases of the league of nations.

WEAKEST POINT IN U.S. PROGRAM

No regret should be wasted over this surrender of ours, for it was the weakest point in the American program. Our original conception grew out of the controversies, first with Britain and then with Germany, over the rights of neutrals. We claimed the privilege under the existing sea laws of trading freely with both sides. Britain contended that while these laws were applicable in former times, they were not so any longer, since modern wars are fought not between professional armies and navies, but between whole peoples. Everybody is a combatant in a certain sense, and therefore everything is contumacious. We practically acceded to this view when, on entering the war, we helped the Allies to tighten the blockade.

...the Japanese delegation will, in its attitude on questions coming before the Peace Congress, be inspired by sentiments expressed by Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, on the opening of the Diet at Tokio, Japan's senior delegate, Baron Makino, said to the Associated Press today. The Japanese will, first of all, contribute in every way possible to the conclusion of a just and permanent peace, and neither expect nor desire any territorial expansion in China or Siberia, he said.

While declining to discuss with the press any questions likely to come before the Congress, Baron Makino said: "Our Minister of Foreign Affairs may be regarded as having expressed the views of the peace delegation in outlining the broad policies of Japan. He disposed of any question as to Japan's relations with Russia by declaring that she neither intends nor desires to interfere with Russian affairs, but is willing, if solicited, to aid Russia in restoring order."

"Viscount Uchida gave ample assurance that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China," said Baron Makino. "On the contrary, we have solemnly engaged to respect the political and territorial integrity of China. Our country proposes to demonstrate she is a sincere friend of China by using every endeavor to promote good-will and the common welfare."

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THE LEAGUE IS BORN.

THE unanimous adoption by the Peace Conference of a resolution declaring for a League of Nations is one of the most momentous events in the history of humanity.

For the first time since the story of mankind began to be written the end of a shattering war has found the victors concerned with a new thing. One idea holds supreme sway around the council table at Versailles and it is not—as it always has been heretofore—how best the victors may enrich themselves, how best they may punish the vanquished, but how they may, through their united wisdom, so contrive that there shall never again be victors to be enriched or vanquished to be despoiled.

Surely so noble a conception as this, brought down from the dim realms of speculation and applied to the intricate and delicate problems of human relationship, this honest endeavor to fix future standards by the gauge of what a few years ago would have been regarded as only a Utopian dream—surely this means that humanity has taken a great step upward toward the light. Surely it will from this time forward be less easy to scoff at noble visions of a better world to come; surely indeed there is more hope for us all, for the great nations "drunk with sight of power," as for the little peoples, despised and neglected hitherto in the clash and crash of great interests backed by the ability to make these interests good.

Two points in President Wilson's opening speech deserve special notice. His conception of the peace delegates as the servants not of the governments of the nations they represent, but of those uncountable and semi-articulate multitudes of simple folk upon whom the real power of such governments rest, was a noble one. Had there been some one with Mr. Wilson's courage and clear vision at the Congress of Vienna a century ago, the world might have been spared the horror of the last four years. For it is upon the shoulders of these humble people that the real burdens of great world-crises ultimately fall and it is for their security that the League has been conceived.

Neither Mr. Wilson nor his fellow delegates are wholly dreamers. There is probably not one of those trained minds around the council board which believes the millenium begins today, now that the League has in principle come into being. But what they obviously do believe, what Mr. Wilson put into words in the second of the two points referred to above is that the League of Nations is the "permanent process" through which the incalculable miseries and sacrifices of the last four years may be forevermore rendered unnecessary.

This distinction between "processes" and "decisions" is a very real one. There are bound to be mistakes made at the Conference. Some wrongs will be perpetuated, perhaps even new ones will be committed. These are the "decisions," made of necessity by fallible men under extraordinary circumstances. But if the "processes" by which these decisions may be revised are sound and just, the world has infinitely less to fear from any wrong decision the Conference may make.

This, then, is what our representatives—not the representatives of our governments—have done. They have taken the first and hardest step toward the creation of a great balance-wheel in the enormously complex machine of human relationship. There will be other difficulties in the way, and all the wisdom and patience of the wisest and most patient among them will be needed before the League is an accomplished fact. But at least the start has been made and the world can look forward now to the future with greater hope and courage than it has ever known before.

A DECLARATION OF WAR.

BOLSHEVISM is now operating its propaganda the world over. Its program has just been laid down by the "international communist congress" at Moscow.

Bolshevism—red Socialism—declares war on all peoples until these are ready to accept a dictatorship. The dictatorship announced is to be constituted of small workers, peasants and agricultural laborers. When it is firmly in the saddle, Bolshevism will be ready for peace, and not before.

This deduction was drawn already from the military movement begun by the Bolsheviks and by their attitude towards Allied conference proposals. It is now announced in the open.

Bolshevism, through its agents and agencies in all countries, is attacking the world, seeking no new process for the ultimate adjustment of evils but an order frankly revengeful upon the classes it accuses of exploitation.

With all who find life worth living, the supporters of this program are in conflict. At once, they disassociate themselves from

moral considerations, ideals of right, or laws of justice.

Having thrown off the German menace, the world therefore is assailed by another capable of extremes equally abominable. Between civilized humanity and the peace that is so much desired for the common good and safety, stand these hordes of simple-minded crusaders urged on to accomplish any crime

that may be necessary to replace the democratic system with a proletarian autocracy—untrained, undisciplined and irresponsible, but yet held, because of its grievances, to merit the privileges of dictatorship to deserve its hour of satiety.

The future Bolshevism promises is one of unrest, sabotage, outrage and lawlessness—contact mines planted wherever men have invested energy or money—until demoralization has spread the hopelessness in which their ideas take root. A world bending to the tasks of reconstruction is threatened, then, with further destruction deliberately effected, and a world yearning for peace is pushed towards further war. Never was the time less opportune for jaundiced crusades or an upheaval in which the golden opportunities for human welfare inherent in the present concert of nations may be thrown away.

BRITISH STRIKES AIM TO PROVIDE WORK FOR MEN BACK FROM FRONT

If Forty-seven Hour Week Were Changed to 40 Hours, All Would Be Well—Strikes Don't Last Long—Shortage of Liquor to Some Extent Responsible—No Bolshevism

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Profit Versus Service In Business

* Prof. James Cappon, in an article in "Queen's Quarterly" dealing with Bolshevism, takes the view that the fundamental trouble is that instead of services to the community, profit to the individual has become the one consideration in business. The ordinary tradesman would be amazed to hear of any other principle involved in his existence. What he can exact from the helplessness of the buyer is his standard. But that standard Professor Cappon holds to be wrong and to be largely the cause of industrial unrest.

This is a matter which cannot be dealt with effectively by the Government, but it can be dealt with effectively if only business men themselves, headed by the bigger and wiser amongst them, could set about reforming it. Says Professor Cappon: "A league for that purpose might be as useful as any league of all the nations is likely to be at present. I am not sure but it is the more pressing need of the two. Respect for the principles on which society is based is the only thing which can hold a free society together. Indeed that has always been the necessary condition of a stable society, whether it was a Jewish theocracy, a Roman aristocracy, or a mediaeval feudalism. When that respect begins to fail, the chaotic flood of Revolution is not far off. All Eastern Europe is already engulfed in its wild waters. It is very evident that the thoughtful heads in the Government and in big business are alive to the danger in one direction, that which is connected with the growing demands of organized labor. They seek to meet it by constantly greater concessions with regard to wages and hours. But there is no ultimate salvation on that line. It becomes a vicious circle. Nothing but respect for the honesty of the means by which the superior position is acquired can still the envy of the laboring millions or give the superior minority the moral power to defend and maintain that position as a rightful one. That is about all, any way, that the most radical revolution can achieve for the working masses."

It is quite certain, as Professor Cappon says, that there will be no reply to the criticism that the capitalist system has taught the trader to think only of the profit he can make and not at all of the services he owes to the community, unless our great mercantile middle-class will seriously undertake to reform the spirit of modern trading and make it evident to the public that it is doing so. Surely this is not beyond the power of the able and energetic men who are at the head of the system, the president and directors of banks, railways, industries, department stores and the like. Will they get together in a "gentlemanly agreement" for that end?

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN IDLE IN BRITAIN

Tremendous Strike Wave is Sweeping the Country, Largely Based on Demands for Shorter Hours With the Same Pay And Other Conditions — Situation in Belfast the Most Serious Where Violent Attacks Have Been Made Upon Public and Private Buildings

London, January 28.—It is estimated that nearly 200,000 men and women are idle in the United Kingdom and Ireland, because of strikes in various trades, creating one of the most serious situations industrially that the country has had to face in many years. Half of the strikers are in Belfast, where the strike movement is continuing to spread. The city of Belfast by night is now in virtually total darkness, the hospitals being the only places where lights can be shown without danger of attacks by strikers. Everywhere else the display of a light has caused either the stoning or the storming of the premises.

In cases where such drastic action was not taken, the people were forced by threats to screen their lights. Even in private houses it is not considered safe to use more than one candle and the supply of candles is rapidly diminishing. Fortunately last night was snowy and wet by turns, otherwise, it is con-

sidered there might have been more trouble. This morning men in the various small industrial plants who had remained at work came out for safety sake, the picketing having become more extensive. One of the morning newspapers was forced to suspend publication.

The shipyard workers are opposed to the strike and are endeavoring to arrange a meeting for Wednesday.

There is no change in the situation on the Clyde, where 20,000 shipyard workers are out, nor in London, where 15,000 ship repairers are striking and have refused an offer to refer the question of wages to a committee.

To these must be added 24,000 Fife-shire miners, 6,000 South Wales miners, 5,000 Edinburgh shipwrights, 4,000 Manchester dockers, 4,000 South Wales shipyard men and a number of Glasgow municipal workers.

Except in London, where the question at stake is one of wages, all these strikes are due to a demand for shorter hours, with the same privileges and wages as prevailed when longer hours were worked.

ARCHIES' WORK IS REVIEWED IN VIVID OFFICIAL REPORTS

Marvellous Work of Anti-Aircraft Gunners Earns High Praise

SEARCHLIGHTS PROVED TREMENDOUS WEAPON

Enemy Planes Spotted by Beam and Many Destroyed

(Canadian Press Dispatch from Reuter's, Limited.)

London, Jan. 28.—The first statement issued officially emphasizes the great value and high standard of work performed by the anti-aircraft guns, searchlights, and machine-guns in France.

The statement points out that the standard of efficiency attained, whereby such remarkable results were obtained during the final years of the war, reflects the greatest credit upon all officers, men and civilians concerned.

The anti-aircraft's total bag in France in 1918 was as follows:

Hostile 'planes crashed or forced down in our lines, 171, hostile 'planes forced down out of control, 73. During the same period special anti-aircraft machine-guns used by the infantry accounted for 27 hostile 'planes, making a grand total for ten and a half months of 271 hostile 'planes.

Mainly Defensive Arm.

The anti-aircraft guns and searchlights are defensive rather than offensive, but over and above any physical effect obtained there remains the moral effect which produces results of no little value.

No 'plane is able to make a good reconnaissance, take photographs or direct artillery fire but is compelled to remain at a considerable height—over sixteen thousand feet—or continually dodge about to avoid shells. Moreover, by a system of placing shells bursts in the direction of and at the same height as the enemy 'planes, the latter have often been pointed out to our aircraft when out of the range of our guns.

Observation balloons which the enemy constantly attacks have always been under the watchful supervision of our anti-aircraft guns, which, in addition to firing defensive barrage, warn telephonically of impending attacks.

Although it is impossible to render a balloon absolutely immune against sudden attacks from behind low clouds or against large numbers of 'planes approaching simultaneously from all directions, yet many balloons and the lives of their occupants have been saved by the aid of the Archies.

Searchlight Effect Great.

On many occasions the enemy bombing machines have been kept out of vital areas as the one thing they particularly dislike is being held in a searchlight beam and shot at. Our lights have been so efficient that it was quite an ordinary thing to pick up and hold an enemy aircraft for periods.

In August last, the night nylon squadron of the R. A. F. commenced operations and it was mainly due to the efficiency of the searchlights that night attacking by our 'planes became so remarkably successful. When the enemy aircraft was not actually picked up and held in the beam and incidentally handed on over wide area from beam to beam they were pointed out by switching lights in the directions of the sound of the engine of the hostile 'planes.

At least twenty-five large enemy bombers were thus destroyed in three months and hostile bombing was thereby enormously reduced. The mere holding of a hostile 'plane in a beam has often caused it to shed all its bombs at once and usually in the open in order to enable it to become sufficiently light to rise and get away from the beam quickly.

It is an undoubted fact that no keener or smarter lot of officers and men than the anti-aircrafters exist. Their work is not a safe job. Casualties have certainly been low, but that was primarily due to the fact that the forward anti-aircraft guns are extremely mobile and so highly trained they can move off in ten seconds to new positions when spotted by the enemy gunners.

As an example of efficiency and pluck one anti-aircraft battery gained three Military Crosses and twelve medals in three months—all immediate awards for bravery in action—and this is no means an isolated case, very much the reverse, in fact.

BOLSHEVIKI ON OFFENSIVE AND ALLIES RETREAT

Thin Allied Column in Arch- angel Region Outnumbered

CONFERENCE UNLIKELY

Though Bolsheviks Willing, Opponents Won't Think of Parleying With Them

Associated Press Cable.

Archangel, Sunday, January 26.—The Bolsheviks are now on the offensive with infantry or artillery, or both, against four of the seven thin columns of the Allies and Russians, which have penetrated southward through the frozen forest swamps of the province of Archangel.

Last night the enemy entered Shenkursk, while the tired column of British, Russians and Americans, who have evacuated Shenkursk, marched on a round-about detour over the deep snow, evading a force of several hundred of the enemy, who waited on the main highroad to trap the column in its retreat.

In good spirits despite long marches in the cold and ten days of hard fighting, the Americans and the other troops of the Allied forces were today at Shegovari, approximately 30 miles north of Shenkursk on the Vaga River. The enemy apparently is sending patrols to follow the retreating troops, but up to this morning no new attacks had been made on this sector.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

The eruption of Bolshevism in several Canadian cities has doubtless been precipitated by the cessation of munition work and consequent cutting off of large numbers of workmen from high wages; but in any event the anarchists would sooner or later have come in evidence. It is an aftermath of war, a mental fever that must run its course before sanity is restored. In Canada the movement is more noisy than powerful, yet has a menace not to be ignored. It frankly aims at the destruction of law, order and constituted society; at rapine and

plunder, at despoiling the rich and pillaging property of every kind. Nor is this purpose whispered in secret meeting. Addressing an audience in this city on Saturday evening, one speaker declared that Bolsheviks in Canada are preparing to do here what their comrades did in Russia, while another speaker suggested theft and the use of the bayonet and torch as a means of alleviating the condition of the unemployed. Utterances of this kind demand attention of the authorities. Free speech, is one thing; the advocacy of brute force, the preaching of anarchy, quite a other; and there is a limit beyond which these inciters to violence should not be permitted to trespass. The Government has decided, according to a despatch from Ottawa, that all enemy interned prisoners, who may be regarded as dangerous or undesirable, shall be repatriated with the least possible delay. The Bolsheviks who openly preach their pernicious doctrines are not less a menace to society than were alien enemies to the peace of the country, and as they are mostly foreigners, it would seem proper to either repatriate or intern them for a period of reflection until sanity returns.

The vast majority of Canadian workmen, we believe, are utterly without sympathy with the mad schemers of the Bolsheviks. Not unnaturally, by means of union organization, they seek to better their condition in the matter of wages, housing and circumstance of social life. But they are intelligent enough to understand that labor can no more be employed without capital than capital can be employed without labor. The industrious, aspiring workman realizes that only a stable state of society offers him opportunity for advancement, and that the last state of anarchy will be a struggle of beasts for the bone. These men, the solid body of Canadian artisans and laborers, are the proper concern of the Government; and of employers when conditions deprive them temporarily of the means of livelihood. There is now a good deal of unemployment in Canada, the more keenly felt, perhaps, because it has followed sharply upon the cessation of war, and the termination of munition making. The number of unemployed in Toronto is said to reach 10,000, and in Montreal and other industrial centres where munitions plants were operated, it is undoubtedly large. Among these the Red army of Bolsheviks is not relatively numerous, but long unemployment of out-of-works will, inevitably, recruit its ranks, so that the problem of the moment is tiding over the unemployed until the spring-time permits of the resumption of railway and other work in which they can engage.

In the United States, where the labor problem is also acute, the Government has adopted the plan of retaining the returned soldiers in uniform with army pay until they can obtain employment in civil life. A similar policy may be desirable in Canada. Manufacturers will absorb all the labor that can be used, but cannot be expected to adopt the chimerical plan of reducing hours of work in order that more men may be engaged while the weekly wage of all is to remain undiminished. That course would involve adding to the price of the products, the cost of the additional artisans, and it would be quite as cheap for the Government to maintain the men in idleness from the proceeds of taxation, as to compel the people to pay the cost in dearer commodities. The Government should proceed without delay with such public works as will be of general utility, and thereby relieve the situation in some degree. Settlement of soldiers upon the land is not a panacea for present trouble, since the season for farming has not opened, and the problem of the unemployed does not intimately relate to returned men. It is the army of displaced home workmen that has to be dealt with. Nor would wage increase benefit the situation; on the contrary, as the cost of living declines, a movement of which the beginning is already apparent, and wages correspondingly fall, the demand for labor may be enlarged in some industries slackened or suspended by the high cost of production during the last year or two.

The problem is a knotty one. Not for the first time is it presented, and, though oft recurring, no permanent solution has yet been devised. The ebb and flow of trade and industry is as inevitable as that of the tides, and when the ebb comes the poor do not suffer alone. In a country possessing the vast natural resources of Canada the opportunities for employment are so many and various that unemployment of any considerable number of willing workers can be only transient. Not many years ago Canada absorbed 430,000 immigrants in twelve months, all of whom found occupation, a number immensely greater than the present idle; and ere long Canada anticipates a large and continuous influx of desirable immigrants to found here comfortable homes. The business of the moment is to carry over for a short period the munition workers suddenly deprived of employment, to take them from the streets and from the meetings where their minds are poisoned with dangerous false doctrines. It avails not to say that these men should have saved up for a rainy day out of their high wages. It is a condition that has to be faced, and Canadians are prosperous, charitable and resourceful enough to face it successfully, if a practical way is pointed out.

DILLON FORECASTS RUSSO-HUN WAR AGAINST ENTENTE

Declares Allied Blundering
Has United Russian Fac-
tions Against Them

GLOOMY VIEW

Thinks Conference Will
End with Dissatisfied
Nations a Danger

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Company.

By E. J. DILLON.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Press judgments on the form and the substance of the Peace delegates' work since Saturday, generally are frankly unfavorable. Fault finding is proverbially easy, and a constructive policy superlatively difficult. But facts embody a verdict without appeal. Plenipotentiaries are deriving from experience the conceptions and methods they were believed to have elaborated long ago, and, unfortunately, by the time one lesson has been learned, the circumstances have so changed that it becomes wholly inapplicable to the modified conditions. The original sin of the great Powers—especially of the most disinterested among them, has been the promulgation of inflexible and contradictory principles. It has raised hopes which it is unable to fulfill, and kindled desires it cannot gratify. The conference, although characterized by excellent intentions and absolute self-confidence, and yet with unachieved aims, may leave mankind in a state of ferment which will subside only after having run its destructive course.

Absolutism and secrecy mark the procedure of the plenipotentiaries. Not once has an attempt been made to take into consideration the fugitive conditions of things, even when they offer the key to success. The Russian policy of the great Powers has culminated in dismal failure, nay, worse than failure, for it has united Russia against the Allied nations. All parties are now arrayed wholeheartedly against the policy of the Conference and in the future, less remote than professional diplomatists imagine, this policy may bear bitter fruits.

A FUTURE MENACE.

When the eminent Ministers who now form the so-called council of ten, and who launch forth flats con-

LABOR FIGHTING FOR SOLDIERS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The industrial war which has broken out in Great Britain and Ireland is the beginning of a fight in the interests of demobilized soldiers, labor officials declared today. They denied that the strikes are in any way connected with Bolshevism.

The strike situation which has resulted in the possible paralyzation of shipbuilding and seriously affected other industries is unchanged today, though it is feared that the trouble may extend through sympathetic walk-outs. Nearly 200,000 men are on strike in various parts of the United Kingdom.

"The strikes are the beginning of British labor's battle to force capital to provide for returning soldiers by shortening the working week," Fred, Bramley, assistant secretary of the British Trades' Union Congress, told the United Press.

"Demobilized soldiers will flood the country with idle men. Consequently great numbers of jobs must be created. The signing of the armistice abrogated the truce between labor and the Government. Labor is now free to use force to back up its demands."

A big shipbuilding workers' strike on the Clyde began today.

The outlook is further darkened by the ultimatum which the railway men have decided to send to the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, stating that unless the Government immediately appoints a committee to negotiate with them there will be a nationwide stopping of railways on February 9.

BELFAST IS LIKE A CITY OF THE DEAD

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is estimated that nearly 200,000 men and women are idle in the United Kingdom and Ireland, because of strikes in various trades, creating one of the most serious situations industrially that the country has had to face in many years. Half of the strikers are in Belfast, where the strike movement is continuing to spread.

The city of Belfast by night is now in virtually total darkness, the hospitals being the only places where lights can be shown without danger of attacks by strikers. Everywhere else, the display of a light has caused either the stoning or the storming of the premises.

In cases where such drastic action was not taken, the people were forced by threats to screen their lights. Even in the private houses, it is not considered safe to use more than one candle, and the supply of candles is rapidly diminishing.

Fortunately, last night was snowy and wet by turns, otherwise it is considered there might have been more trouble. This morning, men in various of the smaller industrial plants who had remained at work came out for safety's sake, the picketing having become more extensive.

One of the morning papers was forced to suspend public action. The shipyard workers are opposed to the strike, and are endeavoring to arrange a meeting for Wednesday.

There is no change in the situation on the Clyde, where 20,000 shipyard workers are out, nor in London, where 15,000 ship repairers are striking and have refused an offer to refer the question of wages to a committee.

To these must be added 24,000 Fife-shire miners, and 6,000 South Wales miners, 5,000 Edinburgh shipwrights, 4,000 Manchester dockers, 4,000 South Wales shipyard men, and a number of Glasgow municipal workers.

Except in London, where the question is one of wages, all these strikes are due to a demand for shorter hours, with the same privileges and wages as prevailed when longer hours were worked.

There are 100,000 people involved in the strike at Belfast, and 26 trades are affected, writes the Belfast correspondent of the Mail.

"The strike is the most serious ever experienced in this city of strikes," the correspondent writes. "Belfast is like a dead city. Its entire social life is paralyzed, theatres and saloons are closed, tram cars are not running, bakeries and laundries are closing, and there were no afternoon papers on Monday. Only two small editions of morning newspapers appeared yesterday."

"Telegraphic and telephonic communication with outside districts is seriously handicapped. After sunset Belfast becomes a city of candles. Restaurants are closed and evening services cannot be held by the churches. Railway stations are lighted with naphtha lamps, but in their homes the people depend upon candles. Should the candle supply fail, there will be a plague of darkness."

"The main cause of the trouble lies in the fact that the workers in electric and gas plants have joined the shipyard workers in demanding a forty-four hour week. Things are in such a state of chaos that a change must come soon. Grave dangers joined the strike on Monday."

NO STRIKES WERE AUTHORIZED

Alex. Thompson, editor of the Socialist labor newspaper Clarion, in reviewing present industrial unrest for the Mail, writes:

"The new Labor Minister, Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, whose sincere sympathy with labor's desire for improved conditions of life has very favorably impressed leaders of the trades unions, confesses his utter helplessness in dealing with the grave problems assailing him on his entrance to office."

"One of the present strikes has been authorized by the executives of the unions involved, and are all contrary to official advice. There, it is obviously impossible for Sir Robert to interfere. It is his policy, as Labor Minister, to support trades union executives, as any other action would only weaken their authority and strengthen the hands of those who have disobeyed instructions."

THE RAINBOW TRAIL

WILLIAM FARNUM

TOES, WEED, AND TROUSERS

MIDWAY

RESULT OF ALIEN AGITATIONS

Special Star cable. Copyright.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The manager of a large and famous factory tells me that his estimate of that fraction of labor which may be described as either violent, or under the influence of extremists agitators is about 10 per cent. When I expressed surprise at this estimate, he said he thought the number would gradually decrease, that he expected more or less frequent disputes, but no great or serious trouble extending over any long continuous time.

The epidemic of strike-fever seems at its height now. Most of the strikes, after a great deal of talk, only last three or four days. Some of them are obviously the result of vicious agitation; others appear reasonable enough to enlist public sympathy. In some cases concessions are made, and agreements broken a few days later with the demand for greater concessions.

Last week, for instance, a forty-seven hour week was granted the engineers of Edinburgh. Today some of these engineers are striking for forty hours. The other day, after a concession of the forty-seven hour week, some engineers struck over the question, whether they should wash their hands in their own time or their employer's time.

Today the most important strike is in Belfast, where nearly 100,000 working people are out and the town is in darkness. A few lines in the Evening News are suggestive. They read:—"At the custom house Steps several thousand shipyard men were addressed by a delegate from Glasgow, who stated he was a Russian Jew, born in Dublin, educated in London."

LIQUOR SHORTAGE IRRITATES.

Echoes from the Peace Conference

that the peace delegates are more and more recalling the necessity of speeding up the return to peaceful pursuits are only the natural outcome of what is going on. There is said to be a scarcity of spirits and beer—a scarcity the Government is taking steps to alleviate. The habits of the people of these British Isles have been deeply ingrained and are not easily changed without turmoil.

Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of this great question, it is interesting to recall the fact that an army physician told me a few days ago that his personal observation was that many persons had died from influenza who might have been saved if a stimulant had been available.

The shortage of all drinks probably has gone further than intended, and in some parts of the country become equivalent almost to total prohibition, causing loudly expressed discontent, which might have been expected, especially in winter time.

It is perfectly well known, both along the Clyde and elsewhere, that aliens have made and are making trouble. It is also perfectly well known that some of these aliens are plentifully supplied with money. These facts, however, cannot be interpreted as explaining the great strike fever. Probably its greatest cause is the fact that while the wages of the working people, in many cases have been doubled, when one considers what those people can buy with their money one wonders how they can get along at all. England was never so uncomfortable, so expensive, or so short of many articles that go to make up the ordinary requirements of life as now.

BRITAIN MUST KEEP 1,000,000 MEN IN FIELD

Cabinet at Special Meeting Considers Demobilization

BETTER PAY AND LEAVE

Soldiers Who Have Seen Most Service Will be Released First

Associated Press Cable.

London, January 28.—A special meeting of the Cabinet held today was attended by Winston Spencer Churchill, Sir Eric Geddes, Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, the new Labor minister; and Generals Sir Henry Wilson and Sir William Robertson. Urgent questions regarding demobilization were discussed.

It is understood that the conference reached the conclusion that there was no prospect for months to come of the voluntary enlistment of sufficient men for the army occupation and the salvage of property in the war theatres; for properly garrisoning India, Gibraltar and the crown colonies; to insure the safety of the United Kingdom and safeguard the results of the victory in Palestine, Mesopotamia and Turkey; and that hence it would be necessary to adopt some system of selection and place the men retained as nearly as possible in the same position as they would be in civil life with regard to pay and other conditions.

It is considered that for the purposes above stated, about one million men would be required, which means, roughly, that three out of every four men will be demobilized, and the fourth retained to "finish the job." The idea is to release the men who have already rendered the most service to the country. Probably some stipulated date will be fixed, and all the men who joined the service previous to that will be demobilized. The pay of the men retained will be largely increased, and a new scheme of leave introduced.

MANCHESTER STRIKERS RETURN, BUT SITUATION SERIOUS ON THE CLYDE

Belfast Strike Affecting Food Supplies—Rioting in Irish City—Mines and Shipyards Partially Tied Up—Scottish Miners Disregard Leaders

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BELFAST, Jan. 29:—Fifty thousand linen workers are threatening to join the strike today. Other unions are debating sympathetic walkouts. A food shortage is said to be imminent.

Associated Press.
BELFAST, Jan. 28.—Strikers attacked shops here last night, aiming to centre their assaults on stores showing lights. One large store, which generates its own electricity and was brilliantly lighted, is stoned by the mob. The plate glass show windows were smashed and women's clothing exhibited there was carried away. In another district a saloon was broken open and liquor was taken by members of a mob. Police engaged in dispersing rioters were fired upon, but at last succeeded in restoring order.

MOVEMENT SPREADING TODAY

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The general strike is growing in Great Britain and Ireland today. It is expected that before night almost every class of labor will be affected.

Thirty thousand more have joined the strike in the Glasgow district, making a total of 70,000 out there. Business in Belfast remains at a standstill. Nearly a quarter of a million laborers have walked out in various parts of the country, partially tying up ship building and coal mining.

MANCHESTER DOCKERS GO BACK TO WORK

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Up to noon today there was no news of a settlement of any of the strikes which have been called throughout the country, except at Manchester, where the striking dock workers have agreed to resume work.

The Belfast Strike Committee, which wields immense power, has taken upon itself, with the involuntary acquiescence of the civic authorities some of the attributes of an "Industrial soviet," the Belfast correspondent of the Manchester Guardian reports.

The strike on the Clyde was reported today to be growing more serious. Almost all the big shipyards and engineering works are on the verge of closing down or are carrying on their work with small forces.

The strikers say that their object is to "remodel trades unionism, and to establish on a national basis the policy of direct action," of which this strike is an example.

The leaders of the Glasgow strikers are said to be trying to link up the strike on the Clyde with the strikes in Belfast and London, notwithstanding the differences in the aims of all three of these movements.

MORE BEER FOR BRITISH WORKINGMAN

London Times-Public Ledger Cable.

Copyright by The Montreal Star.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The number of strikers in Great Britain, it was stated this afternoon, is 165,000. The London dock trouble is expected to be settled quickly.

In Belfast, where one newspaper has been compelled to suspend publication, the shipyard workers are reported to be beginning to comprehend that they are being made the tools of Glasgow revolutionaries. Many of these extremists are also aliens.

Incidentally referring to one of the minor causes of disquiet, it is announced that the Government probably will authorize the production of twenty-five per cent more beer, with two degrees greater gravity.

The feature of some of the strikes is that they were started at the instigation of the strikers against the orders of their union leaders, thus showing a tendency to ignore their leaders and also any agreement made by them. In such cases the unions are not paying their dues.

Two Aspects Of Wilhelm's Career

"My soul is torn asunder, but everything must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged must be cut and not a tree nor a house left standing.

"With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate a people as the French, the war will finish before two months, while if I use humanitarian methods it may prolong for years. Despite all my repugnance, I have had to choose the first system."—Letter from Wilhelm II. to Franz Joseph, Austrian Emperor, August, 1914.

"Sawing wood continues to be the chief occupation of the former German Emperor. He scarcely ever speaks to attendants, while at work."—Amerongen despatch January 20, 1919.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The problems of Germany's pre-war colonies occupied the attention of the Supreme Council at yesterday's session. The question of some form of internationalization was discussed, but the attitude of the British Dominions remains unchanged.

Today the Supreme Council is discussing the Polish question and is hearing representatives of the new Polish government and of the Czechoslovak people.

France has invited the Great Powers to acknowledge Finland as a separate government.

GERMANY.

Prince Bax of Baden, the last of the German chancellors under the Hohenzollern's rule, will likely be the choice of the Social Democrats and Democrats as the first president of the New German Republic.

The new Constituent Assembly will meet next week at Weimer. Two battalions of crack German regiments will be near at hand to suppress any indications of disturbance of riot.

BRITISH STRIKES.

The strikes in Great Britain and Ireland are gaining headway, and the situation is growing grave. In Belfast, conditions are worse and last night there was some rioting. On the Clyde the conditions are most serious. At Manchester the strike is over.

RUSSIA.

The conference of representatives of the various Russian governments now assembled in Paris met yesterday and drew up a declaration showing the principles on which Russia's national policy will be placed.

In the Archangel area British and allied troops are holding their own against the Bolsheviks, although their present condition is not free from danger.

NORWAY.

Norway has refused to carry food to Germany unless her indemnity of four million dollars for U-boat outrages is first satisfied.

TALY.

A conference of four Admirals representing Great Britain, United States, France and Japan has been investigating rival claims of Italy and the Jugo-Slavs along the Adriatic coast.

SUPREME COUNCIL TODAY CONSIDERING POLISH SITUATION

*Working Out Instructions for Mission to Poland—
Disposition of German Colonies Up for Study—
Allied and Wilsonian Views Not in Agreement*

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference had before it for consideration on assembling this morning the Polish question and the instructions to be given the Allied mission to Poland recently authorized and about to

leave on its eastward journey. The programme called for the appearance of Polish and Czecho-Slovak representatives before the Council to present their views.

The French Government, according to the Journal, has proposed to the Powers that Finland be recognized as an independent nation.

ALLIED AND U.S. COLONIAL VIEWS DIFFER

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The future of the colonies taken from Germany has assumed a place as one of the most interesting of the immediate phases of the many sided problems under consideration by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. Hearings are now being given by the Supreme Council to members of the conference and to colonial experts upon the disposition of the colonies. The council is at the same time proceeding with the consideration of a general policy which shall be adopted by the five great Powers in this matter.

At present it appears that these Powers, through the Supreme Council intend to dispose of the subject, confident of the approval of its decisions by the Conference itself. The hearings have already progressed to the stage where the existence of views greatly at variance with those set forth in President Wilson's fourteen points have been disclosed.

This development has influenced the American delegates to remind the other Powers of that fact, and to urge the adoption of the American plan at the very outset, in order to keep the rival claimants within the bounds of fairness.

This plan, which was discussed on Monday, and is receiving immediate further consideration, looks to international control of the colonies, backward nationalities and tribes by individual Powers, or by agents to be known as "mandatories" of the League of Nations. These agents are to derive all their powers from the League, and to act entirely on the lines of policy dictated by that body.

The distribution of these guardianships is to be made by the League of Nations; so it, again happens, as in the case of many of the projects of reform broached at the conference, that its successful application is wholly dependent upon the consummation of the league.

One argument against the League's control of the colonies advanced by the British colonial officials was that the "mandatories" might feel themselves saddled with enormous financial responsibilities in an effort to develop their wards, and yet be subject to criticism in the event that they failed to bring them forward.

SEEK SHADOWY INTERNATIONALIZATION

LONDON, Jan. 29. — Stating that President Wilson made an important speech at Tuesday's meeting of the Supreme Council of the Peace Congress during the discussion of the future of Germany's colonies, the Paris correspondent of the Mail adds:

"The Allies are seeking a plan

which, while giving the practical powers desired by the nations who want the German colonies for their own, will still provide some shadowy form of internationalization for the purpose of satisfying Mr. Wilson's ideals."

Page Twenty-three

JAN 30 1919

92

THE FATE OF GERMANY'S COLONIES

THE decision to internationalize the former German colonies has, we may be very sure, not been arrived at without the most grave consideration of every phase of a very difficult and dangerous question. It is equally certain the British Imperial War Cabinet's action in accepting the principle has been taken only because that body realizes individual sacrifices must be made in the interests of the welfare of the whole world.

It goes without saying that the policy of internationalization will cause great dissatisfaction in some of the British Dominions. South Africa will unquestionably object to any disposition of the German colonies on that continent which, under any conceivable circumstances, will permit of their ever again becoming the "jumping off place" for further German aggressions against the British African Dominions. We will understand the viewpoint of British South Africa better if we imagine that in the late war British Columbia, for instance, had been a German colony and had invaded Alberta and Saskatchewan. The conclusion of the war would certainly have found a strong sentiment in the other provinces in favor of the immediate inclusion under the Canadian flag of this formerly hostile territory if only as a precautionary measure. Australia and New Zealand, likewise, isolated as they are and with an enormous coast-line to defend, are certain to object to

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JAN 30 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council this morning resumed discussion of the German pre-war colonies. No official news of their deliberations has yet been issued, but internationalization is reported to be gaining favor.

The Committee on International Labor Legislation appointed at Saturday's plenary session of the Conference will begin meetings next week.

It is reported that the demands for indemnities are being modified by the victorious Powers. Part of the reparation to be paid to Great Britain will be made in kind, but whole cost of the war will not be demanded.

President Wilson expects to leave Paris in about two weeks for the U. S. A. His place will probably be taken by the Secretary of War, Newton Baker.

STRIKES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Signs of a labor settlement are more hopeful. Premier Lloyd George is returning to use his efforts to bring about peace, and conferences of employers and employed are being arranged.

GERMANY.

Strong measures will be taken by the new republican Government to put down strikes by military force. The Spartan revolution at Wilhelmshaven has fizzled out.

CANADA.

Canada is interested in great aeroplane deal by which all British aeronautical equipment in the Dominion was purchased by New York Syndicate to be utilized for trade purposes. Factories to be erected here.

DECIDE UNION OF GERMANY AND GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

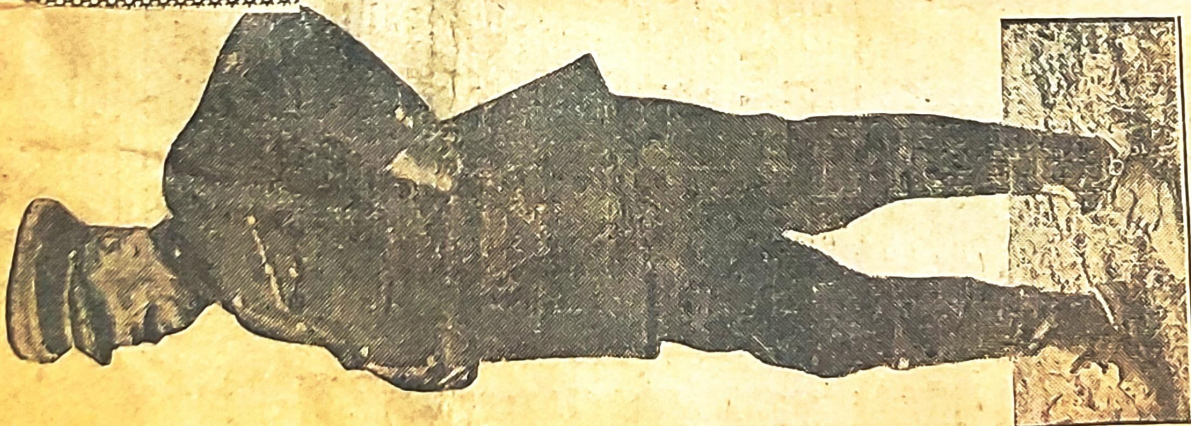
BERNE, Jan. 30. — The Wiener Mittag Zeitung says it has learned authoritatively that union of Germany and German-Austria has been definitely decided upon, and will be proclaimed before peace is signed, according to despatches from Vienna.

THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES



By a decision of the Powers now in conference in Paris, the former German colonies, shown in black on the above map, are not to be returned to their former owner but put under international control. The chief of the German possessions were in Africa. In the inset map the positions of the former German island-colonies in the Southern Pacific are indicated. The maps show the proximity of the areas to be internationalized to British Dominions.

GREAT CANADIAN SOLDIER IS DEAD



MAJ.-GEN. SIR SAM STEELE.

The idea that Germany should return the indemnity she took from France in 1871 has been abandoned, the Evening Standard's correspondent continues. British claims, he adds, are for damages done in air raids and through the sinking of merchant ships. In the case of ships, reparation to Great Britain will be in kind.

JAN 31 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Although no official statement has been given out, it is generally believed that a compromise has been reached on the vexed question of the control of Germany's former colonies.

There is every prospect of the Great Powers immediately undertaking the occupation of Asiatic Turkey by military force.

The problem of national self-determination which is closely allied to the ownership of the colonies is being discussed today. The Italians, it is said, have agreed to abandon their claims to Fiume which will become a free port.

It was decided yesterday that only territory outside of Europe would be held amenable to the principle of self-determination. For the present all former German territory in Africa and the Far East will remain in possession of the countries now occupying it.

STRIKES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

The industrial situation in Great Britain and Ireland is still extremely grave. There was rioting in Glasgow last night and several persons were injured when the police charged. Londonderry threatens to follow the example of Belfast. The British Government has promised to use armed force in protecting the lives and property of citizens and in preserving order, but refused to intervene in the dispute. In Belfast and Glasgow the strikers' committees have usurped the functions of government and have become civic dictators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A bill will be introduced at the coming session of parliament placing the control of the making and distribution of electricity all over the country in the hands of a Government Commission.

RUSSIA.

The Bolsheviks in the Archangel area have been reinforced and are preparing to attack the small Allied forces, which recently retired to the Viga River from Shenkurst after a forced march in zero weather. The northern government has sent a positive refusal to the invitation to attend the conference at Prince's Island if the Bolsheviks are present. The Omsk All-Russian Government has accepted with the utmost reserve. Nothing has been heard from the Soviet at Moscow.

REMEMBER THE PRICE PAID IN FLESH AND BLOOD

"Canada has good reason to be proud of her soldiers, for it was in the battle of Amiot that the backbone of the Boche was broken first. Some people do not seem to realize how badly beaten the Germans are. They are beaten, and 'beaten to a frazzle'."

These were the words of Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, head of the timber operations in France and England for about three years, at the weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club. He was very reticent when it came to mentioning the work he had done in France, but loud in his praise of the Canadian soldiers. He called upon the Kiwanis members to remember the price Canadians had paid when it came to purchasing goods made in Germany.

"I am of a forgiving nature, but I call upon you members to remember that the difference in price has been paid in the precious flesh and blood of our finest men."

He praised the commanders of the Canadians, General Sir Arthur Currie and General Turner, and said that the Canadian organization in France was highly efficient.

At the end of the war 14,000 Canadian, 3,000 British, 20,000 American and 3,000 German prisoners of war were working to provide timber for the operations in France. He suggested that Canada would do well to take a lesson from France in looking after her forests. France had planted many thousands of trees in vacant areas with the result that it helped the situation considerably.

Mr. Murphy for the Salvation Army drive, spoke for a few minutes and announced that Arnold Stevenson, J. W. C. Taylor and George Gales, of the Club would act as captains for the Kiwanis teams. He paid a tribute to General White, declaring that he had heard from many courses of the able manner in which he had handled and trained men under him.

SEES U.S. WITHDRAWING IF VIEWS REJECTED

Special Star Cable by Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent. Copyright 1919 by the United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—America's participation in the peace settlement may depend on the decision reached regarding disposition of the German colonies, it was intimated today. President Wilson believes the League of Nations—the principle of which was unanimously adopted only last Saturday—will be given its deathblow if the Allies now insist on dividing Germany's former colonial possessions.

Some of the Allies appear to favor

THINKS AUSTRALIA WILL MODIFY STAND

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The disposition of the German colonies, which has proven the most difficult of the territorial problems, is expected to be virtually settled at today's meeting of the Peace Conference.

With the American representatives proceeding on the basis that the secret treaties formulated by the Allies before America's intervention were nullified by the acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points, it is hoped by them that all colonial claims will be adjusted on the prin-

WILSON AFRAID OF JAPAN, IS ONE VIEW

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Great Britain's reported acceptance of President Wilson's theory of internationalization as applied to captured enemy colonies, says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail in a late edition of that paper today, involves the admission that treaties with Japan regarding the islands in the northern Pacific, and with the Arabs regarding Syria, and the understanding with France as to the future status of the Kamerun, must be arbitrarily modified, if not torn up.

"The Japanese delegates are angry and alarmed, and declare their unalterable determination to claim the islands, as promised," the correspondent says, and adds:

RUSSIAN FACTIONS FORMULATING REFUSAL

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—As yet the Peace Conference has received no formal reply from the Russian Soviet Government regarding the invitation sent to all the Russian Governments to meet conference representatives at the Prince's Islands, but the Russian committee in Paris will probably make a formal response in a few days on behalf of the various other Russian governments.

This committee is now considering

carrying out the world-old custom of "division of the spoils" before the League of Nations begins to operate, which may account for the unexpected introduction of territorial problems at this time. But the President wants to have the league become effective first, so it can take care of just such questions as internationalization of Germany's captured islands and colonies. He would begin to make the league effective by placing these disputed possessions under its administration.

The problem thus presented is the most serious that has yet confronted the peace delegates.

France and Italy are reported to have modified their expansionist ambitions. This may leave Japan and Australia practically alone in the desire to acquire Germany's lost colonies.

The belief is held in some quarters that Japan and Australia may hold out for several days, but the majority opinion is that they will agree eventually to the plan for placing all former German colonies under the administration of the League of Nations, with the countries directly interested acting as trustees.

"These islands are really the crux of the whole situation."

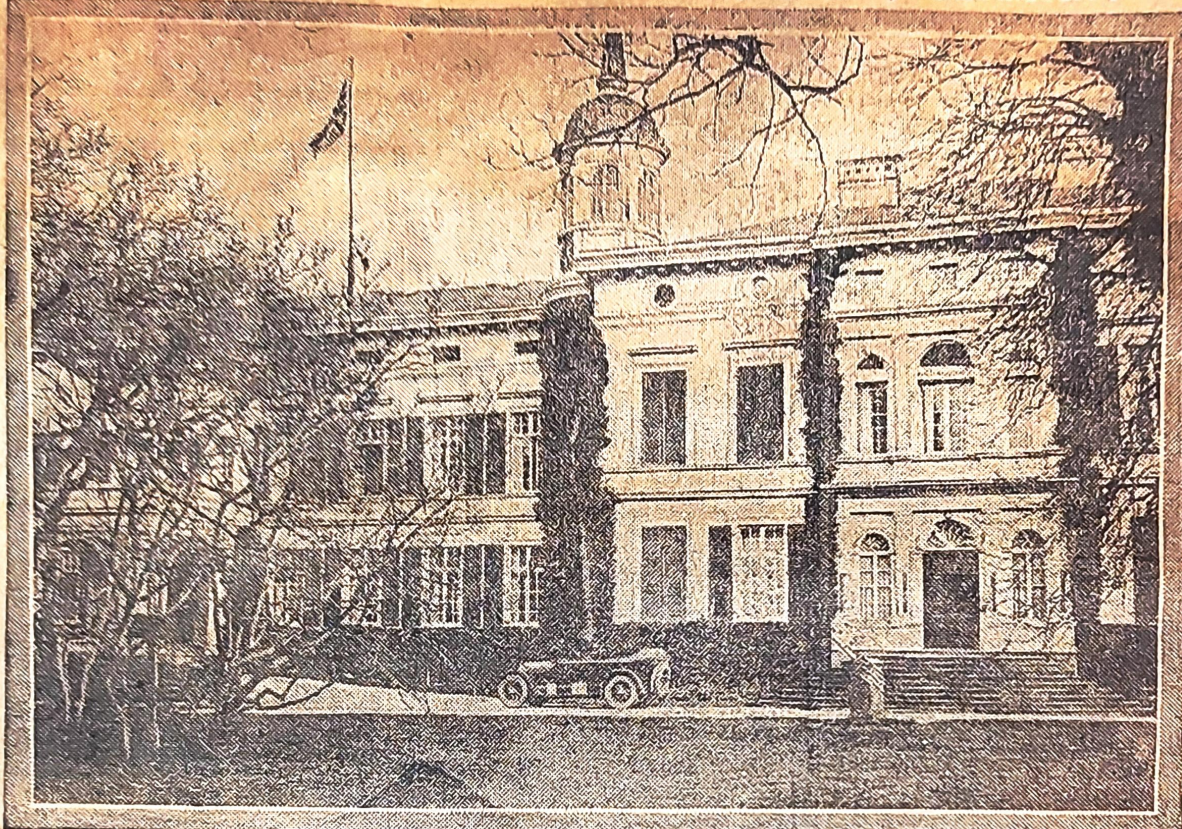
"The Australians," the correspondent continues, "believe President Wilson's firm stand in this matter is due to his fear that Japanese occupation of the islands would impair his prestige in the United States, and that he fears to meet a hostile Congress in March if he agrees to the absolute retention of the islands by Japan."

The Italian delegates frankly avow their claims to Fiume, and insist that the promise of part of the Dalmatian coast stipulated in the pact of London must be made good. They declare that President Wilson's attitude regarding Fiume directly contradicts his declaration of the rights of peoples, outlined in his "fourteen points."

of the Bolsheviks. The expected declaration, however, will be couched in a lengthy explanation of the committee's reasons for declining.

Members of the Russian committee state that all the Caucasus Governments, as well as the Omsk Government, are now in complete unity, and are giving the Paris committee their unqualified support.

GENERAL CURRIE'S RESIDENCE, BONN, GERMANY



The Canadian Commander has his headquarters in the former palace of the Princess Victoria, the ex-Kaiser's sister. Note the Union Jack.

The War Not Yet Over

With the many-sided interests of the Peace Conference crowding upon us, we are apt to overlook the fact that the war is not yet over, but that an essential part of the victory over the false German ideal has yet to be achieved. An article in the Current Outlook, of New York, by Ernest Hamlin Abbott, with the title, "Have the Germans Won the War?" brings out the point very strongly. Unless the Allies appreciate, it contends, the fact that the professors, engineers, mechanics, school teachers, tradesmen, and laborers of Germany, after devastating and frequently ruining town, city, and country in France and Belgium, were left free to march home to a fresh and beautiful Germany, possibly unconvinced of the Allies' victory, even persuaded that Germany was still invincible and free to do the same thing again, there is great danger in the present situation.

It is suggested that the American people, at any rate, are "going to sleep" to the real situation; every sense of the German atrocities, it is held, may be in the process of being deadened, to the point where a people, once fully awake to them and shocked by them, become so dulled in perception as to fail to remember and to realize that the barbarities practiced by the Germans put them in a class by themselves, marked as a people not to be taken into friendship or into brotherhood until they had displayed at least some symptoms of repentance and reformation, as a people with whom the free men of the world cannot associate on equal terms, with whom liberty-loving and honorable men cannot afford to enter into negotiations or make treaties.

All this is very true. Not until the Allies have laid down the terms of Germany's atonement, and have seen to it that Germany lives up to those terms, can the war be said to be over. And the atonement must be in proportion to the crime.

When the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference met today it had before it the very plain statement made by President Wilson at Wednesday's late session. So particular was Mr. Wilson to have an exact record of what he had said that soon after entering the meeting he summoned one of his personal stenographers and kept him at his side during the session.

What he said did not appear in the official communique, nor has it been disclosed with any official authority, but it may be stated that it was a very clear re-affirmation of the principles for which the President

has previously contended. In phrases stripped of diplomatic niceties. It is understood, Mr. Wilson told the members of the Supreme Council he would not be party to a division of Germany's colonial possessions among the Powers which now hold them, and then become party to a League of Nations which in effect would guarantee their title. There are inferences that the President even referred to a peace of "loot."

The net result of the past two days of discussion on the colonial question, in the opinion of many Americans here, is to clear the atmosphere generally and to force a clear definition of aims on all sides.

MANDATORY SCHEME MUCH CRITICISED

London Times-Public Ledger Wire-
less. Copyright by Montreal Star.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Powers are seeking to find a formula sufficiently elastic as to be capable of being in accordance with local conditions while generally governing the settlement of the whole world question. Point five of Mr. Wilson's peace proposals would seem at first sight, sufficiently broad in conception to permit an agreement being reached.

All five of the big Powers and the smaller nations, Belgium and Portugal, are interested in the debate which is going on, although it would appear insignificant as compared with the great territorial problems which await solution in Europe. Nevertheless, for the first time it raises the first work of the conference, that of creating a new world based on the main principles of a League of Nations.

In regard to the administration of the former German colonies by Powers holding mandates from the League of Nations which has yet to be formed, some critics have argued that since the mandates would be given by the League of Nations, they might also be taken away by that body. They also point that within a short time there will be included in the League a number of countries

who have not been allied in the war, and they raise the question of the security of the tenure of the League's mandate. A great many criticisms have been heard in the course of a few days.

If an agreement were less easy that it is, the associated Powers would be drawn together by the Germans' claims, which have hardly been modified by the defeat. Leaving out the question of such a large scheme as the formation of a German Empire from the sea across Africa, providing a vast supply of potential black soldiers, it is not forgotten there was laid little stress on the possessions of the colonies as homes for surplus population. It was preferred that Germans should infiltrate the possessions of other nations rather than concentrate in their own colonies. The importance of a colonial empire to Germany was held to be that it be provided with a chain of military and wireless stations throughout the world as commercial jumping-off places for the re-establishment of world trade, and lastly, a source of supply of raw materials, of which, although fifty per cent. of Germany's requirements came from the tropics, only a small part actually was supplied from the German possessions.

TALK OF DANGER-ZONE IS DEPRECATED

Special Cable by Edward Price Bell,
to The Montreal Star and Chicago
Daily News. Copyright.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Authoritative British opinion, flowing to London from the Peace Conference, reprehends the discussions there, while intense and firmly sustained, as taking place in an atmosphere of reason and appreciation of the unexampled responsibility of the delegates. One British public man just back from Paris in speaking to me deplored the use in the newspapers of the phrase "danger zone", as indicating the present stage of the peace conference debates.

"We do not want to talk about danger-zones in this connection," he said. "Zones of difficulty we have, but we always knew that we should have these. The advocacy of particular standing points however, earnest and powerful, is far from the same thing as an intention to make trouble if such advocacy failed. Par-

ticular delegates supply the advocacy feature of the conference. The delegates as a whole embody the judicial attitude. I am confident that this attitude will finally triumph in amity over all special considerations and points of view.

"Some say that the great common danger that welded the Allies and United States together, for the purposes of the war has disappeared. This is not the view of the leading men in Paris. They feel that not only the German danger persists, but that dangerous tendencies and force inimical to democratic civilization cannot be absent from any thinking mind. Hence the biggest men in Paris would view with consternation any development at the Peace Conference involving a further unsettlement in the world. Universally among the first-rate delegates it is held that mankind demands peace and that this demand must be met; democracy is to weather the storm."

as Much as America Need- ed Hawaii

Associated Press Cable.

London, January 30.—The discussion of the Paris Conference regarding the future of the former German colonies is being followed with intense interest here. In some sections of the press there is a strong feeling against the British delegation for what the Globe calls "giving away the Empire." A majority of Englishmen, the paper says, strongly support Australia's claim to the islands of the Pacific and South Africa's for possession of German East Africa.

Indications that the claims of the Dominions are not being supported by the British Government delegation have caused some alarm. The Morning Post, for example, says:

"If the British delegates weakly persist in this attitude, they are not only surrendering the British interests entrusted to them, but they are sowing the seeds of such bitter discontent as might disunite and disrupt the British Empire."

The Globe, taking this same line, says:

"These former German colonies, under the scheme proposed, with its mandates and the remainder of its visionary suggestions, will fall under the control of a League of Nations which does not exist and which no practical statesman believes in. President Wilson, however, is intent on trying his prentice hand, and proposes to do this at the expense of the British Empire and its Allies, France, Italy and Japan."

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is distinctly unfortunate that the reasons advanced for President Wilson's policy are not fully expounded, so that "we can see how far they counterbalance its somewhat obvious drawbacks."

The Standard opposes the mandatory scheme for the Pacific islands and German Southwest Africa, saying the islands are necessary to safeguard Australia and South Africa. It adds that Australia is as much interested in the Pacific islands as the United States was in the Hawaiian islands when she annexed them.

The Westminster Gazette asserts that the Dominions need not be alarmed, as they will be the permanent mandatories in the territories in question.

**BRITISH PAPERS
HOTLY CONDEMN
WILSON SCHEME**

**Accuse Their Delegates of
'Giving Away Empire'**

ARE SOWING DISCONTENT

Australia Needs Islands Just

**CITED CANADIANS
IN PRUSSIAN DIET**

**Dr. Franz Mehring Anti-War
Deputy Dies of Pneu-
monia**

Amsterdam, January 30. — Dr. Franz Mehring, Independent Socialist member of the Prussian Diet, is dead. Advisers received here say that death was due to pneumonia.

Dr. Mehring in 1917 was elected to the seat of Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, after the imprisonment of Liebknecht on a charge of treason. Like Liebknecht, Dr. Mehring was opposed to the war, and at one time incurred the displeasure of the authorities and was placed under preventive arrest.

In the Diet in January of last year Dr. Mehring made a sneering rejoinder to a speech of the Prussian Finance Minister with regard to a big army coming from the United States to aid the Allies. "The American army," the Minister said, "can neither swim nor fly," and it would not come.

"If Canada," said Mehring, "with less than nine million inhabitants, has been able to throw a quarter of a million soldiers into Europe, who were not able to fly or swim, what grounds has the Minister for denying to the United States, with one hundred and ten million inhabitants, any military capacity?"

The Minister, Dr. Hertz, in replying, said he was unable to prove his statement concerning the American army, but he was still convinced it could not come over.



GREECE WANTS CYPRUS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

By Associated Press.
PARIS, Feb. 4. — Premier Venizelos of Greece, who is asking the Peace Conference for all the Greek islands in the Mediterranean, said today that the Associated Press today that he felt sure England would not refuse to give Cyprus to Greece. The British Government, he said, offered the island to former King Constantine in order to induce Greece to enter the war. "How could England refuse Cyprus to us, who entered the war willingly, without asking anything, but trusting entirely to the justice of the Allies?" he Premier asked, adding that also he had hopes that Italy will give to represent."

AFRICAN COLONIES REMAIN AS NOW

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 31. — The agreement reached by the Allied Council of Ten on the colonial question, says a Havas Agency statement today, provides that territories which are sufficiently civilized to give an expression of their wishes as to the form of their government will be permitted to set up such a Government under the auspices of the League of Nations, obtaining either national independence or living under a protectorate of one or other of the great Powers. Arabia and Mesopotamia are considered to be examples of this class.

In the case of the peoples insufficiently developed for self-government, the statement explains, the League will choose the Power most suitable to govern, under certain guarantees to be fixed either by the Peace Conference or the League. Provisionally, the African and the far eastern colonies will be left as they are, in control of the Powers now occupying them.

As regards Asiatic Turkey, the statement adds, the four great Powers are to undertake its administration at once, and the Council of Ten has asked the Versailles Council to submit a report as to the best troops for the occupation of this Turkish area.

AUSTRALIA KICKING.

The only Government that was continuing to make formal objection yesterday afternoon to the compromise plan of administering the German colonies was the Australian Government, says the Paris edition of the Daily Mail today. Her delegates were declared to regard the ownership of New Guinea as vital to the existence of Australia. Premier Clemenceau, however, the newspaper adds, promised Australia his full support in safeguarding her position.

There is no possibility now, the Daily Mail declares, of Australia continuing her independent opposition to the plan.

One result of the attitude taken by Italy in yesterday's discussions, the Daily Mail states, was the decision that the mandatory system of administration should only be applied to non-European territories.

Thus the fate of the Adriatic coast, the Balkan Austrian lands and the French territorial claims against Germany which include, it should be noted, the Saar Valley, adds the newspaper, remains for independent consideration.

The report that some arrangement between Great Britain and Spain was in prospect through which Gibraltar

would be turned over to Spanish jurisdiction is denied in the Paris edition of the Daily Mail in today's issue.

"Statements are being circulated in Paris, and it is feared also in England," says the newspaper, "that Great Britain is considering a bargain with Spain for the return of Gibraltar. The fact is that Spain made certain tempting offers, which were at one time considered by the British Admiralty on behalf of the Government, and which were for various reasons declined. No discussion of this matter is now taking place."

Rumania has complied with the wishes of the peace conference regarding extensions of territorial occupations by withdrawing from a part of Bukowina, adjacent to Rumanian territory, says a despatch to the Petit Parisien from Ozeronowitz. The Rumanians, the despatch states, have retired behind the line of delimitation.

HAVE EYE ON HINDENBURG.

The reports received here from Berlin by way of Amsterdam, stating that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is raising four army corps for the protection of Germany's eastern frontier, have attracted considerable attention in military circles here.

The Allied military men are interested in particular for the reason that if the Field-Marshal were successful in collecting such a body of troops, its existence would upset the present calculations of Germany's armed strength, on which the size of the Allied army of occupation is to be based.

The military representatives of the Supreme War Council, in accordance with the instructions given them yesterday by the council, are taking steps to secure an early meeting to arrange plans for the distribution of Entente and American forces, if the latter should be necessary, within the Turkish Empire.

Fresh reports of mal-administration of the Armenians and other subject races by local Turkish governors and the refusal by the Porte to apply the necessary corrective measures are understood to have been the reason for the action of the council yesterday in taking measures toward supplying military forces for the purpose of maintaining order in the Turkish area.

The military representatives of the council expect to be able to hold a meeting within a day or two. Meanwhile their staffs have been ordered to proceed immediately to gather material for the consideration of the council's military chiefs.

WHERE THE CONFERENCE NOW STANDS

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to The Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

THE DAILY NEWS PEACE CONFERENCE BUREAU, Paris, Jan. 31. — The present state of the peace negotiations may be summarized as follows:

Satisfactory working agreements have been reached after several days of discussions which may be characterized as the most agitated the Conference has yet undergone. The opposition was chiefly between Mr. Wilson on the one side and the representatives of Japan and the British Dominions on the other. Britain stood neutral, but finally it is believed, also adopted Mr. Wilson's point of view.

Surprise has been expressed over Britain having taken sides against Australia, but some critics of Brit-

ish diplomacy suggested that the British tactics were to let the Dominions lead in the argument for the full annexation of certain former colonies, and then, when it became obvious that the conference would not accept this idea, to choose an opportunity moment for intervening in the role of conciliator.

The dispute between the Czechs and Poles over the Rhenish coal basin has been temporarily allayed. I understand that the United States will not take part in the occupation by French and British troops of the disputed region.

In well-informed French circles it is believed that the Inter-Allied war council will decide that the total number of Allied troops it is necessary to keep under arms for the purpose of occupation will not exceed 1,000,000.

GERMAN COLONIES TO REMAIN FOR PRESENT IN ALLIES' CONTROL

Claims in Regard to Territory in Europe Will Be Settled as a Separate Question, Mandatory Policy Being Confined Solely to Africa and Pacific

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It will be found, says the Paris correspondent of the Evening Standard, that Italy is willing to withdraw her claim on the port of Fiume as part of Italian nationality. Italy will agree, the despatch adds, to Fiume being made a free port as the port of Hamburg was a free city before 1870.

EUROPEAN TERRITORIES EXCEPTED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The next great issue to be settled is self-determination, it developed today. Preliminary steps toward consummation of this vital principle are expected to be taken when the Supreme Council resumes its sessions this afternoon.

The agreement reached yesterday regarding disposition of German colonies does not apply to European territories—contrary to general belief—according to authoritative information.

THE MANDATORY SYSTEM— TRIUMPH OR FIASCO?

IT was quite to be expected that the solution for the disposal of the former German colonies announced yesterday would create strong opposition in many quarters and today this opposition is at its height. As was pointed out yesterday the British Dominions most likely to be affected by the decision could scarcely be expected to regard with enthusiasm any arrangement other than the out and out handing over of the German possessions in Africa and Oceania to British control. For this lack of enthusiasm there is ample ground, as we have seen. Young countries with slender resources and pressing problems for the future which have saved themselves from the aggressions of a powerful and unscrupulous neighbor must be expected to insist that, now the danger to them has been overcome, it shall never again be allowed to arise.

But the most outspoken objection to the internationalization plan has not—at least as yet—come from the Dominions most directly affected but from certain London newspapers which declare that the British representatives

at Paris who have accepted the principle of internationalization have been guilty of "giving away the Empire." We are not of course to accept this sweeping assertion literally; the British delegates cannot "give away" something Britain has never possessed and if, as is altogether likely the mandatory system of internationalization is adopted the Imperial British control of the former German colonies will be equally valid with that of the other members of the League of Nations.

From the beginning it was never likely that either of the great colonizing nations, France or Britain, would look with particular favor on the mandatory plan. Colonial policy in both countries has been a gradual development and has become a system based on certain fairly definite and well tested principles. The men who have inherited the foundation of this policy and who have in their turn, built upon it are both practical and experienced. They recognize the necessity of taking long views and of providing today for a contingency that may not arise for generations. They have seen in the past the principle of direct international control applied to debateable lands and they have never seen it work successfully. Within our own time they have seen the mandatory system cynically thrown overboard in the case of Bosnia-Herzegovina when it suited Austria-Hungary to substitute for it the "direct action" of sudden annexation. They will insist, and with every reason, that the period of mandatory Austrian control in the two provinces was just another name for the "softening" preliminary to swallowing alive. No amount of argument will ever convince these men that under the conditions which have hitherto existed great areas of the earth's surface such as Germany held in Africa or commanding strategic positions like her island possessions in the Pacific can be safely left to the disinterested tutelage of any nation with hope of either territorial expansion or with naval or military ambitions to satisfy.

And within certain limits they are unquestionably and unfortunately correct. If there is to be, some time in the future, a repetition of the Bosnia-Herzegovina affair whether in Africa Asia or Oceania it would be only common sense on the part of Britain and France to insist that the German colonies be parcelled out at once with all the old-fashioned regard for adjustments, compensations and diplomatic balances. In other words, if there is to be no effective League of Nations, let us by all means drop the idea of internationalization, get behind closed doors and carve up the spoil on the time-honored principle of "devil take the hindmost."

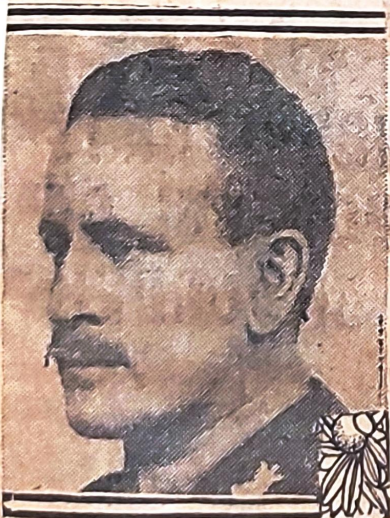
But if there is to be a League of Nations which is to be something more than a "sewing circle" in the picturesque language of Admiral Mayo there is yet a chance for readjustment on some principle other than that of grab. We have of course no means of knowing what the details of a mandatory system as applied to the German colonies will be but in simple language the idea is that the former German possessions will not become the spoil of any single nation but that they will be administered in one of two ways, either under the simultaneous control of all the nations of the League or by a single one of these nations acting as the mandatory or agent of the League. The conditions of such administration would of course be settled in advance, the details of military control, application of law, transportation, tariff—a ticklish detail, this—treatment of native populations and a host of other minutiae of colonial government. Against the idea of simultaneous administration by several nations there is the precedent of all history and it is improbable that the conference will decide in favor of a system that has so little to recommend it.

And under the single-nation-control idea there is no reason why the legitimate aspirations of the British Dominions should not be satisfied. The Union of South Africa would probably not object very seriously to the amalgamation of German South West Africa with Angola under Portuguese control; if German East Africa were to be administered by the Union, Australia and New Zealand would, quite conceivably abandon the idea of the annexation of the Carolines, New Guinea, Samoa and the other Pacific islands formerly under the German flag if those Dominions were allowed to become the mandatories of the League for their administration.

These are details which the delegates in Paris will have to settle; the one essential, the one condition without which all hope of a fair and final settlement of this delicate and dangerous problem of the German colonies is vain is the establishment of a League of Nations which will mean something more than an academic

abstract

AGAIN HONORED



Major Royal L. H. Ewing, M. C.

46,500 CANADIAN TROOPS RETURNED

And 3,500 Dependents —
Good Record — Govt.
Explains Difficulties

OTTAWA, Feb. 1. — In the two months which have elapsed since the movement of Canadian troops and their dependents from overseas to Canada began, a total of approximately 50,000 troops and civilians have been brought to this country and distributed by the Canadian railroads. This figure includes the two thousand odd troops now on their way across the Atlantic on the steamship Baltic, and who will probably arrive in about a week at Halifax. The figures compiled to date show a total of about 46,500 soldiers returned and 3,500 dependents.

At the Militia Department estimate of the number which could be moved during the seven months was 20,000. The record made since the date when the movement started is an excellent one.

The month of January was especially remarkable for the number of soldiers and dependents handled by the railroads and steamships, when the total of 32,600 was reached. This is 12,600 more than the estimate. The remaining 17,400 were brought over in December.

DIFFICULTIES MET WITH.

The following announcement was made by the Government yesterday:

Some of the difficulties encountered in shipping in connection with the returning of soldiers to Canada, which, perhaps, have not been understood and appreciated by the public, are outlined in a cable received from the Canadian overseas authorities.

One of the difficulties is that frequently after certain boats have been promised to the Canadian Overseas Ministry by the British Ministry of Shipping, it has been found imperative to cancel the arrangements and at the last moment the Canadian authorities have had to look about for the best ships that are available. Ships must be used whenever they are made available. Should the Canadian authorities not take ships according to dates of sailings, which are available, the then would be used for other purposes and would be lost to Canadian use.

Also it must be borne in mind that there are not only Canadian troops to be returned, but also American, Australian, New Zealand and South African, and troops to be transported to the Mediterranean, India and many other places. To add to the problem, it must be remembered that some of the best ships, which carried troops in the early part of the war, are now, as a result of the submarine, lying at the bottom of the ocean. There is also the tremendous problem of transporting troops by boat from France.

It may be stated that everything possible is being done to return soldiers to Canada as early as possible, and there is no better way of handling returning troops than that now in existence. Every effort is being made to return troops to Canada in a manner that will be satisfactory to the Canadian troops and the public in Canada.

RETURNED MEN ARE PLEASED WITH RECEPTION HERE

Military and Civil Organizations Welcome the Troops

BAND ATTENDS

Men Say They Want to Go Home More Than Anything Else

Returning soldiers, who are making their destination Montreal, are not disappointed in the reception given them. One of them said to The Star this morning: "This is different than former home comings from war." That is true. Whereas in the South African war the men returned by the hundreds in distinct units, to-day thousands are coming back every week and with no semblance of organization.

The military authorities do all in their power to welcome back the boys they sent overseas. From Major-General Wilson down, all on the staff of this district are eager that the returned soldier may receive proper recognition. The 4th C. G. R. Band attends all troop train arrivals, and a guard of honor furnished by the same battalion is always on hand to regulate the duty of properly welcoming the boys coming back.

SOCIETIES REPRESENTED.

Among the national societies and other organizations which are represented at all of these arrivals, perhaps first place should go to the Khaki Club. From the first Mrs. Molson and her associates have been represented on every occasion when men were arriving from French and Flanders trenches. The Grenadier Guards have closely seconded this work, and after these come a multitude of societies that have not neglected to show their sympathy. The Red Triangle Hut, the Presbyterian Churches of the city, Salvation Army, St. George's Society, other national societies, Board of Trade, Westmount, Outremont and Montreal civic executives are usually well represented.

The soldiers coming back, with few exceptions, do not ask for a big splash. They realize that many thousands are coming, and in small parties, hence how difficult it is to satisfactorily receive them. They also know, as one said to The Star: "All of us want to go home, and we don't want to hear speeches and bands."

CANADA PREFERRED NOT TO TAKE SIDES AS TO GERMAN COLONIES' FATE

Premier Borden Agreed with Lloyd George —
Sober British Opinion Realizes Dominions
Will Be in Permanent Practical Control of
Former Enemy Territory

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright. The Montreal Star Office 20 Cocksport street.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—I can find little trace of authoritative English sympathy with the vigorous protests of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa against the proposed settlement of the German colonies in question. Lloyd George's enemies in the press are eager to make mischief, but sober English opinion asks itself two questions:—Firstly, — is it certain these colonies will not go back to Germany? secondly, — will these protesting Dominions be themselves mandatories chosen to administer these colonies?

Both questions are answered in the affirmative hence the general conclusion, based on all past experience, that justice and administrative skill on traditional British lines will make these Dominions permanent mandatories.

What they seem to fear is untimely interference from some committee of the League of Nations, acting with no real local knowledge. The Canadian Ministers have contented themselves with a sympathetic, watching attitude. The more vehement Australians would have liked them frankly to have taken sides with Premier Hughes, and even threaten Lloyd George with dire consequences if the council of ten of the Peace Conference has its way. But Premier Borden, like Premier Lloyd George, feels the true aim of the British Empire should be not much to snatch immediate advantage, and certainly not personal gain, but an equitable and durable settlement, which in this case would safeguard the interests of the native races.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS ON DUTY ON GERMAN

Grenze
des Brückenkopfes
— KÖLN —



This is Canada's most eastern outpost in Germany, at Marie Linden. The post is being occupied by company officers.

LEAGUE PRINCIPLES HASTENING PEACE

London Times-Public Ledger cable. Copyright by Montreal Star.

PARIS, Feb. 1. — The more the main problems of the Peace Conference are scrutinized, the more clearly does it appear that the adoption by the Conference of a League of Nations as its first principle more than outweighs its slowness in reaching its decisions in other directions. Questions approached in the light of a league are assuming unhoped for coherence. By calling on the principles of a league, the conference is doing more than producing what is to be hoped will be a tolerable settlement of their ownership. It is laying down a valuable precedent in regard to European territorial questions.

If by next week a formula has been found for the League, and if the colonial question can be settled in principle together with the problem of reparation by Germany, there will be good ground for the expectation that the committees upon which the work will more and more devolve will be able to make speedy progress in preparing the ground for the advent of German delegates, and for the return of President Wilson to Europe some time in the spring.

It is to be hoped that last week's outburst by the small countries over the way in which the League was railroaded into the program without their being consulted, and the present controversy with some of the British Dominions, and to a certain extent with Japan, over the former German overseas possessions, will have had its effect, and that henceforth a real effort will be made so that none of their colleagues are left undemocratically in the cold.

If that is done, there is no real reason why, with a League of Nations as the key piece, the peace puzzle should not in the next few weeks fall into place more quickly than the volume of criticism against the management of the Conference to which Paris has been treated would allow all to hope.

It is true that the public in looking at the concrete results, is not yet and is not likely to be, satisfied with what it finds. It may soon realize that within a short space of time, all the preparatory work begun will bear fruit, and instead of having each day an item of news, it will find a whole mass of important resolutions presented for its digestion in one morning.

The discussion on the German colonies is likely to continue some little time. It is known that Mr. Wilson's attitude has made an impression upon the British delegation, and his arguments have been accepted by the French.

The French are just as much concerned over the future of their great colonial empire in Africa as are the British, but there does not exist the same relationship between their colonies, which are more in the nature of crown colonies, and the Mother Country as exist between the British Imperial Government and the Dominions.

The attitude of the British Imperial Government seems to have been one of ready acquiescence to the application of a mandatory system for the British Crown colonies, and a keen examination of such a method when

applied to territories interesting to the Dominion.

The Dominions naturally have a sentiment of "Amour propre" on these questions. They are right in regarding themselves as somewhat isolated outpost of the Empire, having special dangers to guard against and special problems to consider.

It cannot be said the tendency of the British War Cabinet to agree to a mandatory system, if the proper formula of a mandate can be discussed, has the whole-hearted approval of the Empire's delegates, but it is never the less felt that there is exaggerated talk about the British Empire being in danger.

The difficult problems of the Conference must be envisaged on two sides, that of the problems in themselves, and that of their relation to the general settlement.

The assignment of particular colonies to this or to that trustee is, as a matter of fact, more important even the precise term of the trust.

There is a large field for the permanent central authority, without there being any real interference with the details of its general administration, and with the control established by the trustees upon whom the mandate is conferred.

AFFECTS FREEDOM OF SEAS.

It is a world's settlement the Peace Conference is asked to decide, and the fate of the German colonies is of the greatest importance, since by its settlement it will lay down a principle which will find application on a much broader scale, not only in dealing with territorial difficulties in Europe, but in considering the freedom of the seas, which the Dominion Governments are no less interested than is the British Imperial Government.

The mere fact of Great Britain and her Dominions becoming the mandatories of a League of Nations and assuming the responsibilities of administering further great territories must give additional weight to the Imperial and Dominion voices in the sea settlement.

It is felt by many here that the irritation and the annoyance which are undoubtedly reported from the Dominions might have been avoided had it been possible to open the pike of the League of Nations and allow them to see what sort of a pig it is the world is called upon to buy, for if ever there was a question which ought to be discussed in the full light of publicity it is that of the League of Nations.

London Times-Public Ledger Wire- less. Copyright by Montreal Star.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 1. — The Dominion says it is impossible for the Empire honestly to ask Japan to abandon claim to the German Islands north of the equator while persisting in its own claims south.

The Dominions, it says, must accept Great Britain's broad views, and will only embarrass her purposelessly if they unduly press their individual claims.

The Post says that, treaty or no treaty, Japan, as a faithful ally, is entitled to a fair deal on the same basis as the other Allies.

The Dominions should concede that without cavil or discourtesy

WEDNESDAY FEB 4 1919

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, is busily engaged on co-ordinating the various proposals for the delimitation of territorial frontiers so that national boundaries may be fixed and an early peace signed the other matters of dispute being left to settlement by the Society of Nations.

The Great Powers have warned the Poles and the Czecho-Slovaks to stop quarrelling over the duchy of Teschen and Silesia pointing out that the settlement of these boundaries must be left to the conference.

Leon Bourgeois has made known the outline of the French plan for a League of Nations which he is fathering. Under this scheme no nation will be allowed to sell arms or munitions now in its possession to another nation, the manufacture of war munitions by private firms will cease and the League will fix the size of the naval and military forces which each nation may keep up.

Greece announces that she seeks possession of Cyprus from Great Britain and the Dodecanese Islands from Italy.

The Great Powers are unanimous in desiring that the United States shall be the "mandatory" for Armenia and other provinces in Turkey.

STRIKES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The situation in Glasgow is vastly improved and hundreds of strikers are returning to the work in the shipyards. The transportation strike in London is worse. The unrest has spread to South Wales collieries. In Belfast the situation is about the same.

THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

The international conference has begun its sessions at Berne. Arthur Henderson, a former Cabinet Minister in Great Britain, opened the proceedings. Hjalmar Branting, of Sweden, was elected President. The business is conducted in English, French and German. The only national Socialist groups of importance that have refused to send delegates are Belgian and Swiss.

M. Thomas, the leading French Socialist, asked that the conference take up as their first business the fixing of the responsibility for the war.

No German Socialist leader is present and no German has been named on any committee.

RUSSIA.

The successes gained by the Bolsheviks in the Ukraine are being continued. They have captured Kharkov, where they are making their headquarters, and Poltava, and control the whole of the southern portion of the province.

At Kharkov a pronounced pro-German, who was one of the signatories of the Brest-Litovsk treaty has

JELlicoe HERE IN FALL

To Remain in Canada From October to January

Canadian Associated Press

London, February 4. — It is learned that Admiral Jellicoe, in the course of his naval mission to the Dominions, will reach Canada in the latter part of October, remaining there until January. Admiral Jellicoe will leave England, February 20, for India, where he will remain one month. Then he will spend four months in Australia and New Zealand, afterwards visiting Fiji, Samoa, Honolulu and San Francisco. From Canada he will go to South Africa.

ABOLITION OF SUBS AS WAR CRAFT A POSSIBLE RULING OF THE LEAGUE

Report Says This Agreement Was Arrived at in Recent Conference—Wilson Outlines League Principles Before French Chamber—Society Taking Definite Form

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The much-discussed question whether the British Dominions shall have separate representation as national units in a society of nations is understood to have been settled favorably as far as Great Britain is concerned.

Numerous conferences have been held between representatives of the Dominions and the British Government, and it is said a complete agreement has been reached that the self-governing Dominions are entitled to places in the society as entities having the same status as any other nation.

The final decision rests with the Peace Conference, but the representatives of the Dominions anticipate no objections there inasmuch as Great Britain is supporting them.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Premier Venizelos, of Greece, was before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference at its session this morning, and made a statement on the claims of Greece. The appearance of the Greek Premier before the council was announced in the official statement given out after the session.

Premier Venizelos will continue his presentation of the case of Greece at tomorrow morning's session of the council, it was added.

The Czecho-Slovak delegates will again take part in tomorrow's session, it was also announced.

PROTECTIVE LAWS FOR "WARDS"

Thus, the conditions which the League is expected to impose would include the absolute prohibition of the importation or sale of alcohol, prohibition of forced labor, prohibition of military service for natives, protection of native rights, and in equal opportunity for all nations in trade—in other words, the open door.

A section of the Conference would also like to impose a veto on fortifications and the establishment of submarine bases.

One of the greatest difficulties in the present situation is the Anglo-

Japanese secret treaty assigning certain islands in the South Pacific to Japan in full sovereignty. A suggestion is now made that all secret treaties be put on the table of the Conference, and self-denying ordinances accepted all around.

Seeing that during the last thirty years the African colonies cost Germany a hundred million sterling, nobody supposes these territories will be anything of an asset to what ever nation secures them. What must be secured is freedom from a renewal of the German menace.

WINDERMERE.

ADVOCATES CLEAR TRANSFER TO DOMINIONS

Special Star Wireless. Copyright by Public Ledger Company.

LONDON, Feb. 1. — Some of the newspapers in London have printed somewhat extreme comment on the question of the German colonies, going even so far as to say the future of the British Empire is imperilled thereby eliciting an authoritative statement that such extreme declarations are untrue and misleading.

Nevertheless, the topic is the subject of the conversation for the moment, and there is a sharp disagreement. Australia being evidently understood.

It seems to us there are certain portions of the world's surface which have fallen apart from the continents to which they naturally belong. Southwest Africa and the Southern Pacific Islands are conspicuous instances.

"By all the laws of race, geography and convenience, it is far better to hand them over frankly to the Dominions of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand than to constitute them beneficiaries under reluctant trustees."

"The sacrifices the Dominions have made in the common cause have been immense and entitle them to something more than consideration in a matter which concerns them deeply and on which their feeling is in general very strong."

"For other parts of the world, there is much more to be said for the introduction of the mandatory system. We suggest Palestine, Armenia, Mesopotamia and even East Africa as regions better fitted for its adoption, but wherever it is tried it will require careful definition and every trust needs that."

"No responsible trustee will act under a trust which is vague or uncertain."

PEACE TREATY

Bringing Soldiers To Montreal

—For Montreal—		
Ship	Port	Expected
Baltic	Hallfax	Feb. 7..... 18
Tunislan	St. John	Feb. 9..... 4
Curmanila	Hallfax	Feb. 10..... 10
The special trains from the Grampian are now cleared. There are 7 outlets on the Baltic.		Men. Civr. 823 0 0 12 0 0 269 0



MAY BAR SUBMARINE AS WARSHIP

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The abolition of submarines as warships may be decided upon by the League of Nations committee during the coming week, according to the Paris correspondent of the Mail. It is said that this was one of several understandings which were reached during the conference on Friday between General Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil, President Wilson and Col. House, and will be probably proposed among the first items of the platform at the session, this week, during which it is hoped the League's constitution may be definitely formed.

British and American delegates, representing the biggest naval Powers, are said to have founded all naval opinion on this point. It was suggested by some that the submarine might be used defensively in the three mile limit of territorial waters, but the overwhelming sentiment was that the U-boat must be abolished outright.

"After scrapping the submarine," the correspondent says, "it is understood that recommendation will be made that the economic weapon take the place of all other weapons in future wars. Respecting disarmament, the League will endeavor to work out

a scheme by which the armaments of all nations will be gradually curtailed to a point decided upon as being necessary for defence. The League will try to arrange this early enough to insure that the financial strings thus gained will pay the interest on the world's war debt."

The work of the Peace Conference has assumed such large proportions that several of the national delegations have found it necessary to send for assistance. The Japanese delegation has telegraphed to Minister Honda at Brussels, and Minister Adachi to come to Paris at once from Berne. They are expected to arrive tomorrow.

The Italian delegation has called for additional expert assistance to handle Socialistic and labor problems, and in reply has been informed of the departure from Rome for Paris of Baron Mayor des Planches, now head of the Italian bureau of immigration, and who recently was appointed a member of the Peace Conference committee on international labor legislation. The Baron has been instrumental in formulating many of the recent Italian measures under this head.

LEAGUE TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE TODAY

Special Star Cable by United Press.
PARIS, Feb. 3.—President Wilson today began his drive for consummation of the League of Nations program before the end of the week.

After his address on the subject of the League before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, Mr. Wilson is to confer with the special committee which is working on details of the league's outline. In this meeting, to be held at the Hotel Crillon, work is to be taken up on the definite constitution of the league, upon which several tentative agreements have already been reached.

The President is working in the closest unanimity with Lord Cecil and General Smuts on the draft for the constitution, which provides for

a permanent organization, to meet regularly and to have machinery for arbitration and economic punishments. Complete agreement on the framework is generally anticipated before Lloyd George leaves for London at the end of the week.

Mr. Wilson's speech before the Chamber of Deputies marks the first time in more than 70 years that foreign personage has spoken from the tribune in that hall. The last occasion was when the Duchesse D'Orleans appeared during the revolution of February 1848, and proclaimed a regency for her son.

Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, was elected to greet the President in the Presence of President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and other celebrities.

GEORGIA DECLINES ALLIED INVITATION

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Government of Georgia, in Trans-Caucasia, has responded to the invitation sent out by the Russian factions to attend the proposed Prince's Islands conference.

The response is a declination to attend, on the ground that Georgia, like Finland, already had achieved her independence and was no longer a portion of Russia, so that she was not interested in the subject.

NORWEGIAN PRINCIPLES FOR LEAGUE

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Feb. 3.—The council of the Norwegian Society for a League of Nations whose president is Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has drawn up the general principles of a League of Nations which it has attempted to express in public opinion of Norway. Following are the most important points:

"The ultimate goal of the League is the abolishment of war and the creation of institutions suited to maintain international co-operation.

"All civilized nations have a right to become members of the league, and to participate in the foundation and distributions leading to the foundation.

"All international conflicts must be solved by mediation, joint arbitration or judgment.

"National conscription must be abolished. The disarmament of all nations must take place subject to the control of the league.

"Every member of the league must give all other members equal rights of commerce and establish by law of maximum working hours for the protection of the working classes.

"Special courts must be formed for litigation, and for conflicts concerning interests of a graver nature.

"A world congress shall meet periodically with representatives from all nations of the league in proportion to the number of inhabitants and the nations international importance. No nation must be represented by more than one-twelfth of the total number of representatives."



VICTORIOUS ITALY

—Punch (London)



A DANGEROUS DERELICT.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

Spartacans and Government Troops Fighting at Bremen

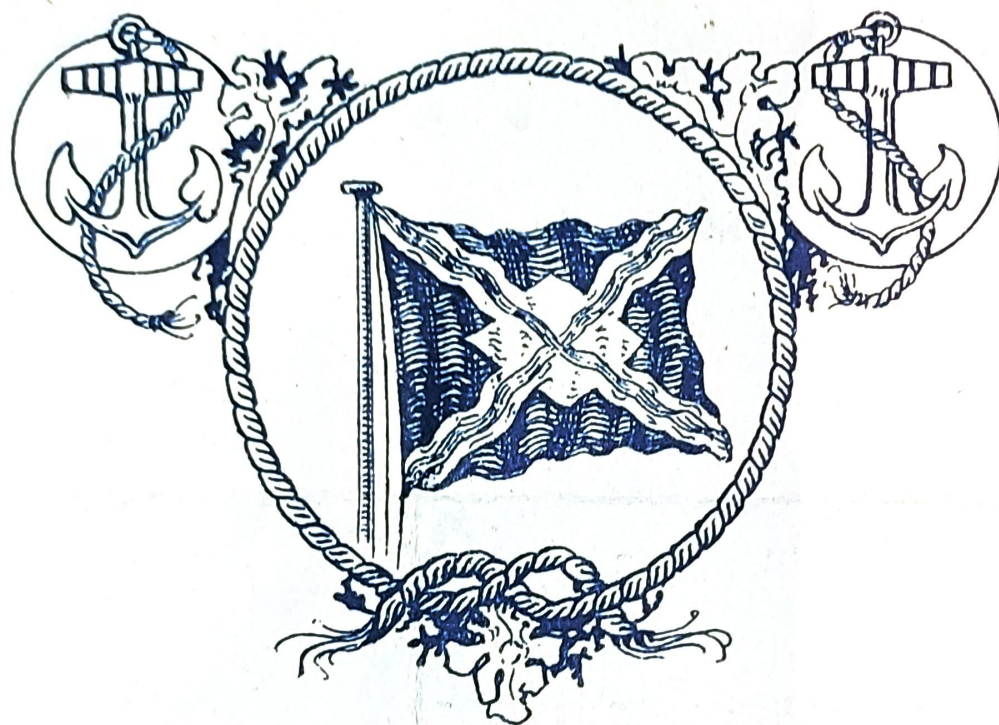
Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4.

—Spartacans and Government troops are fighting on the outskirts of Bremen, according to despatches received here today.

Government forces are reported to have forced their way into the city at several places.

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PROGRAMME

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LLOYD GEORGE'S "EMBARRASSING" VICTORY—Too much victory has its dangers in politics, and some of the British press are warning Mr. Lloyd George of the perils of his sweeping triumph at the polls. For one thing, his supporters in Parliament are largely of the aristocratic Unionist party, while he is so radical that he was reported as wishing to ask the Bolsheviks to send delegates to the Peace Conference at Paris. How far his Conservative supporters will follow him in his liberal policies, both at home and abroad, is a problem. Then, too, he was elected on a "coalition" ticket, which may some day cease to coalesce. As the *London Daily Chronicle* puts it, his majority is "unwieldy and would be likely to cohere better were it faced by a stronger opposition." The final results of the polls as published in the press give the coalition a majority of no less than 262 votes in the House of Commons. Yet this Liberal daily reminds the members of the majority that "even if an opposition's eyes are not on you, the eyes of the country will be." Full confidence is expressed in Mr. Lloyd George's dependability to abide by his campaign promises, and *The Chronicle* points out that it would "go ill with any party or section who stood between him and his execution of the people's mandate."

On the other hand, the Liberal *Manchester Guardian* can not blink grave difficulties in Mr. Lloyd George's future because the bottom fact of this House of Commons and this Government is that they are a Tory House and Government. *The Guardian* does not doubt that the Premier will do his best, but it makes a warning observation on the forces behind him as follows:

"There is the force of property—a very great force where questions of taxation are likely to be among the most important. There is the force and organization of capital—a very great force also where the statutory conditions of labor and tariffs and the protection of industries are concerned. There is the landed interest, which has seen itself well paid during the war and is not likely to allow itself to be left in the cold on the arrival of peace. There is the great drink interest, which also has profited enormously and beyond its wildest expectations under war-conditions, and will count surely on not now being neglected. There is the influence of what is called Society and of the great Services, stronger now than in all their history and of the great backbone. With all of these will Mr. George have to reckon; with these also will the Liberals in his train, already, perhaps, rather ruefully surveying the situation. There is another force emerging with vastly increased energy and momentum into our public life. It is the force of organized labor. . . . There is a second and somewhat incalculable force, the force of the returning soldier. These represent tendencies and ideas far removed. They may shortly prove, from those of the men who, taking the liberty at a disadvantage and on a vote of less than half of the *Army and Navy*, have seized on uncontrolled power. It is a *disaster*."

WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE

ALTHO it was barely mentioned in news dispatches of the day, an event took place in the famous old British Foreign Office, No. 10 Downing Street, on the occasion of President Wilson's recent visit to England, that may well be as significant as the international politics that were burdening the cables at the time. After the luncheon given by the British Prime Minister to the American President, a full-length portrait of Gen. George Washington, first President of the United States, was unveiled, to hang beside a portrait of Burke, one of the English statesmen who sided with the Colonists in the Revolution. The picture was presented to the British Government by Lord and Lady Albemarle, to commemorate the entry of the United States into the war. Says the *London Times*.

The unveiling was quite an informal affair. There was no speech-making, but Lord Albemarle informed President Wilson in conversation that he considered it most appropriate that the picture should hang in the walls of the historic building where 42 years ago the Treaty of Independence was probably signed. He added that the portrait was a copy of one of three painted in 1779, by Peale, of Philadelphia. The original was hung in the Council Chamber of Philadelphia, but was burned many years ago. Another was hung in the Senate Chamber, at Washington, while the third (of which this was a copy) was sent in 1780 by the packet *Mercury* as a gift to the Stadholder of Holland. It was sent in charge of the Hon. Henry Laurens, ex-President of Congress, but the *Mercury* was captured at sea by Lord Albemarle's kinsman, Capt. George Keppel, R. N. son of General George, Lord Albemarle,

Captain Keppel was sent to England to convey Mr. Laurens with his party and belongings to Falmouth. The luggage included the portrait of Washington, and this had been preserved by the Keppel family. Lord Albemarle added that General William, Lord Albemarle, the grandfather of Captain Keppel, while titular Governor of Virginia, in 1753, had association with George Washington, who, as a young man of twenty-one, was sent by him on a journey many hundreds of miles through the backwoods to carry dispatches to Sanpierre, the French Commander, ex-postulating against the building by the French of forts on British territory.

Lord Albemarle handed to President Wilson a document, containing a brief history of the original of the portrait which he had just unveiled, and the record ended with the following quotation from Kipling:

Also we will make promise, so long as the Blood endures,
I shall know that your good is mine, ye shall feel
that my strength is yours.
In the day of Armageddon, in the last great flight
of all,
Our House shall stand together, and its pillars
shall not fall.

The Prime Minister said it was appropriate that the portrait should hang in the same apartment with that of Burke (who was entirely opposed to the war), and that of Fox, two of Washington's great English contemporaries.

President Wilson, in speaking of the picture, told of another portrait of Washington, which was hung at Mount Vernon. It was reputed to be a very good likeness, but the painter had failed, as he himself admitted, to catch his subject in the mood which he desired. There was a lack of fire and animation, and the painter was quite unable to obtain the exact expression which he required until a chance occurrence gave him what he wanted. A pair of horses was brought to General Washington for inspection, and he was in- and

to buy them, but when the price named it was so astounding that he blazed up into a fury of indignation, and the painter, who was present, saw the very expression of "fire" for which he had vainly sought.

Mr. Wilson was curious to know why the General in the portrait was wearing a blue ribbon across his breast, and Lord Albemarle said that it was a badge of rank which was adopted because the Commander-in-Chief had not always been saluted by the sentries as he should have been. Mr. Wilson said there was a very recent example of this kind of thing in France. An American General noticed that no sort of deference was paid to his rank, and asked a sentry why this omission was made. The man replied coolly, "Oh, we don't take any special notice because we know you fellows," at which the President laughed heartily.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the presentation of a copy of a picture seized at sea was interesting at a time when the question of the right to seize private property at sea in war-time was under discussion.

MUST SALUTE BRITISH

German Officer Who Refuses is Marched Along

London, February 4.—(British Wireless Service.)—In the two months that the British have occupied Cologne, there have been 3,000 arrests of German citizens on one charge or another, according to a despatch to the *Daily News*. One of the common charges is for stealing Government property or receiving it.

The British have had little difficulty in enforcing the rule that German officers and officials in uniform shall salute British officers or British troops on the march. One of the means found for enforcing this rule is to compel an offending official to march along at the head of the company until the soldiers decide he has had enough punishment.

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Photograph are, left to right, as follows:—

- 1. Maj.-Gen. Lindsay, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Macdonnell, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. E. Buretall, Brig.-Gen. G. A. Far-
- 2. Brig.-Gen. B. Rutinel.
- 3. Maj. A. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. E. B. Anderson, Brig.-Gen. R. P. Clark, Brig.-Gen. V. W. Odium, Brig.-Gen. J. H. McBrien, Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark, Brig.-Gen. D. C. Dra-
- 4. Lt. Brig.-Gen. Eric McCuaig, Brig.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, Lieut.-Col. M. C. Festing.
- 5. Sp. Stewart, Brig.-Gen. Bell, Brig.-Gen. A. E. Ross, Brig.-Gen. T. C. Tremblay, Brig.-Gen. A. McNaughton, Lieut.-Col. C. Bent, Col. Hertz-
- 6. Lieut. Sinclair, A.D.C. to Prince Arthur of Connaught; Captain W. J. Shaughnessy, A.D.C. to Sir Arthur Currie, Lieut. Gordon, A.D.C.

then be to go on with the settlement of the other questions remaining to be solved under the rules of the society of nations.

Even if the effort to secure final action on the society of nations by the Peace Conference before President Wilson's departure should fail, it is considered by active sponsors for the plan that the ultimate success of the undertaking has in reality already been assured through the adoption by the full Conference at its second session of the declaration which solemnly binds the delegation to the creation of such an organization, with the primary object of averting further warfare. They consider that delay in perfecting the form of covenant would in no wise jeopardize its final adoption.

TO INCLUDE ONLY VITAL MATTERS

For the present the main effort of the promoters is to keep out all matters from the plan which is not absolutely vital. Thus, it may prove that one result will be that little more than the skeleton of the project—a framework of fundamental general principles—will be disclosed. It is expected, however, that upon this can be hung almost everything essential to the development of the plan whereby it is hoped to assure the peace of the world for generations to come.

With such an agreement on general principles as has been reached, it is held in some quarters that there may be no need to treat specifically such subjects as the Freedom of the seas, the use of submarines in warfare, the creation of buffer states, or even the delimitation of national boundaries with reference to their defensive possibilities. The idea is that there would be no necessity to consider the question of defence against a neighbor whose good behaviour was assured.

Some subjects, however, do re-

PRINCIPLES FOR NATIONS SOCIETY PROPOSED

By Associated Press.
PARIS, Feb. 4.—Leon Bourgeois, the French proponent of a league of nations, transmitted today to the society of nations commission recommendations as to principles which had been submitted to him by the inter-allied association for the promotion of a league of nations. One of the recommendations urged the establishment by the society of nations of an international commission on education. Other recommendations were of a military nature. One of these would bind the associated States to prohibit the sales of arms and munitions now possessed, or which may be ultimately manufactured, to States outside

the league, while another would prohibit the trade and manufacture of all arms and munitions of war by private establishments. It was also recommended that the society of nations shall fix the number of men to be enrolled in the military and naval forces of each member, having regard only to possible aggression from States outside the league, or revolt against it. It adds that the associated State should impose upon the Central Powers, by peace treaty, limitation of armaments and the control of their manufacture so as to permit members of the society of nations to reduce immediately and substantially by their military establishments.

GREEK TERRITORIAL CLAIMS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE OF POWERS

Britain, France, America and Italy Each to Have Two Representatives—Allies Plan to Conclude Peace Treaty Without Delay

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Greece's territorial and political claims will be referred to a special committee representing Great Britain, France, America and Italy, it was officially announced today.

TODAY'S OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

The official statement on the proceedings of the Supreme Council today reads:

"The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, met this morning at the Quai d'Orsay from eleven to one o'clock. M. Venizelos made a statement regarding Greek territorial interests in Asia Minor. The following resolution was approved:

"It is agreed that the question raised in the statement by M. Venizelos on the Greek territorial interests in the peace settlement shall be referred for examination in the first instance to an expert committee composed of two representatives each of the British Empire, France, the United States of America and Italy. It shall be the duty of this committee to reduce the questions for decision within the narrowest possible limit and make recommendations for a just settlement. The committee is authorized to consult with the representatives of the people concerned."

"The next meeting will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, Feb. 5, at three p.m., when the Czecho-Slovak delegates will be heard."

DRAFT PEACE TERMS AT ONCE

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—There is a growing feeling here that the treaty of peace should be speedily perfected, now that the principle of the society of nations and many of the details of its construction have been agreed upon. Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, is engaged upon a proposition to fix the territorial boundaries of the defeated nations at once and promptly conclude peace with the enemy as so constituted.

A PERSONAL GLIMPSE OF GEORGE OF ENGLAND

SO far as one can make out, kings at the outset were persons who were able to make strong impressions upon their subjects; such impressions, in the main, being physical. Then, as usual, all sorts of things, good, bad, and indifferent, attached themselves to the king-idea till at last, in 1914, a king was a weird conglomeration of crowns, scepters, "chop-off-his-head," "keep-off-the-grass," kotows, mustaches, and cross-eyed mentality. Now the survival of the fittest brings forward another idea. A king must be, primarily, a man. The man-king idea is emphasized by a writer in *The Church Family Newspaper* (London, England), in an article from which we quote:

"Good old George!" This may not at first blush appear to be a very respectful way of hailing one's sovereign, but it is the shout that rang out in Hyde Park when his Majesty reviewed the Legion that marches under the Silver Badge. Among Englishmen the adjective "old" when applied to a man indicates not age, but affection. That he is loved. It was in this sense that it was applied to the King in Hyde Park, and none knew better than our sovereign how to take it. It told him, indeed, the depth and homely affection in which he is held. And it is betraying no royal confidence to say that it went straight to his heart.

To parody a famous line, "All the world loves a worker." And how King George has worked for the nation these past four years and three months! During that period he has been a stranger to holidays. It is doubtful if he has had more than ten consecutive days in his beloved Norfolk home, if as much.

The barest recital of a fraction of what he has accomplished, accompanied often by her Majesty, makes one marvel at the endurance and high sense of duty which could accomplish this and much more. His Majesty has carried out well over 200 inspections, reviewing in doing so over 2,000,000 troops; no division has left these shores for any of our seven fronts—for we were fighting on seven fronts at one time—without either being inspected by the King, or, if circumstances rendered that impossible, hearing a farewell message from him; he has visited with his sympathetic smile and kindly word the wounded in more than 300 hospitals; he has gone through 150 munition-factories, charming all, men, women, and girls, with his *bonhomie*, and has presented with his own hand more than 12,000 decorations won on the field of battle. Four separate visits have been paid to the Grand Fleet—the last of which was on the eve of the surrender of the German Navy. On shore naval bases and depots have been visited thirteen times.

There has not been an air-raid on a London district but his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, has not driven to the devastated district to express his sympathy with the sufferers.

The King is probably one of the busiest men in the Empire, his work being in

WHAT THE PUBLIC THINKS OF HIS PASSENGERS
...secretaries are necessary. For there are many state matters which the King and the King alone can pass. Half-past nine in the morning sees his Majesty at work, and he would be a rash man who names the hour when all was done. For there is one thing which the ruler of this vast Empire insists on—no work that can otherwise be dealt with must be left over to the next day. He is what the Americans call "a clean-desk man."

Traveling brings no relief from state cares. Whoever his Majesty may be two King's messengers daily arrive and depart loaded with dispatches. If the King be making his headquarters in a railway-train, no sooner is a halt made for the night—his Majesty often sleeps in the train—than the staff of skilled telegraph and telephone operators who always accompany the royal special set up their respective instruments and make the necessary connections. An American millionaire could not beat this for attention to business. But conceive, if you can, the excessive strain of it all; notably after a heavy day of, I had almost written "sightseeing," receiving the addresses, giving suitable replies, and inspecting munition-factories or some other of the hundred and one adjuncts of modern war. And here let me say that no monarch who has occupied the throne has mixed so intimately with, or has been seen so much by, the working classes than has King George. The ways of the Navy make for democracy.

The writer then proceeds to tell of the domestic side of his life, showing how every regulation issued by the Food or Coal Controller was obeyed to the very letter in his household, fireplaces being reduced in size, lighting cut down, and heavy reductions made in all laundry accounts. No stored-up food was ever found at Buckingham or Windsor such as Potsdam revealed. Flower-beds grew vegetables for the nation; in short, he and his family did their best to share the people's cares and sacrifices. Curiously enough, the King has been dubbed "Farmer George," a name sometimes applied to George III., a man of a very different stamp and breed.

We here collected our old tins, waste-paper, nuts, etc., so did the King's folks over there. The fact that George V. and his family were so closely in touch with the workers, all during the war, is a moving factor in the affection and loyalty now shown to him. The article concludes by calling attention to the foundation of it all:

Of his Majesty's fidelity to the Church readers of *The Church Family Newspaper* do not require to be assured. The Empire boasts no more regular attendants than the King and Queen and the members of the royal family.

It is not possible in the space at disposal

to give more than the scantiest outline of the life of the King and the manner of man he is. His interests and his activities are too many for adequate justice in a short article. But it may surely be said of him that he has come through the fiery test of war with a reputation enhanced a hundredfold. Well may the thousands who now gather daily outside Buckingham Palace shout with a great shout when they see his Majesty on the balcony, "The King, God Save Him!"

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The preamble and the first two clauses of the Peace Treaty have been agreed upon and progress made with other terms.

Two main plans of the League of Nations are under discussion as the collated results of the best features of the British, French, American and Italian plans. One provides for the establishment of a legislative branch, at which great and small nations shall be equally represented as single units, and the other of an Executive Committee composed of two representatives from each of the five great Powers and nine chosen from the other signatory nations.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Rioting, due mainly to food shortage, has taken place at Linz, the capital of Upper Austria.

Preparations are completed for the first session of the newly elected German National Assembly tomorrow. Rumors of expected riots persist. A considerable body of troops will be on hand to enforce order. A coalition government of Majority Socialists, Clericals and Democrats seems likely.

THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

Discussions on the responsibility for the Great War occupied the attention of the International Socialist conference at Berne yesterday. Prominent German Socialists, including Kurt Eisner, Carl Kautzky and Herr Mueller, addressed the conference, while the notorious Pieter Troelstra, of Holland, and Friedrich Adler, of Vienna, also spoke.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The strike situation still remains serious. In London underground transportation is completely tied up, and rumors that the disaffection is spreading increase.

The Government is likely to intervene shortly. Lord Pirrie, one of the world's greatest shipbuilders, is doing what he can to settle differences in Belfast, where the situation is slightly improved. In Glasgow more men are returning to work.

RUSSIA.

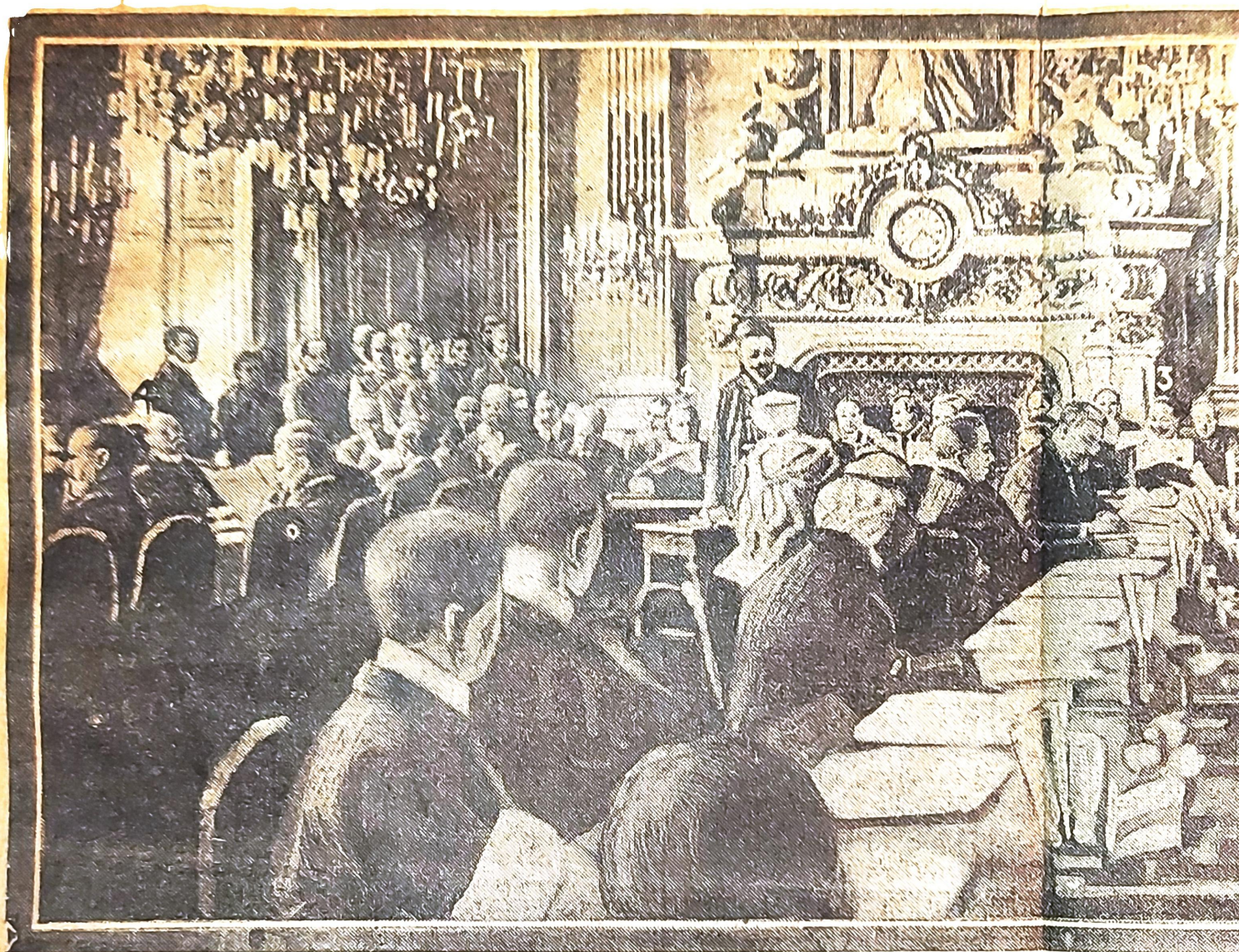
The Tenth German army, which is managed under Soviet discipline, is co-operating with the Bolsheviks in Grodno and Kovno in opposing the loyal Russians.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour has announced that military intervention by the Powers in Russia is not to be thought of, adding that the Government is doing everything in its power to improve the internal condition of that country.

Estimate Damage Done to Belgium

Brussels, February 4.—(Havas).—An American commission charged with the duty of estimating the war damage in Belgium is expected to arrive here shortly.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE



Here is the world's greatest assembly of great men at its first meeting in the famous Clock Room of the French one end. No. 1 is President Wilson, 2 is Balfour, 3 Bonar Law, and 4 Clemenceau, who later moved his seat to the head of the table.

ALLIES TO IMPOSE FULL WILL NOW ON ARROGANT GERMANY

PARIS, Feb. 6 (Havas).—The Supreme War Council will meet at Versailles on Friday to take measures to impose on Germany the "full will of the Allies," says the *Matin*, because of the unwillingness of Germany to carry out the armistice terms except under certain conditions.

There has been a change in the attitude of Germany, according to the newspaper, and it is being manifested by arrogance toward the Entente.

WILL FIGHT BOLSHEVIKI

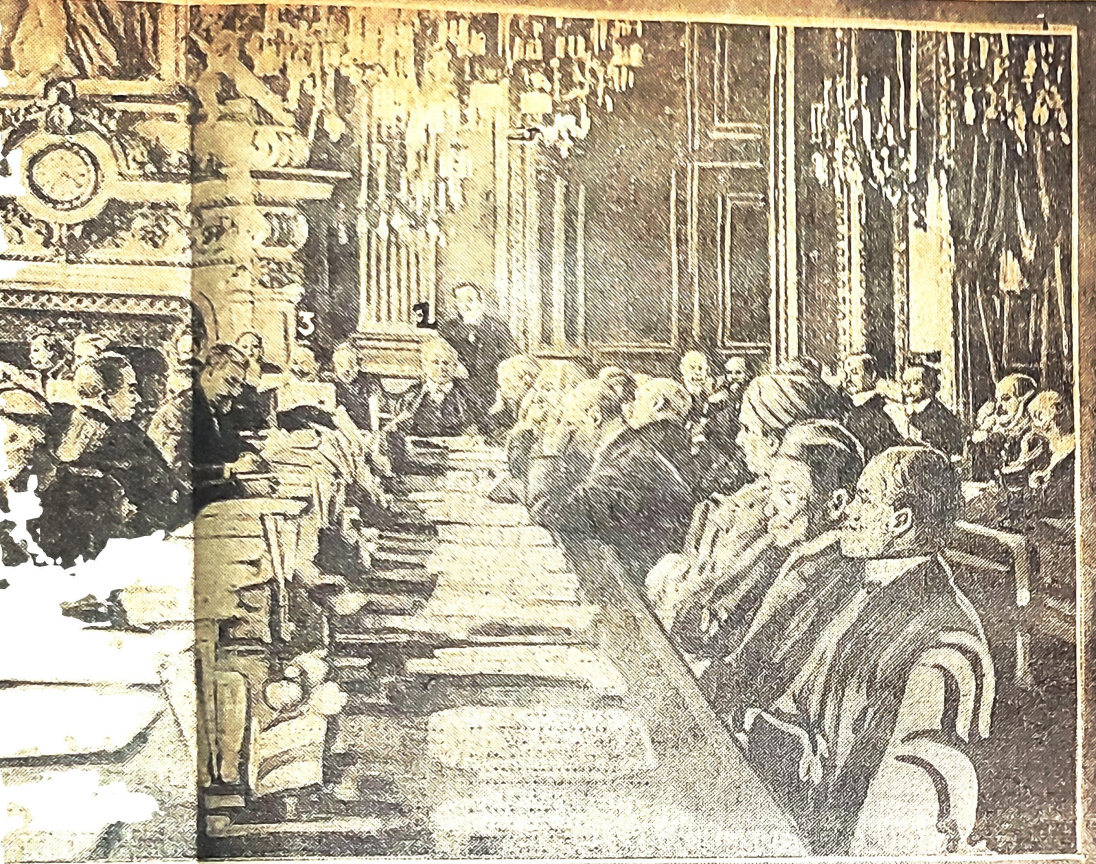
Ukrainians Ask Entente to Call Off Poles

Basle, Switzerland, February 6.—(Havas.)—The Ukrainian Government has requested the Entente powers to invite the Poles to cease their attacks against the Ukrainians, in order that the Ukrainians may concentrate their forces against the Bolsheviki.

Embargo Amended

Washington D.C., February 6.—The British Government has amended its recently promulgated imports embargo order, effective March 1, to permit the importation of tanned goat and sheepskins and dressed sheep and lamb skins under general license until July 1. This information was received today by the War Trade Board.

FACE CONFERENCE IN ITS FIRST SESSION IN PARIS



famous Clock Room of the French Foreign Ministry. The table is in the form of a parallelogram, open at one end, and the men are seated on both sides. The man at the head of the table is the Chairman of the Conference, who later moved his seat to the head of the table as Chairman of the Conference.

seems to be no room for any misunderstanding, much less a charge of breach of faith. I am sure no useful purpose would be served by my seeing you in regard to it."

"If you have anything new to bring forward, I suggest that you communicate with the president of the Board of Trade, who is acting in this matter for the Government."

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that the sudden and irregular manner in which the strike began had caused the greatest inconvenience and distress to the whole community.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In order to prevent a strike of power house employees, an order-in-council was issued today under the Defence of the Realm Act, making it a summary offence for any employee by the Government, a municipality or a company which has assumed the duty of supplying electricity, to break his contract of service or otherwise or to strike. The penalty is six months imprisonment or a fine of £500, or both. It is also made an offence to persuade men to break such contracts.

YOU CAN'T BEAT IT!

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Samuel Kray, a friend of the city, and the latter's friend, John Freed, of New York, when they told him that if he would place his thirteen \$100 bills in a "machine" of their contrivance and leave them overnight the morning light would reveal thirteen additional \$100 bank notes, the miracle being accomplished by their invention. Instead he found a stack of green-bered told judges Hays yesterday that he, too, had fallen for Freed's scheme, losing thereby \$300, and he was released.

DO STUFF.

H. Bullard, 71 years old, has been successful in his efforts to secure the release of the thirteen \$100 bills in a "machine" of their contrivance and leave them overnight the morning light would reveal thirteen additional \$100 bank notes, the miracle being accomplished by their invention. Instead he found a stack of green-bered told judges Hays yesterday that he, too, had fallen for Freed's scheme, losing thereby \$300, and he was released.

HOPE IN GLASGOW AND

LONDON, Feb. 6.—There was no improvement today in the strike situation in London. The tubes and even of the metropolitan, which, however, has only one line running into the city, are still tied up. The place of restaurants, while able to place a few of their servants, still were offering only meagre limitations of their regular menus.

Thousands of people again had to travel long distances to work, and many were delayed by a sudden thaw during the night. To light matters, there was a Government office and large business firms overcast and the situation for the day was not very different from yesterday.

In his work in "The Man Who Came Back," Mr. Dyrenforth has requested the chance to play in the part of the man who came back from the dead. He is now in the city, and is expected to play in the part of the man who came back from the dead.

Last summer Wm. A. Brady, the producer of "The Man Who Came Back," was approached by a slim, boyish-looking fellow who asked if Brady was any opening in any of Mr. Brady's productions. After a pause the young Dyrenforth was told that the leading role in "The Man Who Came Back" was open, and he was asked to play the part of the man who came back from the dead.

young Dyrenforth asked for a release, and proceeded home via the Red Sea and Mediterranean routes. Soon after arriving home, Jimmie Dyrenforth, having acquired the royal disposition, departed for port unknown. His folks heard from him after a while, and learned he was playing small parts in a travelling repertoire company. His rise in his chosen profession was accompanied by much hard work, eased a bit by the boy's delight for travel.

BOLSHEVIKI

Entente to Poles

February 6.—The Ministry of Labour is spreading throughout the country. The United Press was authorized to make the following statement today:

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GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO MEET LABORITES WHO BROKE AGREEMENT

Secretary of Locomotive Engineers' and Firemen's Association Received Flat Turn Down From Bonar Law—Government to Act if Unions Fail to Get Control

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In replying to a letter from J. Bromley, secretary of the Association of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, asking permission to put the case of the men in the tube strike before the Cabinet and threatening, if refused, to extend the strike over the country, Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons, wrote:

"I have before me the agreement of January 30, which was signed, among others, by yourself, and in which it is laid down in explicit terms that conditions as to an eight-hour day as agreed to by the Cabinet had been accepted. In these circumstances, there seems to be no room for any misunderstanding, much less a charge of breach of faith. I am sure no useful purpose would be served by my seeing you in regard to it."

"If you have anything new to bring forward, I suggest that you communicate with the president of the Board of Trade, who is acting in this matter for the Government."

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that the sudden and irregular manner in which the strike began had caused the greatest inconvenience and distress to the whole community.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In order to prevent a strike of power house employees, an order-in-council was issued today under the Defence of the Realm Act, making it a summary offence for any employed by the Government, a municipality or a company which has assumed the duty of supplying electricity, to break his contract of service or otherwise or to strike. The penalty is six months imprisonment or a fine of £500, or both. It is also made an offence to persuade men to break such contracts.

The Ministry of Labor will intervene in London. But Mr. Bonar Law's officials fail to gain control of the situation. The United Press was authorized to make the following statement today:

"The Government regards the labor situation as a fight between regular labor union leaders and rebels. If the regular leaders are unable to gain control, the Government will then intervene for the protection of society."

HOPE IN GLASGOW AND BELFAST

LONDON, Feb. 5.—There was no improvement today in the strike situation in London. All the tubes and underground lines, with the exception of the metropolitan, which, however, has only one line running into the city, are still tied up. The hotels and restaurants, while able to replace a few of their servants, still were offering only meagre imitations of their regular menus.

Thousands of people again had to bridge long distances to work, unfortunately through slush and deep caused by a sudden thaw followed by rain during the night. To make matters worse, there was a slight fall of snow today. Some Government offices and large business firms overcame the difficulties of the situation for their staffs by running motor lorries to the City.

In his work in "The Man Who Came Back," Mr. Dyrenforth lends a helping hand to the struggling "The Man Who Came Back." Mr. Dyrenforth, he requested the chance to play the part of the man who came back.

Young Dyrenforth asked for a release, and proceeded home via the Red Sea and Mediterranean routes. Soon after arriving home, Jimmie Dyrenforth, having acquired the royal disposition, departed for part unknown. His folks heard from him after a while, and learned he was playing small parts in a travelling repertoire company. His rise in his chosen profession was accompanied by much hard work, eased a bit by the boy's delight for travel.

Last summer Wm. A. Brady, the producer of "The Man Who Came Back," was approached by a slim, boyish-looking fellow who asked if there was any opening in any of Mr. Brady's productions. After a pause Young Dyrenforth was told that the leading role in "The Man Who Came Back" was open. Asking for the script he glanced over it, and seeing that the scenes were laid in places with which he was very familiar, namely, New York, San Francisco, Shanghai and Honolulu, he requested the chance to play the part of the man who came back.

Young Dyrenforth asked for a release, and proceeded home via the Red Sea and Mediterranean routes. Soon after arriving home, Jimmie Dyrenforth, having acquired the royal disposition, departed for part unknown. His folks heard from him after a while, and learned he was playing small parts in a travelling repertoire company. His rise in his chosen profession was accompanied by much hard work, eased a bit by the boy's delight for travel.

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YOU CAN'T BEAT IT!

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Samuel Kraywitz of Reed court believed Max Greenberg of this city, and the latter's friend John Freed, of New York, when they told him that if he would place his thirteen \$100 bills in a "machine" of their contrivance and leave them overnight the morning light would reveal thirteen additional \$100 bank notes, the miracle being accomplished by their "invention." Instead he found a neat stack of twenty-six pieces of blank paper. Greenberg told Judge Haas yesterday that he, too, had fallen for Freed's scheme, losing thereby \$300, and he was released. Freed has fled.

THE OLD STUFF.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—"It's never too late to love."

So sang Ethel H. Bullard, 71 years old, who married a younger man.

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TRADE UNIONS PLANNING STRONG ACTION AGAINST REVOLUTIONARY ELEMENT

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades in Belfast, Glasgow and North-East Coast Urged to Return to Work — Many Doing So — Stronger Hopes of Settlement

LONDON, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Electrical Workers' Union this afternoon, it was decided to withdraw tonight all labor of electricians outside of the power houses according to one of the delegates. Shifts inside the power houses, however, will be worked normally until Saturday at midnight in order, it was said, to give the Government the opportunity of reconsidering the situation.

BELFAST, Feb. 6.—The attempt of Lord Pirrie, the Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding, to bring about a settlement of the strike here has so far failed. The conference between him and the local strike committee today broke up without an agreement being reached.

It is understood that the strikers would not consent to the restoration of the public services pending a settlement.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The strike of railwaymen was spreading this afternoon throughout Southwestern England. From Swanage, Dorsetshire, came the message: "No trains are running."

No trains are in operation between Exmouth, Exeter and Plymouth. These and other towns have received no mail or news for an

Royalty Often
Wed Out of the

SMITH, Broadway
Central, A. Miller and wife, G.
Kayne, Churchill, J. W. Butler
and wife, McCallin, L. J. Dolan.

MONTREAL'S BURDENSOME
ASSETS.

Figures have been compiled at the City Hall which aim at showing that even if the debt is one hundred and twenty millions there is considerable "assets" total about one hundred and fifty millions. A perusal of the



On the left is the 22nd Battalion with their colors crossing at Bonn, General Sir Arthur Currie



109

NATION-WIDE RAILWAY STRIKE IS THREATENED; AGREEMENT REPUDIATED

National Union of Railway Men Decides to Go on With Strike—Electrical Workers Say Government Threats Will Not Affect Them

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—“The Government’s threat to fine or imprison electrical strikers will not affect our plans,” said H. P. Bolton, president of the London Electricians’ Union, today. “The only thing that prevented a complete strike of electrical workers yesterday evening, which would have thrown half a million people out of work, was the promise of the Government to intervene in the Glasgow and Belfast labor troubles and introduce a nation-wide 40 hour week.”

Frank Smith, national secretary of the Federation of Engineers and Shipbuilders, declared that “the regular union officials intend to force the rebels to return to the unions, under the penalty of depriving them of their sick, superannuation and strike benefits if they refuse to obey.”

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A nation-wide railway strike again became a possibility today, when the National Union of Railway Men repudiated the settlement effected last night by subway workers.

The threatened strike was intended largely as a sympathetic walkout to assist the subway men, but the railway men, who constitute the strongest of the rail unions, are understood to have decide do go through with the strike because of their own grievances.

The management of the tubes and the London district railway announced this afternoon that their employes had not returned to work, and that there was no probability of any trains being run today.

The National Union of Railwaymen today sent a letter to its electrical branches saying that the union had considered all the circumstances in connection with the strike of London electrical workers and had decided that its members on strike were justified in the action that they had taken, and the union, therefore, recognizes the strike. The letter adds that the Board of Trade has not yet offered terms which the union can accept. The union, however, is still pursuing the subject with a view to reaching a satisfactory settlement.

THOUSANDS SLEPT AT THEIR OFFICES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Thousands of people slept in their offices and business places last night. The walking crowds were particularly dense yesterday evening. At one time fully 50,000 persons were jammed in the Strand, completely tying up traffic.

The waiters’ strike continues, with the result that many hotels, restaurants and clubs are unable to serve meals.

The situation in Glasgow today is said to be improving. Employers in Belfast are conferring with the striking ship-builders and allied trades today.

At Leeds, a strike of 4,500 members of the Associated Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is reported to be imminent.

Postal employes in Dublin have demanded increased pay, a 36-hour week, a weekly half-holiday and no work on Sunday.

“NO CONSCRIPTION” CLAUSE OF LEAGUE DRAFT IS DROPPED

Protests of France and Italy
Led to Cancellation of
Proposal

WORK HALF DONE

One-Half of Draft Covered
and Provisionally Agreed
on by Commission

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Allied Premiers, who will meet this afternoon as the Supreme Inter-Allied War Council, probably will fix new terms to be imposed upon Germany, whose tactics of obstruction and recrimination are said to have reached a climax in a threat made at Weimar made by Chancellor Ebert that Germany would break off negotiations with the Allies.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Substantially one-half of the draft of the constitution for the Society of Nations has been covered by the chief conference commission dealing with this question. It was officially announced today.

In approving a number of additional articles of the draft, the commission reached an accord, it is said on certain questions of the greatest importance concerning the positive functions of the League. The acceptance of these additional articles was provisional.

The commission has appointed a general secretariat, consisting of M. Clusel, Lord Eustace Percy, of the British Foreign Office, and Mr. Shepherdson.

President Venizelos, of Greece; Premier Kramaz, of Jugo-Slavia; M. Dmowski, of Poland, and M. Diamandy, of Rumania, sat as members of the League of Nations commission representing their respective nations.

The only article not approved was the paragraph concerning abolition of compulsory military service unless required by reasons of national defence under extraordinary circumstances. Premier Orlando, of Italy, opposed the paragraph, remarking that if conscription was once abolished, an attempt to revive it might lead to serious trouble, even a revolution.

Leor Bourgeois, one of the French members, joined Premier Orlando in strongly opposing the abolition of conscription. He declared that France, owing to her geographical position, needs a standing army, and could never consent to strip herself of her defences. The paragraph was then cancelled, and it was decided to leave to each country freedom to select a system of recruiting its forces up to the amount of troops which will be fixed later by the Society of Nations.

Another article which caused animated discussion was that concerning the method of applying military coercion to the countries refusing to comply with the decision of the Society of Nations or breaking its rules. Owing to the very conflicting views expressed the commission decided to postpone a definite decision until another meeting. The commission will meet again tonight.

NO RESUMPTION OF TRAIN SERVICE

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Despite the fact that it was announced late last night that an agreement had been reached for the settlement of the strike of the employees of the tube system and the London district, there was no resumption of service today, and the managements stated that it was not probable that any trains would be run during the day.

The news that the employees had not returned to work came late this afternoon, and the announcement that there would be no service in the Tubes and the District today was a distinct disappointment to thousands of Londoners, who, after their trials in getting to and from work during the past four days, had anticipated

even earlier reports a return to normal conditions before evening. No official explanation was given for the men's failure to return to work, but some of the employees who were willing to talk declared that they were not satisfied with the agreement made by their representatives with the Board of Trade, and would not go back to work "today at any rate," and that they would not recognize the settlement.

There was an unofficial report this afternoon that the National Union of Railwaymen had refused to accept the settlement and would declare an official strike. Owing to the refusal of the officials to talk to the news paper men, the officials having declared that the newspapers had been unfair to the workmen, there was considerable difficulty in getting definite information as to the real attitude of the men.

LIGHT TO BE CUT OFF TOMORROW

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In expectation that electric light would be cut off last night, there was a great sale of lamps and candles here during the day, but at six o'clock in the evening, it was announced that the Electrical Trades Union strike had been postponed. It is understood that the latest plan is to call out the engineers in London's sixty power houses at midnight on Saturday (tomorrow).

While the outside electrical workers will strike today, there is another union—the Electrical Power Engineers' Association—which is a sort of aristocracy among electrical workers. Its secretary said yesterday that the members would stand by their work and would insure a reasonable supply of electricity.

One newspaper here estimates that five million hours of work is being lost daily, apart from the losses of shopkeepers, theatres and railroads

as a result of the strike. One result of the inability of thousands to reach their places of business has been such a congestion of telephone business that the managements of the company have been forced to appeal to the public to limit itself to strictly necessary calls.

While a majority of the newspapers are against the strikers, the Westminster Gazette, which is one of the most influential journals here summarizes the men's case, saying that "the Government picked industry to pieces for the war, and must put it together again for peace."

The strike has brought out several movements for volunteers to carry on public works and for societies to combine the middle classes for their own protection.

Some of the electricians struck during the evening, but up to late hour none of the public services was affected. All the power houses were working as usual.

GOVERNMENT DISCERNS

Special Star Cable. Copyright.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The electrical workers who threatened to plunge London into darkness postponed their strike one day, doubtless because they were aware that the Government has taken measures which would defeat their campaign. But the railway strike has begun, and others are threatened.

The Government has accepted the challenge of the extremists and will not intervene in any strike not duly authorised by official leaders of the Unions. The Government has been investigating the subject and has arrived at the conclusion that, behind a certain measure of discontent, which is attributable to easily defined causes, there exists an active Bolshevik propaganda. This point of view is being exploded in some of the newspapers, the Pall Mall Gazette, for instance, conspicuously displaying an article entitled

BOLSHEVISM AT WORK

"The Hand of Germany — Secret Agents of Many Countries," and saying, with evident inspiration:

"There seems to be little question that German secret agents are still at work, not only in this country, but in all the Entente countries. In the United Kingdom they will be found to bear British names, in France, French names, but their nationality is German, and in this way the Germans hope to weaken the Entente and retain their hold on the Polish provinces which are seeking to be reunited to Poland."

"It is authoritatively declared that the method adopted in the employment of a multitude of agents masquerading under false names is adapted to meet the situation in the particular country concerned, and that their work consists in stirring among the workers, destruction of discipline in the public service, and ill-will between the classes."

JUGO-SLAVIA AND ITALY WILL SOON REACH SETTLEMENT

PARIS, Feb. 7.—As a result of direct exchanges between Premier Orlando, of Italy, and Premier Protitch, of Jugoslavia it was announced today that the differences between the two countries regarding the boundaries of the respective territories, which have been an acute problem, will probably be soon amicably adjusted.

Representatives of both nations, Premier Orlando, for Italy, and M. Trumbitch, the Jugoslav, Foreign Minister, were in conference with President Wilson yesterday, when it was said that an effort was being made by the President to mediate between the two nations for the purpose of aiding them to reach an agreement for the settlement of their conflicting claims regarding Albania, Fiume, Istria and Dalmatia.

FOUR GALLANT COMMANDING OFFICERS



Lt.-Col. R. Worrall, D.S.O., M.C., of the 14th; Lt.-Col. C. Bent, D.S.O. and bar, of the 15th; Lt.-Col. Cyril Wesley Peck, V.C., D.S.O. and bar (M.P. for Skeena, B.C.) of the 16th; and Lt.-Col. Kenneth D.C.M. of the 13th—Canadian Official photo.

THIRD CANADIAN DIVISION IS DUE IN ENGLAND TO-DAY

London, Feb. 7.—The Third Canadian Division was due to arrive in England to-day. Demobilization may be affected by the strike on the London and Southwestern Railway System. It is possible that military drivers and stokers may be forthcoming to convey the division to Bramshott.

Anticipating the return of the division several thousands of Canadian soldiers arrived in London, having been granted eight days leave with orders to report on return to Bramshott Witley.

New Germany to be Empire of Justice and Truth Says Ebert

Weimar (Thursday) Feb. 6.—The old order in Germany has gone beyond recall and the people are now determined to rule themselves, declared Friedrich Ebert, the Chancellor, calling the National Assembly to order here this afternoon.

"We will call on the old German spirit of Weimar," he said, "and we will be an empire of justice and truth."

The Chancellor opened the proceedings of the Assembly at 3:15 o'clock. He was received with applause as he advanced for the ceremonial.

In opening he addressed the assemblage as "Ladies and Gentlemen"—a form of address never before heard in a German executive body.

The Chancellor's speech was an earnest appeal for unity and untiring labor.

STRONG SOUTH AMERICAN MOVE

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News, Copyright.

THE DAILY NEWS PEACE CONFERENCE BUREAU, PARIS, Feb. 8.—Despatches received in Governmental circles here describe a powerful move among the South American Republics against both the Monroe Doctrine and the Pan-American policy.

The movement seems to me centered in the Argentine, but it has wide ramifications.

It is based on objections to what is considered the increasing paternalism of the United States. This feeling against the United States has existed many years, but it has been greatly strengthened by the present extraordinary position of the United States as a world power, on which certain South American elements look askance.

The failure of states like the Argentine Republic to secure representation at the Peace Conference has deepened the chagrin.

WHAT CZECHO-SLOVAKS ARE CLAIMING

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Diplomatic advices from Paris paraphrase a statement made before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference by M. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, and delegate to the Peace Conference.

He said that the Czecho-Slovaks, despite the persecutions they have suffered at the hands of the Austrian-Germans and the Hungarians, assumed the leadership of the Slav nationalities intellectually, economically and socially.

During the war, the Czecho-Slovaks, at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, did everything it was possible for them to do to establish their independence and to assist the Allies, and now the new republic demands that the Allies permit them to occupy their territories. The Czecho-Slovak claims were stated to be:

First, Bohemia, Moravia, the coun-

try are, therefore, trying to find a friend in Europe who will tend to counter-balance the influence of the United States. Just now, South Americans think they see such a friend in Spain, for having complete independence, they no longer distrust their fatherland with which, indeed they have many sentimental bonds. Other, however, look rather to France or Germany—France because of culture. Germany because of its great commercial institutions.

It should be remembered that Germany before the war was gradual obtaining strongholds in South America through the medium of German banks and firms established in Spain and the German policy will perhaps be renewed some years hence.

Americans who are laying stress on the Monroe and Pan-American policies should pay close attention to the present attitude of the South American republics, which seem anything but well disposed toward these policies.

try inhabited by the Ruthenians (Hungary); the districts of Glatz, Malber, Gmund, Thermenia, all inhabited by Czecho-Slovaks.

Second, that a common frontier be established between the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo Slavs.

Third, that the rivers Elbe, Danube and Vistula, and railway lines affording outlets to Czecho-Slovaks through Flume, Trieste and German and French territories be internationalized.

Fourth, that the problem of Czech populations in territories outside of Czecho-Slovak, including Vienna, be solved in accordance with principles proclaimed by the Allies.

Possession of Pressburg and internationalization of the Danube and other navigable streams, together with the railways are called vital necessities for the new State, and will enable it to resist German influence while binding it closer to other friendly nations.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS NOW HOLDS ATTENTION

World Sentiment Favors Reduction—Europe Cannot Bear Taxes

MAXIMUM ARMIES

May Possibly be Established—International Inspectors to Watch Armaments

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News, Copyright.

THE DAILY NEWS PEACE CONFERENCE BUREAU, PARIS, Feb. 8.

—The problem of the limitation of armaments is attracting more and more attention among the peace delegates, for it lies at the root of the organization of the League of Nations. I have discussed the question with various well-informed people in Paris, including certain of the American delegates. The result of their personal conversations may be summarized thus:

"1. The basis of the League of Nations, in this, as in other aspects, is community of public opinion. It is assumed that all civilized peoples will henceforth regard military aggression as criminal. Even undeveloped states which might be tempted to make such aggression must see from the present situation in Europe that the time comes when war no longer pays.

"2. The world's public sentiment, which hitherto has been somewhat unrelated, has been provided henceforth with a sensitive nervous system by various international means of communication and ramifications of modern commerce. So, whatever happens in one part of the world is apt to affect other parts, thus something like international union now really exists for the first time.

WORLD WANTS REDUCTION.

"3. This world sentiment seems to favor a reduction of armaments first, because the old development of armaments tended to tempt a state towards unduly aggressive policies, and, second, because the expense of modern armament places a terrible burden on the tax-payers without corresponding benefit. Thus at the present moment it is difficult to conceive how certain European countries with tremendous war debts can continue to support heavy armaments.

"4. Under the League of Nations armaments may safely be reduced for the League will almost certainly oblige its members to sign an agreement that any state attacking another state contrary to the laws of the League will immediately be set upon by the entire League.

The combined forces of the states in the League, even after partial disarmament, will always be superior to the force of any one state. An example of how this regulation would be enforced from the present situation is given by the League of Nations.

S. AMERICAN STATES IN BIG MOVE AGAINST THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Also Opposed to Pan-American Policy and Seeking European Friends—Argentine and Other Republics Look Askance at Power of United States.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star and New York World. Copyright.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—There are already numerous complicated questions facing the special commissions appointed by the Peace Conference to deal with the German colonies and the young states now forming in Europe. Now comes another problem. This concerns a British protectorate.

A club known here as "The Egyptian Association of Paris" has just drawn up a memorandum which it will hand to the Peace Conference. One passage in the note complains of the absence of Egyptian delegates. Egyptian representation is asked for.

The club urges that the Conference let Egyptians decide their own future in conformity with President Wilson's principles, and promises made on various occasions by British authorities. The Britons are quoted as promising to let the people of Egypt enjoy their "legitimate independence."

HINDENBURG URGED ARMISTICE TO AVOID ARMIES SURRENDERING

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in urging last November that the armistice terms of the Allies be accepted, admitted that the German army would otherwise be forced to surrender, according to a statement made by Constantin Fehrenbach, vice-president of the National Assembly at Weimar.

Herr Fehrenbach said he was present on Nov. 10, at the meeting in the Chancellery, at which, after Dr. Solf, the Foreign Secretary, read the terms of the armistice, a telegram from Field Marshal von Hindenburg was read in which the German commander requested that the armistice conditions be accepted forthwith, as he could not hold his army together any longer. The army was already deserting him, the Field Marshal declared, and if the Allied conditions were not accepted he would be forced to capitulate with his entire forces.

Ordered to Cease Hostilities

February 11.—
London, (Havas)—The Allied Governments have ordered the Poles and Germans to cease hostilities, according to newspaper reports received here today from Berlin by way of Copenhagen.



PLANS FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

Few Ambiguous Phrases
Put Right—Ready for
Conference

GOOD PROGRESS

Various Commissions Well
Ahead With Business
for Conference

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The question of moving the Peace Conference from Paris to a neutral country may be considered by the Conference if what is characterized as the obstructive policy of the French press and certain French officials continue, it developed today.

PARIS, Feb. 10. — Committee reports clarifying certain passages in ambiguous language in the plan for the Society of Nations were presented to the special commission on the formation of the society at today's meeting. The report enabled the commission virtually to complete the plan.

The plan is understood to leave the formation of the permanent international court of justice to the society after its organization.

The constitution of the society itself will be written by the representatives of the greater powers now here.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—President Wilson has been designated as the one who shall issue the formal call to the nations of the world to join the Society of Nations after its machinery has been set up by the Peace Conference, it was said today. The commission now working on the draft of the constitution of the society is understood to have approved the plan which provided that the President perform this function.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—If the Peace Conference commission on credentials ever begins to work, some stirring developments are expected to follow.

The commission has not met thus far, even to organize, the conference having got along entirely without the right of any of the delegates to their seats being challenged, which is probably without precedent in the history of such international gatherings, it being recalled that the famous Westphalian congress of 1647 spent the better portion of a year in verifying the credentials of its members.

The usual course at these assemblages is for the delegates to exchange their credentials as soon as they gather, any one of them being privileged to make objection to the credentials of another if he finds ground to do so.

~~THE PEACE CONFERENCE~~

The Polish committee has left
Paris to study conditions in Poland

BERNE CONFERENCES.

GERMANY.

Progress is being made at Weimar in establishing a stable government. The citizens strike at Dusseldorf is over.

WASHINGTON.

Sixty-five women have been arrested for burning the President in effigy.

STRIKES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

A Labor Conference at Dublin demands a 44-hour week with a minimum wage of \$13 for electrical workers.

A meeting of London manufacturers and the representatives of 18 unions was held yesterday, with promising results. Many other meetings of work people are being held throughout the country.

Special Star Cable.

"If the new conditions of the armistice are too severe, we will not sign them and will thus remain in a state of neither peace nor war," Erzberger is quoted as saying.

The Supreme War Council in Paris is now discussing recommendations made by Marshal Foch for more drastic military conditions, probably including occupation of other strategic points, to insure Germany carrying out certain terms of the present armistice which she is alleged to have evaded. The armistice is scheduled to be renewed at Reves, February 17.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The local Russian Government of the Archangel district has called to the colors all men of the classes from 1878 to 1892, according to a despatch from Archangel today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The associated Powers are expected within a few days formally to proclaim the principle of non-intervention in Russia, either militarily or politically, it was learned from a reliable source today.

It is possible to state further that in this connection they will carry out their intention to withdraw as rapidly as possible the troops now on Russian territory.

This is the outcome of the Anglo-American representation made to France ten days ago.

Advices from northern Russia indicate it will be impossible to get boats to Archangel for several weeks, as that port is tightly frozen in. The Allies do not desire to withdraw their forces from Murmansk while their troops are still on the Archangel front, and that would leave the latter exposed to an attack from the west. The British, however, are understood to be mobilizing a large fleet of ice-crushers, and operations in the meantime—even local offensive movements—will be designed solely to expedite evacuation.

Before the joint conference convenes at Prinikipos Island, it is believed that an understanding may be reached by the Soviet Government and the associated powers regarding a cessation of hostilities, since this would be acceptable under present conditions to both sides.

An ironic incident occurred while the proposition to declare a policy of non-intervention was being worked out. Sergius Sazanoff, once the

Czar's Premier, received American correspondents at the Russian Embassy here. He explained the hope of the anti-Bolshevik party he represents to obtain a volunteer army from the present Allied forces in France for the purpose of occupying Kiev, Odessa, Alexandrieff and similar strategic points, and acting as guardians during the process of forming an anti-Soviet Government in the rear. Sazanoff said 150,000 troops would be sufficient.

BOLSHEVISM PASSING THROUGH

HALFAX, N. S., Feb. 10. — Mrs. H. Wynne, "the most decorated woman in Europe," is returning to the United States aboard the German, after an absence of eighteen months. She comes on a special mission in aid of the re-training and re-establishment of permanently disabled soldiers, but without definite plans as to her movements, pending conference with her committee in the United States. Mrs. Wynne, who was engaged on the Italian front during the later stages of war, states that the need for immediate assistance in the disabled population is so great that

Probably the most interesting of the pictures are those score or more which were taken from aeroplanes and which show sea warfare in a closer range than it has ever been shown before.

The exhibition is not without patches. Wounded men, blinded or lame, escape one from the pictures, a reminder of the cost at which the freedom of the seas has been maintained.

For pure beauty of photographic effect there is possibly nothing to equal a picture that shows a blinded sailor struggling against a sunbaked sky. The big figure of the bluejacket in the foreground.

AIR.

PICTURES TAKEN FROM THE

INTERESTING

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Interesting developments in the work of the Peace Conference are expected today. The draft of the plan for a society of nations will be before the commission on a society for its second reading, and it is probable that it will be prepared for action by a plenary session of the conference late in the week. Unanimity continues to prevail that the commission's report will be adopted.

The Supreme War Council, although hearing the claims of Belgian delegates in support of the French view that their country should be protected until on the same footing as Germany, is expected to refer this matter to an economic committee. It is now evident that the Supreme War Council will be relieved entirely of this question, which is regarded as an economic, rather than a military question.

The Supreme Economic Council, which is about to be organized, is expected to consider French and Belgian proposals that Essen and other German industrial towns should be occupied to prevent the manufacture of munitions and arms. This is a

COMMITTEE FIXING

In view of the complexity and diversity of the problems raised by the armistice, says a Havas report, the Supreme War Council has appointed a committee of eight members to which will be entrusted the task of studying these questions. The council, therefore, has postponed for a few days the adoption of conditions to be imposed upon Germany, so as to be better prepared as to means for insuring their execution. The committee is composed of Lord Robert Cecil and Major N. G. Thwaites, for England; Norman Davis, and General Bliss, for the United States; Dr. Silvio Crept and General Cavellero, for Italy, and Etienne Clementel, and General de Goutte, for France. It held its first meeting last night at six o'clock. General de Goutte, who had been summoned by telephone from Lille, could not arrive in time, however, and the committee meeting will continue today. When a draft of the conditions had been prepared it will be submitted on Wednesday to the Supreme War Council for definite approval.

U. S. BACKED ENGLAND.

The commission on ports, waterways and railways of the Peace Conference met yesterday. Dr. Silvio Crept, of Italy, in the chair. England, supported by America, proposed the proclamation of the principle of complete liberty of transit to every country on equal conditions to all. This proposition was opposed by Albert Clavellier, for France; Lambros A. Coromina, for Greece, who pointed out that England and America occupied special situations that made the question of com-

STEPS TODAY

question which bears on the ability of Germany to pay heavy indemnities through products of industry, and it is the American view that the expression of Germany's munition production can be as well assured by a system of authorized inspection by belligerent agents. This would permit German industries to continue with safety to the Allies.

The French and Belgian plan that they should be permitted to recoup their enormous losses by the destruction of their industrial plants through the stoppage of German industries until France and Belgium have been rehabilitated is met by the American view, which is shared by the British, that such losses should be reimbursed by cash indemnities from Germany within a reasonable time. The Supreme Economic Council can regulate the division of raw material between countries so as to insure exchange between France and Belgium of a proper advantage over Germany, and prevent the latter from gaining the world's markets. Once divested of its economic features, arrangements for an extension of the military armistice can be quickly completed.

ARMISTICE TERMS

principle that no country may charge duties on goods passing through its ports or over its railways or waterways other than the freight rates paid on goods destined for the country itself. Neither may they levy on such goods customs or local taxes.

Belgian delegates protested against allowing freight destined for German ports to pass through their territory exempt of duty, thus helping the prosperity of Germany. They claimed also that such measures should be taken as would make navigation of the Scheldt River free for Belgium.

The Czechoslovaks and Poles insisted on having ports of their own, the former on the Adriatic and the latter on the Baltic. M. Coromilas proposed to give them, respectively, at Trieste and Danzig, the same privileges that Greece granted to Serbia at Salonika, where Serbia has part of the port and enjoys territorial rights. The Czechoslovaks and Poles consider this proposition an insufficient guarantee, and definitely decision was postponed.

RHINE AND DANUBE.

The committee agreed that navigation of the Rhine and Danube should be free to all countries bordering on them or through which those rivers pass. The Rhine passes or borders Switzerland, Germany, France and Holland, and the Danube holds the same relation to Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria and Rumania.

NO CHILD LABOR.

Two important features of the British and American labor programs were accepted today.

CONTENTIOUS QUESTIONS NOW LIKELY TO HOLD UP DRAFT OF LEAGUE PLAN

Will Not Be Finished Before Wilson Departs According to Latest Outlook—Balfour Says Peace Treaty Not Waiting on League Establishment.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—As a result of today's meeting of the Peace Conference Commission on the Society of Nations, doubts were expressed for the first time that the project for the organization of the Society would be completed before President Wilson's departure for the United States.

Questions have arisen within the Commission which are of such a nature that they may prolong the discussions, and this has given rise to serious apprehension that the perfected draft of the plan will not be completed by Feb. 16, which is the date provisionally set for the President's departure.

The session of the Commission today was a protracted one, which lasted until 3:35 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood that among other subjects considered was the project for an international military force, urged by Leon Bourgeois, of the French delegation. M. Bourgeois's contention, it is said, was that such a force should be instituted, and also that it should be stationed in France, as France was the strategic centre of Europe, and the nation most immediately threatened.

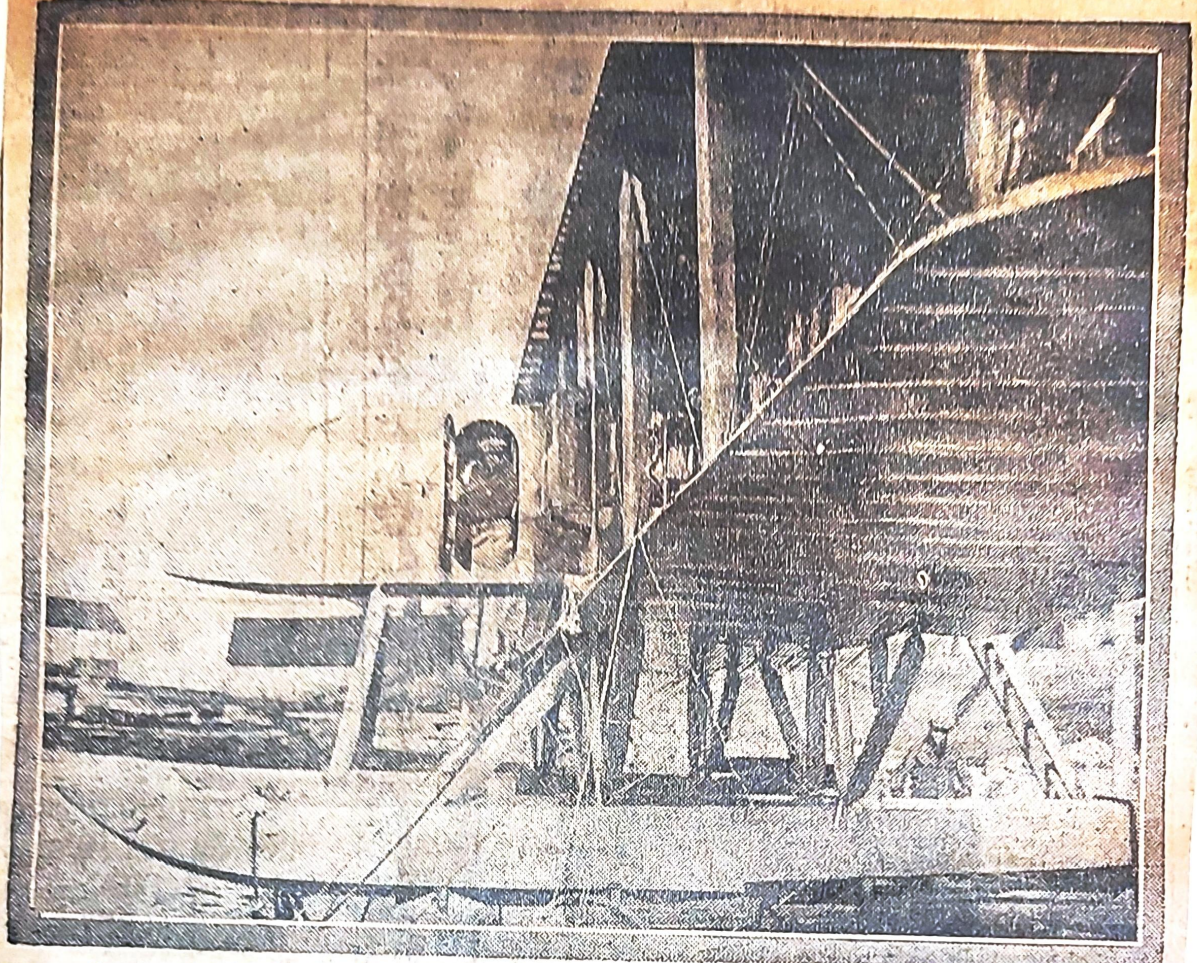
Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The peace settlement need not wait for the establishment of the League of Nations, in as much as it is not the League's business to determine the terms of peace, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, declared in an interview with British and American correspondents.

Mr. Balfour said that no one could tell exactly when peace will be signed. Asked specifically if he thought it would be concluded by April 1, he replied that he believed that date was rather over-sanguine.

In reply to a question as to how Germany can pay indemnities if she is not allowed to recuperate her industries, he said that Germany's recuperation should not be at the expense of France and Belgium, but that "it is to nobody's interest that Germany should become a derelict nation."

SWEDISH AVIATOR AND PLANE IN WHICH HE INTENDS TO MAKE CROSS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

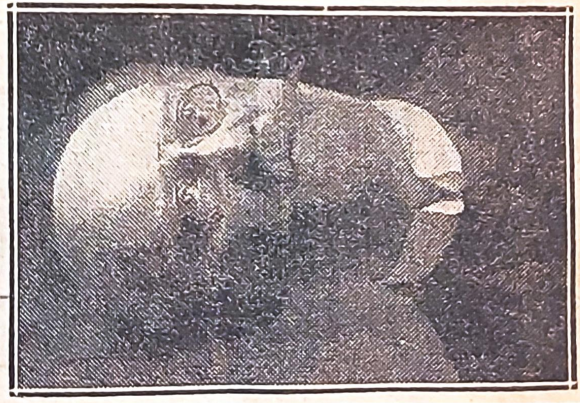


Sweden may be the "dark horse" in the race of nations of the world to make the first trans-Atlantic flight in an airplane. Capt. Hugo Sundstedt, a Swedish aviator, is in full readiness to make the trial, with powerful seaplane having a 100-ft. wing spread, and propelled by two six-cylindere Liberty motors, capable of developing 400 horse power. The flight carries with it \$110,000 in prizes. The captain is shown in his machine, at Bayonne, where he is daily making trial spins for the "Big Trip."

GERMANY'S NEW RULERS



Frederick Ebert, President to the New German Republic.



Dr. Philip Scheidmann, the New German Republic.

Another War With Germany?

all news which is coming over the cables regarding the possibility of another war which may break out at any moment, will alarm very few people, we imagine. It will be more or less insolence on the part of certain elements in the German population to expect that the Germans should seek to keep a well-knit, invulnerable strength together, and put on as bold a face as possible with a view to causing war, in the matter of peace terms, is but natural. But that the Germans are contemplating another trial of strength on the battlefield with the Allies is precisely the Allies occupying a large part of German territory, with the German battle-planes surrendered, with a large portion of the German aeroplanes in the Allies' hands of the Allies for use, if need be, against Germany, the Hunns would be worse than mad to start another fight. Moreover, there would be no armistice another time. The Allies would grit their teeth, mobilize overwhelming forces, and smash the Germans beyond all hope of repair. And all the horrors of the war would this time be on German soil. If the Germans have any sanity they will hardly challenge the Allies to another duel.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Prospects are brightening for the assembling of at least four of the Russian factions at the conference to be held on the Prince Islands.

It is beginning to appear that a sufficient number of other factions will be in evidence to meet the Bolsheviks and the Allied representatives to assure the success of the conference plan. The success of the conference, however, is believed to depend upon the willingness of the Moscow Soviet to give certain guarantees, such as the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Bolshevik forces from the provinces which they have invaded. It is by no means certain that the Soviet Government will agree to any such guarantees.

It is believed that a special commission will be appointed to study Belgian claims, as has been done in the consideration of other territorial problems, says a Havas report.

In addition to Marshal Foch, Marshal Pétain and Field-Marshal Haig, General Pershing and General Diaz are present at today's session of the Supreme War Council to deal with the terms for the renewal of the armistice.

DO YOU RECOGNIZE
WM. HOHENZOLLERN

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Supreme Council gave its attention yesterday to Belgium, hearing MM. Hymans, Vandenheuevel and Vandervelde on Belgian claims for an international readjustment and for changes in the treaty of 1839, delimiting the frontiers of Belgium and providing that it be a perpetually neutral State. It was this treaty which was declared to be a "scrap of paper" when Belgium was invaded.

The modifications which are now asked are, first, freedom of commerce through the Lower Scheldt, leading from Antwerp to the sea, either by the internationalization of the river or the acquisition by Belgium of its left bank; second, the cession of the province of Southern Limburg in Holland, for defensive purposes; third, the amalgamation of the Duchy of Luxemburg, preferably by assent of the people.

While some of these questions affect neutral and friendly powers not represented at the Conference, yet Belgium maintains that the world adjustment now being effected should provide a rectification of the old treaty.

The new terms for the armistice with Germany were under discussion last night at a protracted session

The whole subject has been referred to a special armistice committee composed of military and civilian members from each of the great Powers.

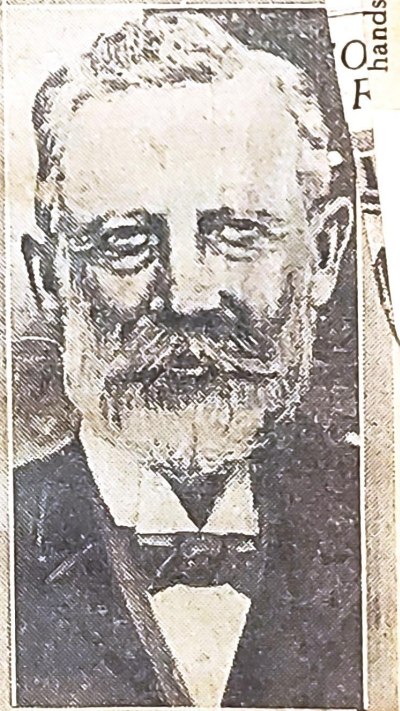
The reparation commission of the Peace Conference has before it, according to The Temps, three propositions as a basis for the settlement of claims against Germany. It is said the French propose to assess against Germany all damages to property, national and individual, from the war, in addition to her outlay for military purposes.

The British plan, proposed by Premier Hughes, of Australia, differs from the French only that he gives no preference to any class of claims. The American plan opposes any demands, excepting losses to pillage and devastation by German armies, it is said.

Total claims under the first two plans are estimated at a thousand billion francs.

The French are said to have accepted the British plan as a basis of discussion, but the whole subject is still open.

Delegates, representing ninety-six associations having a membership of 10,000,000, have met here in order to organize a national French Longress. The congress will sit from Feb. 27 to March 1 to draft French claims to be presented to the Peace Confer-



The cables report that the ex-Kaiser is growing a beard instead of his military moustache. A Star artist has painted these whiskers on a photograph of the War-Lord (?) to show what he is going to look like.

NEW ARMISTICE TERMS OUTLINED

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Supreme War Council has decided, says a German report, that the armistice with Germany will be renewed on February 17, for a very brief period, with the Allies reserving the right to suspend it at any time in the event of Germany's failure to carry out new clauses or those which have hitherto not been executed.

It is said the terms will provide that the Germans must cease hostilities against the Poles and maintain their forces within fixed limits.

During the brief period of the renewed armistice, a special commission will definitely draft the conditions of an armistice which will last till the signature of the peace preliminaries. These conditions, which the Supreme War Council is reported to have approved in a rough form yesterday afternoon, have in view, it is said, the demobilization of the German army and the disarmament of the enemy under the supervision of the Allies.

These terms, it is understood, will be communicated to Germany so that the National Assembly at Weimar will have time to deliberate upon them until the provisional armistice expires.

Marshal Foch, who leaves for Treves today, will interview Premier

HOSTILITIES MAY BE REOPENED BY ALLIES

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Lord Robert Cecil, Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Matin fore-casted to-day that the armistice will be prolonged indefinitely; that hostilities will be commenced; that hostilities in the event the enemy shows bad faith in carrying out the conditions, and that a dead-line will be drawn, beyond which German troops will be forbidden to move towards Poland.

"These resolutions are the logical development of the principles President Wilson enunciated when he agreed to transmit the request for an armistice to the Allies," said the Matin.

"The President recently stated that we will not re-open hostilities for any futile reason, but if we are shown that Germany has refused to conform

INTERNATIONAL FORCE IS BEING DISCUSSED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The question of the establishment of a huge international military and naval police force under the League of Nations is being thrashed out at today's meeting of the League committee. The proposal is understood to have been submitted by the French. The American delegates are said to oppose it.

The proposal for a big international army and navy is said to have been

ALLIES TO STRENGTHEN MILITARY PRESSURE AND LESSEN ECONOMIC PLAN

New Armistice Terms Will Aid in Stabilizing Internal Conditions, it is Reported, But Will Render Germany More Impotent Militarily—Blockade to Be Modified

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British delegates at the Peace Conference have been definitely instructed to claim an indemnity which will include the cost of the war as well as the damage actually caused, it was announced in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the Commons, in reply to a question.

A commission is now considering the amount to be claimed, the method by which payment should be made, and the means of enforcing the payment, Mr. Bonar Law added.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Whether a general session of the Peace Conference will be held this week is still doubtful today. At the conclusion of this morning's session.

WILSON IS DELAYING HIS DEPARTURE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Delay in completion of the League of Nations' constitution may necessitate President Wilson's return to France immediately after adjournment of Congress, it was learned today. He is so anxious to carry back with him a finished draft of the constitution that his departure has been postponed from Friday to Sunday or Monday, which will result in him reaching

America about February 25. If the constitution is not submitted to the full Peace Conference before his departure, however, he will start back March 5 or 6.

Unless full agreement is reached by the League committee tomorrow, submission of the constitution to the plenary session this week is out of the question. The President, too, has been selected to read the draft to the full conference.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is uncertain whether the final program of a League of Nations will be ready for presentation at a plenary session of the Conference on Saturday. At any rate, President Wilson expects to leave Paris by Monday at the latest.

It is believed that a compromise has been reached between the divergent French and United States views in the matter of an international force.

THE ARMISTICE.

The new German State will ask for recognition from the Allies as the de facto Government of Germany at the next session of the Armistice Conference.

GERMANY.

Owing to German abuses of the Red Cross during the great war, German delegates may not be permitted to take part in the forthcoming international congress.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Hamburg until citizens have delivered all arms and munitions of war.

Karl Radek, former Bolshevik Ambassador, and believed to be the instigator of Spartacan troubles, who has been sought by the police, has been arrested.

RUSSIA.

Paderewski, president of the new Polish Republic, is alarmed over the present prospect.

Premier Lloyd-George announces that further military intervention in Russia by the Allies is out of the question.

American reinforcements after a thirty-mile march have reached the sorely tried British and loyal Russian troops in the Archangel area, and the Bolshevik forces have retired.

Bolsheviks and Poles are still fighting around Posen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The trades unions have taken a firm stand, and have announced that they will not tolerate unsanctioned strikes.

The new terms will not be made public, however, until they are presented to the Germans at Treves. It is reported that they embrace what will ultimately be an important part of the peace treaty.

CONFERENCE NOT ASKED TO ADOPT COVENANT; OPEN FOR DISCUSSION

Following Reading of League Draft President
Scheduled to Speak — Also Orlando and
Clemenceau

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—After reading the draft of the League of Nations covenant at the plenary session of the Peace Conference this afternoon, President Wilson was scheduled to speak on what had been accomplished by the conference. He was to be followed by Premier Orlando, Premier Clemenceau and other leading figures of the conference.

The conference will not be asked for the present to adopt the covenant, which will remain open for further consideration.

PRESIDENT WILL DISCUSS DETAILS

The plan for the creation of the League of Nations which President Wilson will take with him to the United States, will not be in condition to permit action by the United States Senate, until the treaty of peace is confirmed.

The Society of Nations project and the treaty of peace to be framed, will be inter-dependent. Many features of the peace treaty will require adjustment or settlement under the provisions of the league's project, so that they will have to be submitted to the Senate as a whole or in combination.

President Wilson, therefore, during the few days session in Washington before his return to France, will devote himself to a discussion of the

SOCIETY OF NATIONS SCHEME NEAR COMPLETION

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The commission on the Society of Nations resumed its sessions at 10:30 o'clock this morning with a full attendance of the members to receive the report of the drafting committee. It is hoped to reach a final adjustment at today's sitting. If this hope is realized, it may be possible to submit the plan to a plenary session of the Peace Conference tomorrow.

It is the general impression that the drafting committee was charged with the extremely important and delicate task of reconciling what were supposed to be strongly divergent views by the French and American members of the commission respecting the maintenance of an international army to enforce the principles of the Society of Nations.

In fact, the drafting committee was engaged largely in clarifying some of the language in the draft plan not connected with the international army project sponsored by Leon Bourgeois, one of the French representatives on the commission on a Society of Nations. This project is still before the special commission as unfinished business, and must be

again considered when that body assembles tomorrow morning.

It is the opinion of individual members that it will not be as serious an obstacle to the completion of the great project as it was feared it might be. M. Bourgeois was given ample time at yesterday's session to explain his views, and it is not believed he will care to add any further arguments when the commission re-assembles tomorrow, in view of the fact that zealous friends of the project have, in the meantime pointed out to him in personal interviews that they regard as an imminent danger such a radical amendment at this late date.

Lord Robert Cecil, of Great Britain, a member of the commission, summed up the situation last night when he said the work was going ahead well and that the commission had completed nearly all its work. He believed it would be able to finish its discussion of the subject by the end of the present week.

The Lettish Republic, in accepting the invitation of the Peace Conference to attend a conference at Prince's Island, states that as a proviso to its acceptance the Russian Soviet Government must withdraw its forces from Lettvia and cease all offensive military measures.



MUST BE A PEOPLE'S PEACE

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The inter-Allied suffrage congress today adopted a resolution proposed by Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee, of the United States, and seconded by Mrs. M. G. Fawcett, of England, declaring that the coming peace should be a people's peace, which it cannot be, if women are not consulted and that the league of nations should not be an alliance of governments only, but a general alliance between the peoples of the world. It is declared that the league should include representatives of peoples so selected as to represent

the different parties in their parliaments. The resolution declares that working people and women must be made to feel they are a part of the league of nations. A delegation of women called on Sir Robert Borden, George Nicol Barnes and Henry White yesterday and were promised support in securing the adoption of the recommendation that the league of nations should consider the international condition of women and children. The commission will invite a committee from the suffrage congress to work with it in fixing details.

"Virtuous Wives"
 When Stewart's return to the screen...
 ESTELLE J. CAREY

MAYTIME
 The Greatest Musical P...
 with the ORIGINAL CAST which...
 1 YEAR IN NEW YORK 5 MOS. IN

The floral donations and the large attendance at the funeral of Mr. Andrew A. Allan yesterday were a touching tribute to the memory of the deceased who was greatly loved by a large circle for his many amiable qualities. Rarely is there seen such a large attendance of a representative character at the funeral of a private citizen, and the universal feeling was one of deep regret for the loss of a warm friend and dignitary.



A NEW WORLD PROGRAM

The League will consist of a Body of Delegates embracing all nations who sign the original contractual. Most of its powers will be delegated to an Executive Council consisting of delegates from Great Britain, United States, France, Italy and Japan and four other representatives to be chosen.

Members are pledged to promote international co-operation and secure international peace. Members are pledged to arbitration of all disputes, open diplomacy, clarification of international law and strict respect for treaties.

There will be no International Police Force.

The will of the League will be enforced by first severance of diplomatic relations; next economic blockade, and lastly recommendation that force be used.

The right to declare war remains with the nations affected.

British Dominions have status of independent nations.

New states (Germany) will be admitted to the League by a two-thirds majority of the members. No State will be admitted unless it can guarantee its intention to observe international obligations.

Each member has one vote and not more than three representatives.

League is to have regular meetings, permanent headquarters, and permanent court of international justice.

League will control national armaments, and opposes private manufacture of arms and munitions.

Members agree to keep all military, naval and munition cards on the table.

If there is threat of international rupture the matter may be submitted to the Executive Council.

The nations pledge themselves not to resort to war until the matter in dispute has been submitted to arbitration of the Council and not then until three months after the award.

PRESIDENT WILSON PRESENTED THE PLAN TODAY.

Special Star Cable by United Press.
 PARIS, Feb. 14.—The first world constitution was made public this afternoon, when President Wilson read the draft of the League of Nations organization before the general Peace Congress.

While not containing a provision for any sort of international police force, the constitution includes stringent measures designed to prevent future wars. In case any nation makes war without first submitting the questions at issue to arbitration, there are the following possible courses open to the League:

The severance of diplomatic relations between members of the League and the recalcitrant Power.

An economic blockade of the nation refusing arbitration.

A recommendation by the executive council for the use of force.

The constitution includes a preamble and twenty-six articles, having been increased from the original twenty-two articles during yesterday's session of the League Committee. The last articles are devoted to purely Parliamentary matters, the others covering organization of the League.

The use of force, however, will leave to each Power freedom of action under its constitution to make the necessary declarations of war.

The international police force or general staff urged by the French and put to a vote yesterday afternoon after a stirring speech by Senator Bourgeois, was overwhelmingly defeated. Only the French and Czech-Slovaks voted in favor of it. With this feature eliminated, the constitution was adopted unanimously.

FULL TEXT OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By Canadian Press.
 PARIS, Feb. 14.—At the plenary session of the preliminary Peace Conference this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, at the Quai d'Orsay, President Wilson, as chairman of the commission on the League of Nations read and explained the following report:

THE PREAMBLE.

In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable means to settle international disputes, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual role of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations:

ARTICLE I.

The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings body of delegates representing an executive council, and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE III.

The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other States, members of the league. The selection of these four States shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit.

Pending the appointment of these representatives of the executive council, representatives of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or failing any such decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra territoriality.

ARTICLE VII.

Admission to the league of States not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as States to be invited to adhere to the covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

No State shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

ARTICLE VIII.

The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war tends itself to grave obstructions and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attending on such manufacture can be prevented due regard being had to the necessities of these countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes and the scale of their armaments and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

ARTICLE IX.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of article eight and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE X.

The high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XI.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each nation of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XII.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

ARTICLE XV.

If there should arise between States members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council, either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary-general as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanation as may be appropriate, if the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published, setting forth, with all necessary facts and explanations, the recommendations which the council thinks just and proper for the settlement of the dispute.

If the report is unanimously agreed to by members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations, and that if any party shall refuse to so comply the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

The executive council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the body of delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute. In any case referred to the body of delegates all the provisions of this article and of article twelve relating to the action and powers of the executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

ARTICLE XVI.

Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard the covenants under article 15 it shall thereby be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league which, hereinafter referred to as the "other members," shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against the party so offending, and the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

The high contracting parties agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any economic measures aimed at one of them by the covenant-breaking State and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

ARTICLE XVII.

In the event of disputes between one State member of the league and another State which is not a member of the league, or between States not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the State or States not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute and upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league.

Upon such invitation being given the executive council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, and taking any action against a State member of the league which in the case of a State member of the league would constitute a breach of article twelve, the provision of article sixteen shall be applicable against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be entrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

ARTICLE XIX.

To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, are best qualified to undertake the responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandates on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of a mandatory power.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage of development that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory, subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of commerce or settlement, and only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or other military bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for trade and commerce of other members of the league.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their special geographical situation, are best administered under the laws of the mandatory State as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of a mandate, the mandatory State shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory State, if previously not agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case, shall be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory States, and to assist the league in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

ARTICLE XX.

The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend; and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

ARTICLE XXI.

The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

ARTICLE XXII.

The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaux already established by general treaties, or the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore they agree that all such international bureaux to be constituted in future shall be placed under the control of the league.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any State member of the league, shall be forthwith registered with the secretary-general, as soon as possible, and published by him and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the re-consideration by States members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable and of international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XXV.

The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations interse which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the Powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the league shall, before becoming a party to this covenant have undertaken any obligation which are inconsistent with the terms of the covenant, it shall be the duty of such Power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE XXVI.

"Amendment to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives composed the body of delegates."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER DIED AT OTTAWA AT 2.50 THIS AFTERNOON

**Veteran Liberal Passed Away at His Home After Only
Twenty-four Hours Illness — Stricken Yesterday as He
Was Preparing to Go to Church**

**Ottawa, Feb. 17—Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Died at 2.50 P.M.**

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—His Excellency the Governor-General visited Sir Wilfrid Laurier's home this morning but did not go to the bed chamber.

At noon Sir Thos. White, Acting-Premier, also paid a brief visit. At 12.40 Sir Wilfrid was unconscious and his pulse and heart action were markedly weaker.

Lady Laurier Collapsing Under Strain Of Anguish

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, February 17.—All morning visitors came and went at the big old residence on Laurier avenue, where upstairs Sir Wilfrid Laurier was making his last fight.

Old colleagues, including the Hon. Charles Murphy, Senator Belcourt, Mr. Jacques Gauthier, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux were present. Mr. Robert Laurier, brother of Sir Wilfrid was at the bedside. Friends of the family who had partaken of the warm hospitality of that house came and went with tear dimmed eyes.

It is a year ago since Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier celebrated their golden wedding. To-day, while the old chief is sinking, Lady Laurier is in a condition of practical collapse and very helpless indeed.

She is terribly depressed and the shock has been tremendous. For several years she has suffered from impaired eyesight and it was Sir Wilfrid who escorted her to her seat at table. Now the strong old heart is beating hot and Lady Laurier is herself badly broken by the blow. The patient was growing weaker and has not spoken since three o'clock. Countless telegrams have been arriving all morning, some addressed personally to Sir Wilfrid, some to Lady Laurier, all expressing hope for his recovery. But there is no hope.

Parliament is called for Thursday next, but Sir Wilfrid will not be in

his place. For forty-five years in Parliament during fifteen of which he was Premier of Canada, another will have to rise to take his place. Who that other will be no man yet knows, and what profound effect his passing will have on Canadian politics is something upon which there is wide scope for conjecture.

The Choice Death

Speaking on the death of Sir John A. MacDonald, in the House of Commons on June 8, 1891, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said "in his death too he seems to have been singularly happy. Twenty years ago I was told by one who at that time was a close personal and political friend of Sir John A. MacDonald that in the intimacy of his domestic circle he was fond of repeating that his end would be as the end of Lord Chatham, that he would be carried away from the floor of Parliament to die. How true that vision into the future was we now know, and thus to die with his armour on was probably his ambition. Death always carries with it an incredible sense of pain, but the one thing sad in death is that which is involved in the word separation from all we love in life. This is what makes death so poignant when it strikes a man of intellect in middle age. But when death is the natural termination of a full life in which he who disappears has given the full measure of his capacity, the sadness of death is not for him who goes, but for those who loved him and remain."

Enemy Equipment Surrendered

London, February 18.—
(British Wireless Service)

—On behalf of the Government, it has been announced in the House of Commons, in answer to a question, that the following equipment of German armies had been surrendered to the British up to February 9:

Heavy guns, 2,500; field guns, 2,500; machine-guns, 25,000; trench mortars, 3,000; airplanes, 1,700; locomotives, 4,065; motor trucks, 1,220.

Up to February 14 the Germans had surrendered to the British 126,826 freight cars.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU.

Five shots were fired by a would-be assassin at Premier Clemenceau, as he was on his way to a conference with Mr. Balfour and Col. House, this morning. The assassin was arrested and the wounds are said to be slight.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Trouble over the delimitation of the boundary between Jugo-Slavia and Italy has again cropped up. As a compromise the Italians agree to refer their Austrian and Bulgarian claims to a commission, while reserving the question of the Dalmatian claims. Italy refuses the suggestion that President Wilson arbitrate in the matter.

RUSSIA.

Serious fighting has again taken place between the Bolsheviks and the Estonians on the Pskov-Narva front. The Bolsheviks, angered at recent reverses, have brought up large reinforcements and are gaining the upper hand.

CENTRAL POWERS.

The returns of the elections for the National Assembly of Austria show the Socialists to have 70 members, the Christian Socialists 63 members, and others factions 75, including one Czech and one German.

Mathias Erzberger made a long defence in the Constituent Assembly at Weimar, in which he declared that Hindenburg and Prince Max of Baden had demanded the armistice as an alternative to complete surrender. He was loudly cheered.

A peasants' Union formed in Germany attacked the Socialists at a mass meeting at Berlin and expressed Royalist views.

AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION FAVORED

The Fallen Chieftain



THE LATE SIR WILFRID LAURIER

This picture shows the great Canadian as he appeared in his later years. It is one of the best that has ever appeared in any newspaper.

Last Hours Of The Great Chieftain

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is sinking very rapidly and all hope of his recovery had been abandoned. His end is only a matter of hours at most.

In the course of last night the last rites of the church were administered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by Father Lejeune of the Sacred Heart Church, and thereafter the aged statesman lingered between consciousness and unconsciousness; at eight this morning his physician had practically given up hope of his recovery. Dr. Kalin declared that he had been stricken by a hemorrhage of the brain caused by overstrain and intimated that the end was not far off.

Lucien Giguere, his secretary, and Miss Contu, private secretary to Lady Laurier, have also been present and visitors have been calling at the residence during the night and morning.

On Saturday the old chieftain had a fainting spell, from which, however, he recovered. On Sunday, while dressing for church he had another and lay down.

Strong until End.

Reluctant to admit to himself the seriousness of his condition he strove to rise when the dinner gong rang. It was apparently at that moment that the effusion of blood flooded the brain and paralysis struck him. He lost consciousness and it was realized that his case was critical. However, he recovered again and toward midnight was conscious and apparently improved. A second stroke and a more serious one came about 12 and hope of his recovery was then abandoned. Occasional flickers of consciousness marked his condition thereafter, in the course of which he conversed fitfully with those around.

Sir Wilfrid has for some time past complained of feeling faint in the mornings though otherwise he appeared hale and hearty and in good spirits. He has been making his plans for the session and held frequent small caucuses of his followers. It was very seldom that he did not spend the afternoon at his office in the Museum attending to his correspondence. In fact he has seldom had a better winter than this and his sudden illness has come with great surprise.

Who Will Succeed?

The question of his successor had been but tentatively discussed. It had been fairly generally realized that be-

fore another election came there would be a new leader but on none had the mantle been actually placed even in the event of his recovery it is quite improbable that he will this session again lead the opposition and some one else will have to perform duties.

Who that will be is problematical and will depend on the will of Caucus after the session meets. The name of Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, and Hon. Minister in Sir Wilfrid's cabinet has been mentioned as has also that of Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, and Hon. William Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan. For either of the two latter a seat would have to be found.

For Mr. King, one of the Ontario vacant seats might be thrown open. For Mr. Martin, the Constituency of Assiniboia might be found.

The retirement of Sir Wilfrid has in any case been long predicted. It was almost a foregone conclusion just prior to the formation of Union Government. At the conclusion of a conference at which there were present, Hon. F. B. Carvell, E. N. MacDonald, F. F. Pardee, Hon. J. A. Calder and others it was announced that his retirement had been decided upon and that Mr. Carvell would take over the leadership. The change, however, did not materialize. Sir Wilfrid remained leader and Mr. Carvell went into Union Government.

It is stated that Premier Martin, is even now on his way to the East and there are indications that the question of new leadership was to be one of the first topics of opposition caucus discussion at the coming session.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding, while giving certain support to Union last session was not really elected on the Union ticket and at times voted against the Government last session. He is over seventy years of age. Hon. MacKenzie King is a young man with his future ahead of him. He was a straight Laurier candidate at the last election, but was defeated. There has been talk of running him in Glengarry or North Ontario, in the event of a bye-election being decided upon.

Subsequent to his defeat in 1911 on the reciprocity issue, Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced a willingness to retire from the leadership of the Opposition. But it was the unanimous desire of the Liberal party that he should remain at the helm. Although his health had not been robust, he continued in harness to the last. But a few hours before he was stricken, Sir Wilfrid was at his office in the museum, preparing for the parliamentary session. Despite advancing years, Sir Wilfrid was seldom absent from the House when

important matters were under discussion, although, on less important occasions, he was inclined to leave the Opposition leadership in other hands at the evening sittings. It was over the conscription issue that Sir Wilfrid had the first real difference with his followers.

There were those in his party who felt that the military needs of the day could be met only by compulsory military service. Sir Wilfrid could not accept that view. He held to the voluntary system, although declaring his readiness to call a plebiscite on conscription should he be returned to power. In the summer of 1917, Sir Robert Borden invited Sir Wilfrid to join with him in forming a Union Government with a view to putting compulsory military service into effect. Sir Wilfrid declined to accept the office. On this, Sir Robert opened negotiations with leading members of both parties, including a number of ex-provincial ministers now in the Cabinet.

The Final Break.

So strong was the personality between Sir Wilfrid and his followers that it was not till some weeks later that the severance came with the resulting formation of the present Union Government. In the general election of 1917, Sir Wilfrid was again defeated. Owing to indifferent health, he did not in the early days of the campaign take a very prominent part in the way of public speeches. He made only three speeches in eastern Canada. The first was in his old riding of Quebec East, which he had represented continuously in the House for forty years. He next spoke in Ottawa, then in Arnprior. A couple of weeks or so before election day, Sir Wilfrid was induced to make a trip in the west, with no original intention of going further than Winnipeg. Sir Wilfrid left in zero weather. In the west Sir Wilfrid yielded to the solicitations of his friends and began a strenuous campaign, which led him through to the Coast, undoubtedly taxing his strength.

When the new Parliament opened in March, 1918, Sir Wilfrid had the unusual experience of facing treasury benches on which were seated some of the old stalwarts of his party, while rank and file of the Government included many Liberals.

It is generally conceded that in his last session, Sir Wilfrid led that Opposition with restraint and with no desire to unduly embarrass those who had differed from him.

RUSSIA.

The Ukrainians are again attacking the Poles seeking to gain possession of Lemberg. They have met with some success.

The Lithuanians of the United States are asking Congress for permission to recruit 30,000 non-American citizens for service in Lithuania.

Great Britain and United States for But France Against the Idea

FEARS STRENGTH

Peace Pact May Be Ready by Middle of April, it is Now Suggested

Special to The Star.
LONDON, Feb. 19.—A Paris dispatch asserts that the position of the United States in regard to the union of Austria with Germany is that such a move is permissible under the principle of self-determination. It is forecasted that the union may be made before peace is signed, so that the whole question of dealing with Austria separately would be disposed of.
France is opposed to the plan, being afraid of Germany acquiring any additional population. It is said that the English attitude is favorable to the union, however, on the ground that any addition of South German elements to the German Empire would weaken Prussia.

ITALY DECLINES
ARBITRATION ON
ADRIATIC CLAIMS

Peace Conference Receives
Official Notification of
Her Refusal

BALKAN DEMANDS

Near East Confederation
Wants Executive Council Seat

The Dead Chieftain

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no enemies. Opponents he had in plenty, as every man who undertakes the duties and responsibilities must have, but of enemies—none. Without distinction of race or religion, party or creed, Canadians will to-day agree that Canada is better because for the last half century the noble, unselfish, devoted personality of Sir Wilfrid had been consecrated to the public service of the country. Never throughout his long career, never through all the strife of parties and the clash of opposing policies has any one ever been able to point an accusing finger at him—to say that thoughts of personal gain or aggrandizement or selfish purpose had any place in formulating his line of action. More, perhaps, than any other man this generation has known, his whole thought and energy were devoted to the good of his country. Since Confederation no man has appeared in this country who has exercised such a profound influence in shaping the character of the nation and the direction of its energies as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and yet through all the hurly-burly of political strife, through all the struggles and controversies in which he bulked so large, his life was unstained even so much as by a bitter or ungenerous expression.

Looking back over the record of his life, we venture to think that one profound consolation to him in these later days must have been the thought that from the very commencement of his public career he worked to promote harmony and understanding between the two dominant races in Canada. It is an easy thing for the politician to gain a spurious support by appealing to race prejudice. Sir Wilfrid Laurier not only never appealed to such prejudice, but felt the utmost contempt and scorn for those who did. Nothing aroused him to righteous anger more quickly than the spectacle of any man, whether in his party or not, seeking to ride to power on the waves of racial prejudice. At times it has looked as though his work in cementing the brotherhood of the two races might be wrecked, but above all the storms of controversy and strife, the harmony he sought remains as a tangible thing, endangered, at times, but always appealing more and more strongly to the best instincts and wisest heads of the people.

With the passing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a great figure makes its exit from the world's stage. He had a commanding presence, for alike in mien, in vision and in ability he was one of Nature's noblemen. In any country he would have been an outstanding figure, and would have rallied to himself a great following. Not only his inherent greatness, but his picturesqueness, appealed to the people. When, like Henry of Navarre, he called upon the people to "follow my white plumes," it was impossible to be indifferent to the appeal of so gallant a cavalier, who combined age with youthful daring and activity, and old-world picturesqueness with twentieth century aspirations and methods. He goes to his reward with an assured place for all time in the love and respect of the Canadian people.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference, according to an official note, has informed the secretary of the Conference that it cannot accept the proposal for the arbitration of Italian and Jugo-Slav claims in Dalmatia, as urged by the Jugo-Slavs.

When the Jugo-Slav claims for territory on the eastern shore of the Adriatic came before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, it was tentatively decided that they should be referred to the commission to which was entrusted the examination of Russian demands, says a Havas report.

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, objected to this plan, however, declaring treaties dealing with those territories had been concluded between Italy, France and Great Britain in February, 1918. He said that these treaties were still in existence and consequently the signatories alone were qualified to modify them, acting in agreement, it is said.

This objection was supported by Premier Clemenceau, of France, but the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, proposed a compromise, which was adopted. This stipulated that claims regarding Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary should be referred to a special commission, while the Adriatic question should be reserved.

The representatives of France on the higher economic council, it is announced, will be Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Louis L. Klotz, Minister of Finance and Louis Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction.

ITALIAN PRESS AROUSED.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Italian press indignantly condemns the step taken by the Jugo-Slavs in asking that President Wilson arbitrate conflicting claims to territories along the Adriatic. The Epoca says:—

"Arbitration is a means for avoiding war, not concluding it, when it has already been decided by arms."
"Italy can protect herself despite the unworthy attacks brought against her."
"The idea Nazionale, she must keep a sharp outlook and have faith in herself. In that way she was able to give her hereditary enemy a mortal blow. Now she must be firm at Paris so that her best blood shall not have been shed in vain."

The Corriere d'Italia says:

"It is to be foreseen that the Jugo-Slavs and their friends will take advantage of the effect of the Italian refusal to submit territorial claims to arbitration on public opinion on the other countries. But this attempt, we do not doubt, will fail."

REQUIESCAT IN PACE



Canada mourns the passing of one of her most distinguished sons.

ALL DOMINION UNITES IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO DEAD LIBERAL LEADER

Opening of Parliament Will Be in Atmosphere of Grief and Regret for Loss of Distinguished National Figure—State Funeral on Saturday Morning Will Be Most Important Event

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Members of Parliament are arriving in Ottawa today in an atmosphere of solemnity. The death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier creates an impressive sense of loss and political friends and supporters alike unite in tribute to the departed. Any man who has been forty-six years in Parliament, occupying in its proceedings a place of such conspicuous prominence, causes, when he passes out, an inevitable sense of void and loss.

The Government is perfecting arrangements for the State funeral on Saturday, and it will be a most imposing event. The State will pay its fullest homage to the memory of the distinguished dead. Hundreds of messages—cables, telegrams and letters carrying sympathy, are being received at the Laurier household. Lady Laurier is the particular object of condolence. She is in advanced years, broken in health, and suffering from defective eyesight. The life of the aged couple has been one of the greatest felicity. On Sunday afternoon, after the first slight stroke of the fatal malady, Sir Wilfrid pressed her hand and said: "C'est fini." (It is the end.)

ARRANGEMENTS FOR STATE FUNERAL

Arrangement were practically complete for the State funeral on Saturday. The date is later than would have been the case otherwise, because the Parliament Buildings have to be used for the lying-in-state, and Parliament is summoned for Thursday. After the opening formalities, both Houses will adjourn till Monday.

The body of Sir Wilfrid, on Thursday afternoon, after the opening, will be removed from his late residence on Laurier avenue to the chamber of the Senate, where it will lie in state till Saturday morning.

The cortege will proceed at 10:30 from Parliament Buildings to the Church of the Sacred Heart, which Sir Wilfrid attended, and which is within a few blocks of his home. A solemn mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of the departed statesman will be chanted at eleven o'clock. Owing to the anticipated crush and the limited accommodation, admission to the church will be only by ticket.

The burial will take place at Notre Dame Cemetery, in this city. Sir Wilfrid left no directions on the subject, and as she intends to live in Ottawa, it was the desire of Lady Laurier that her husband's remains be laid at rest here.

PASTOR'S NOTABLE TRIBUTE.

A notable tribute to Sir Wilfrid is paid by the Rev. Dr. Herridge, of Ottawa, former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He said:

"Political friends and foes will alike agree that in the passing of

Sir Wilfrid Laurier the outstanding figure has been removed from the public life of Canada. Uniting loyal British sentiment with the chivalry of his race, an aristocrat who knew how to be democratic, a master of picturesque eloquence which had matured thought behind it, a leader who won his way to the hearts of men by genuine kindness, he goes to his grave mourned by this whole Dominion.

"With a splendid equanimity, both in triumph and in defeat, he kept the courage of his convictions and his unshaken belief in the future of the land he loved so well. Rich in service, keen in intellect, upright in character, the impartial historian, whether accepting all his views or not, must accord him a high place in the national Valhalla.

"It is fitting that his resolute spirit should have been spared the trial of lingering illness, and that the splendid old warrior, still girt for battle, should fare forth into the unclouded light of God."

PREMIER TO ATTEND.

HALIFAX, Feb. 18.—The Nova Scotia Legislature will be well represented at the State funeral of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be held at Ottawa on Saturday morning. Premier Murray will proceed to the Capital for the purpose of attending the funeral and will be accompanied by the Hon. R. E. Finn, J. L. Connolly and H. G. Bauld, Hon. O. T. Daniels, who is at present in Ottawa, will also remain for the funeral.

ALLIED FORCE IN RUSSIA ABLE TO HOLD BOLSHEVIKI

American Commander Declares Entente Army Can Handle Foe

TROOPS ARE WELL

Report to the War Department Says Situation Bright

Special to The Montreal Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Allied command "is capable of taking care of itself against the whole Bolshevik army," in North Russia, Colonel George E. Stewart, American Commander, today cabled the War Department.

"The alarmist reports of conditions of troops in northern Russia as published in press dispatches the end of December are not warranted by facts," he said. "Troops have been well taken care of in every way and my officers resent these reports, fearing that a slur is cast on the regiment and its wonderful record. The health of the command is excellent, sick and wounded are well taken care of."

Col. Stewart pointed out that mail cannot go out of the icebound region except irregularly and suggested that cable inquiries regarding individuals are clogging the meagre lines and interfering with official business.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU.

The French premier passed an excellent night and his condition is entirely satisfactory. There is no fever. An X-ray examination has been made.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Owing to the condition of Premier Clemenceau there will be no session of the Supreme Council today. The committees continue to sit.

New armistice terms will be ready in about a week's time. They are said to include demobilization down to 25 divisions, removal of all armed forces from Western front and dismantling of border forts, supervision of munition making, abolition of conscription and delivery of all submarines.

There is no change in the Jugoslav and Italian dispute.

Permission to employ troops to suppress disorder in the neutral zone east of Cologne has been granted to the German Government by General Foch.

CENTRAL POWERS.

The strike of store employees in Berlin is settled, but there are more or less violent risings in Rotterdam, Westphalia; in the Ruhr Valley mining district, at Dusseldorf and at Eberfeld. The Spartacists are the instigators of the disturbances.

An official contradiction has been issued by the French Government in conjunction with the Allied Powers denying certain statements made by Scheldemann and Erzberger and charging them with direct falsification of documents and fraud.

SPECULATIONS UPON THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Special to The Star From Our Own Correspondent.

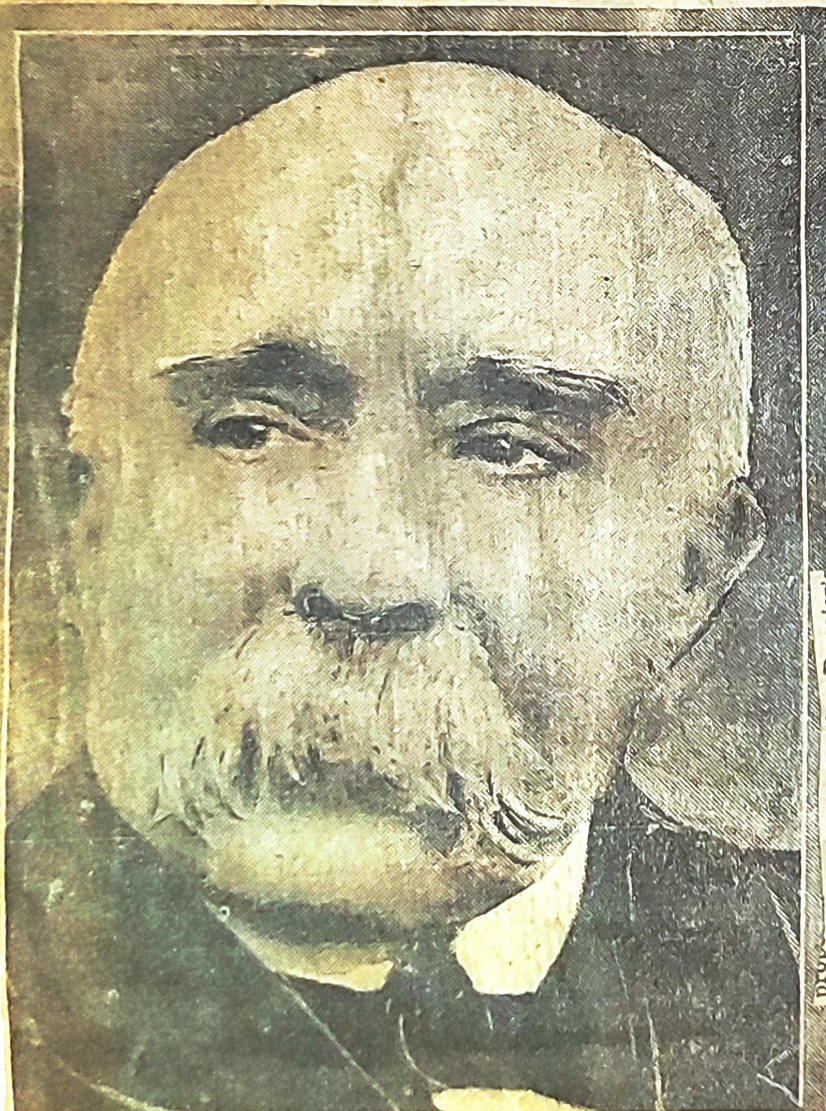
OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The political situation which develops from the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier arouses great speculation and interest, not only as regards its effect on the Opposition, but on both sides. No one touches any confident prediction of the ultimate outcome. The situation in the House will be peculiar, with the absence both of the Prime Minister and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. While no lack of party discipline is suggested, there is no question that in the maintenance of it both of the party leaders were influential factors.

Who will be the temporary floor leader of the Opposition will be decided at a caucus to be called by James A. Robb, the Chief Whip, next week. It may be Mr. Fielding, if he elect to cross over, as has been suggested, D. D. Mackenzie, desk-mate of Sir Wilfrid, or, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. Whoever it is will act only in a tentative way.

Even a greater uncertainty surrounds the selection of a permanent leader. A story comes from what may be Provincial Government sources in New Brunswick that seven out of nine provincial parties favor the selection of Premier Martin as heir to the mantle of Laurier. Quebec is yet to be heard from in that regard. Another name suggested is Hon. Mackenzie King. In point of intellect he is superior, but he does not appear to enjoy a particular popularity. Though not in the capacity of leader, it is suggested that Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, may soon enter the Federal arena of politics.

It will seem like an unfamiliar Parliament with Sir Wilfrid Laurier gone and Sir Robert Borden absent at the Peace Conference. For eighteen years they have faced each other of a national party.

"TIGER" CLEMENCEAU



A full report of the Premier's speech at the conference will not be issued until tomorrow or Saturday, but it is understood that he strongly urged the disastrous results of the strike of the miners. Delegates seen after the conference, however, declared themselves as not greatly impressed by this. That the situation is regarded as quite serious is seen in the fact that the Premier has postponed his visit to Paris.

Lloyd George, in his offer of a Royal Commission to inquire into the question of wages and hours, undertook that the commission should report by the end of March. The present disposition of the miners' delegates is not to wait beyond March 15, which date has been fixed upon for a national strike, but they have agreed meanwhile to call a conference to discuss the Premier's proposal.

Refuses Immediate Reply to Demands But Offers Royal Commission

Associated Press Cable.

London, February 20. — Premier Lloyd George has postponed his visit to Paris owing to pressure of business here, especially in connection with the labor unrest. He desires to attend the labor conference which the Government has called for February 27. Hence it is unlikely he will start for Paris until the 28th.

An official statement issued by the press bureau says:

"Premier Lloyd George told the miners' executive at today's conference that the Government was prepared immediately to appoint a Royal Commission.

"Robert Smillie (leader of the miners) said that they must press for an immediate reply to their demands for an increase of thirty per cent. in wages and a reduction in hours.

"The Prime Minister replied that he was unable to give this concession without inquiry. He promised a thorough investigation.

"Mr. Smillie said that the executive would consider the matter, but would be unable to come to a final decision without assembling a conference of delegates."

The result of the ballot of the miners will not be known until next week, but the balloting appears to be going strongly in favor of a strike.

AUSTRIAN ELECTION SURPRISE.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by Montreal Star.

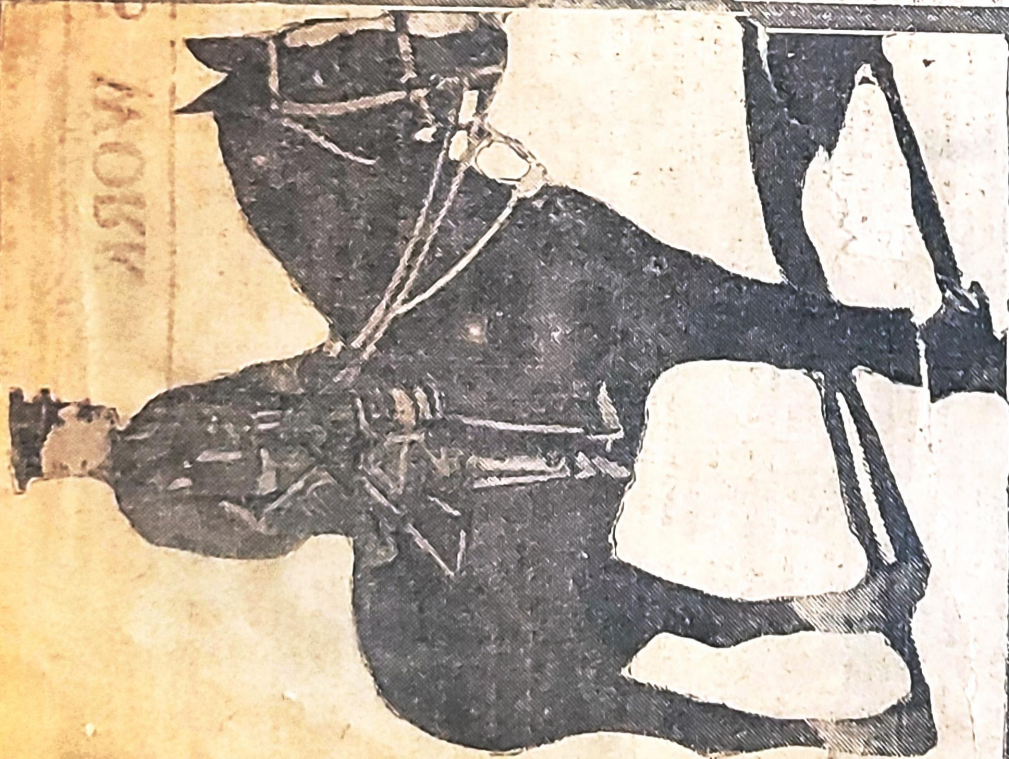
VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The surprise in the Austrian elections has been the Social Democrats' success in Vienna, where they captured 32 of 48 seats. They also have done unexpectedly well in the country. The next mayor of Vienna probably will be a Social democrat.

LLOYD GEORGE POSTPONES HIS TRIP TO PARIS

Will Attend Labor Conference on February 27

MEETING WITH MINERS

FAMOUS MONTREAL MAN IN COLOGNE



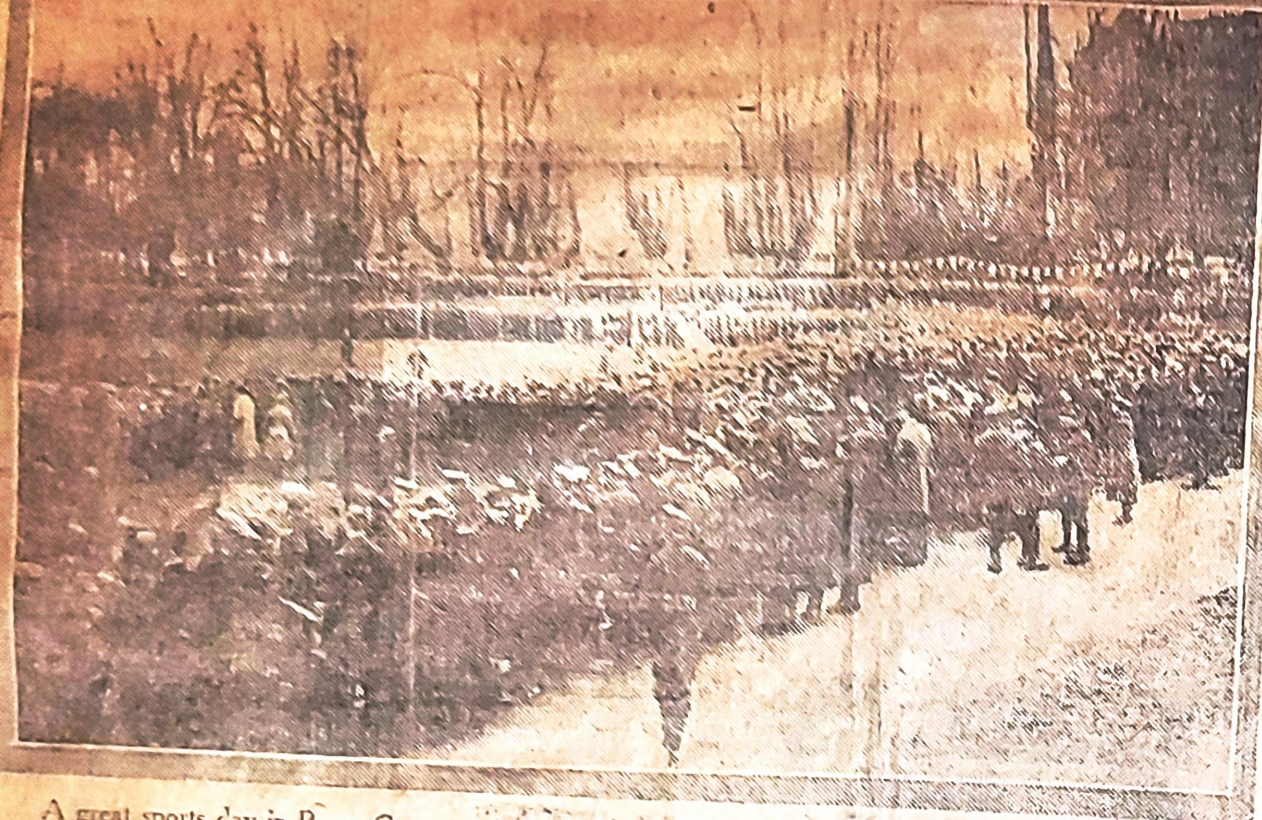
Major Sir Andrew Macphail on Gypsy II, photographed as he rested for a moment on a street in Cologne.

Great Britain is to retain an army of 900,000 men for service during 1919, and to pay double the old allowance of 1s 1d a day. The force will be about twice the strength of the active army before 1914, and though the likelihood of its being called on to do any fighting decreases with each week, it is not wise to take risks. These will be reduced if the enemy sees a strong well armed force where it can be used to advantage in case of need.

The attempt to murder M. Clemenceau, the Premier of France, is another added to a long list of proofs that, to some diseased brains, the fact of a man being in a place of authority is sufficient to mark him for destruction. Clemenceau is an advanced Radical, and has been feared by some of the few Conservatives left in France. "The people" could be in no danger from the application of his theories. He suffers for his advancement, not for his theories.

BASEBALL IN BONN

129



A great sports day in Bonn, Germany, between the Canadians and Americans, when an abundance of military and civilians were present. Canadian massed bands and an American band played selections and enlivened the proceedings. Picture shows the immense crowd that witnessed the games.

DISORDERS ARE SPREADING THROUGH GERMANY

The general strike and attendant disorders in Germany are increasing, it was indicated in dispatches received here today.

After Spartacists had cut the railway from Elberfeld to Spa, Government troops arrived at Elberfeld and defeated the revolutionaries, killing seventeen and wounding thirty-eight. Spartacists occupied Bayreuth and forced the Burgomaster to resign.

Government forces are being concentrated south of Lippe and east of Bochum.

A reactionary insurrection broke out at Munich on Wednesday night, according to the Frankfurt Zeitung. Demobilized Bavarian bluejackets attacked the Diet house and occupied the telegraph office and police headquarters, but were eventually dislodged by government troops.

The Government has announced that it has taken the necessary measures to protect the Diet and punish the persons responsible for the uprising.

As a result of Mathias Erzberger's appeal to capitalists in the German National Assembly on Tuesday for money to pay for foodstuffs to be bought from the Entente Powers, a number of persons have placed all their foreign securities at the disposal of the Government, according to a Weimar despatch to The General Anzeiger of Frankfurt.

COAL MINERS ARE IDLE.

Special Star Cable by United Press. BERNE, Feb. 21.—The Communist coal miners in the Ruhr district have resolved not to resume work until the present German Government is overthrown, according to The Frankfurter Zeitung. The strikers now total 120,000.

Spartacists and Government troops clashed at Nuremberg. Three were killed and several wounded. At Hanover, a group of youths in uniform pillaged the offices of the tribunal, then invaded the town hall and threw the food cards out of the windows.

PRINCE JOACHIM DEPORTED.

Special Star Cable. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 21.—Prince Joachim and his wife, arrested in Bavaria, have been deported to Prussia, according to a Munich despatch today.

Despatches yesterday reported that Prince Joachim, youngest son of the former Kaiser, had been arrested for alleged participation in political conspiracies.

RIOTERS STORMED DIET.

By The Associated Press. BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The Brunswick Diet was stormed by unemployed persons during one of the sessions this week, and the chairman and several deputies were roughly handled. One bourgeois member who had declared that a large number of the unemployed were chronic idlers, was badly beaten and with difficulty protected from painful injury.

The rioters came from a part of an assemblage of some 2,000 of the unemployed, who had gathered in front of the building during a demonstration.

Grand Duke Friedrich August, of Oldenburg, who was dethroned when the revolution broke out has, according to the Vorwaerts, presented a financial claim to the Oldenburg Diet. He demands a yearly allowance of 150,000 marks for the Grand Ducal family over a period of fifty years, and the claim states that the present financial situation of the Grand Duke is "extremely precarious."

The Vorwaerts claims that the Grand Duke possesses a fortune of several million marks and that, at best, he is entitled to the same daily stipend that is being paid other unemployed persons.

BAD FAITH CHARGED.

By the Associated Press. WARSAW, Feb. 21.—The Germans are reported not to be observing the provisions of the armistice agreement as to fighting in Posen and it is said that skirmishes have occurred at scattered points.

The morale of the Germans is declared to be low, as is evidenced by the reported sale of a battery of artillery to a Polish Catholic priest, the price being 6,000 marks.

Colonel Haller, Polish Chief of Staff, announces in a bulletin that there is military activity all along the Galician frontier. Attacks by Ukrainian troops have been repulsed in that region. In Lithuania, bands of Bolsheviks have been routed and eighty prisoners taken.

LUNG PENETRATED, BUT AGED FRENCH PREMIER HOLDING HIS STRENGTH

Clemenceau Suffered Slight Hemorrhage Yesterday, But Has Improved Since—American Surgeon Says Recovery Quite Possible, But Complications May Develop

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The X-ray examination of Premier Clemenceau's wound, it is said on good authority, showed that the bullet had lodged on top of the Premier's right lung and that the lung had been touched by it.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The bullet which wounded Premier Clemenceau penetrated his lungs, it was revealed by the official statement issued shortly after noon today. The official statement reads:

"The hemorrhage which occurred at one o'clock yesterday demonstrated that the bullet penetrated the lungs. An X-ray examination disclosed the precise location of the bullet.

"The general condition is satisfactory. Temperature 98.4; pulse 72. The nourishment is normal.

(Signed)

"Gosset, Tuffier, Laubry, Combe."

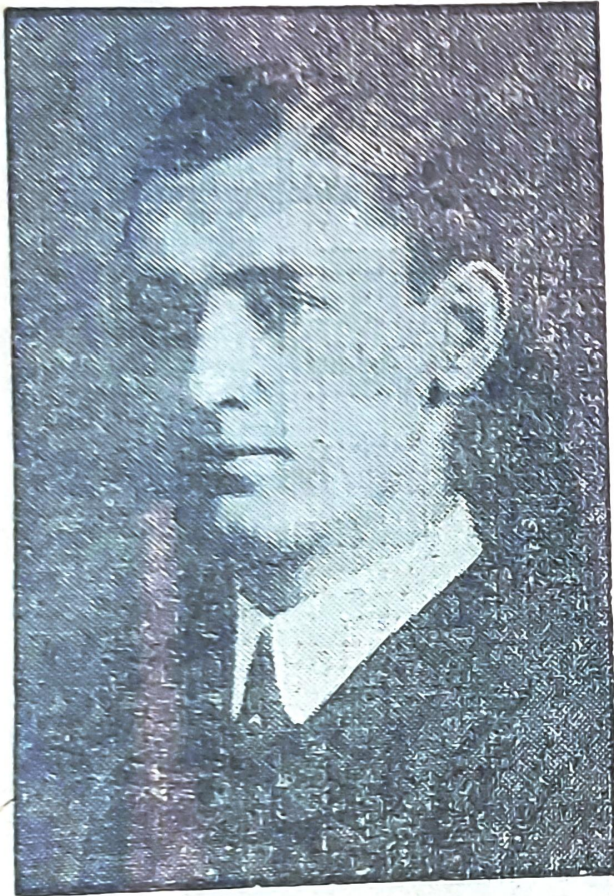
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A hemorrhage of the lung, such as described in the official statement of Premier Clemenceau's condition today, indicates a serious, though not necessarily fatal wound, Dr. Charles H. Peck, the well-known surgeon, said today.

"It is of course difficult to determine from the meagre information received the exact nature of the wound and the possible results," said Dr. Peck, "but such wounds are not always fatal. The greatest danger lies in possible infection, which might result in pneumonia or pleurisy."

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Peace Conference at Paris has decided to adjourn as a result of the attack upon Premier Clemenceau, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Paris this morning. There will be no session of the conferees today, the message adds.

Weekly News of the Lodges

WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION



DR. F. S. PATCH.

A sincere friend of the War Veteran's Association.

Oddfellows Will Elect Officers For Ensuing Term

The Excelsior Lodge, on Tuesday evening next, will hold an important meeting to discuss questions of vital interest to the members. The social committee are preparing a programme for the winter and will lay it before the brethren

SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE DONE WELL

St. Patrick's T.A. and M.B. Society Annual Meeting

On Tuesday evening last the officers and members of the St. Patrick's T. A. & M. B. Society and their friends, resumed their regular monthly socials, which had been interrupted by the Spanish 'flu for the past two months, and a very sociable evening was spent, every one present having, to all appearances, enjoyed the programme, which consisted of a game of progressive euchre, followed by light refreshments served by Bros. E. J. Carroll and R. Dolan, after which songs, recitations and comic readings were given by members of the Society.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the present staff of officers were unanimously re-elected for another year. The Secretary's report of the transactions of the Society for the year just passed was read, which showed that the Society in its own quiet way had accomplished a vast amount of good. A high tribute was paid to the sisters of the society for the great personal sacrifice made by them during the epidemic of Spanish 'flu, in administering to the comforts of those who had been stricken with the dreaded plague. God had evidently rewarded their good work, inasmuch as only one member of the Society had been called to render an account of her stewardship, at the heavenly tribunal, through the effect of the 'flu.

The Society had lost four members during the year, by the messenger of death, and had in the same period taken in fifteen new members.

A considerable amount of money had been spent on charitable work.

FRIENDS

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RECORD OF EACH

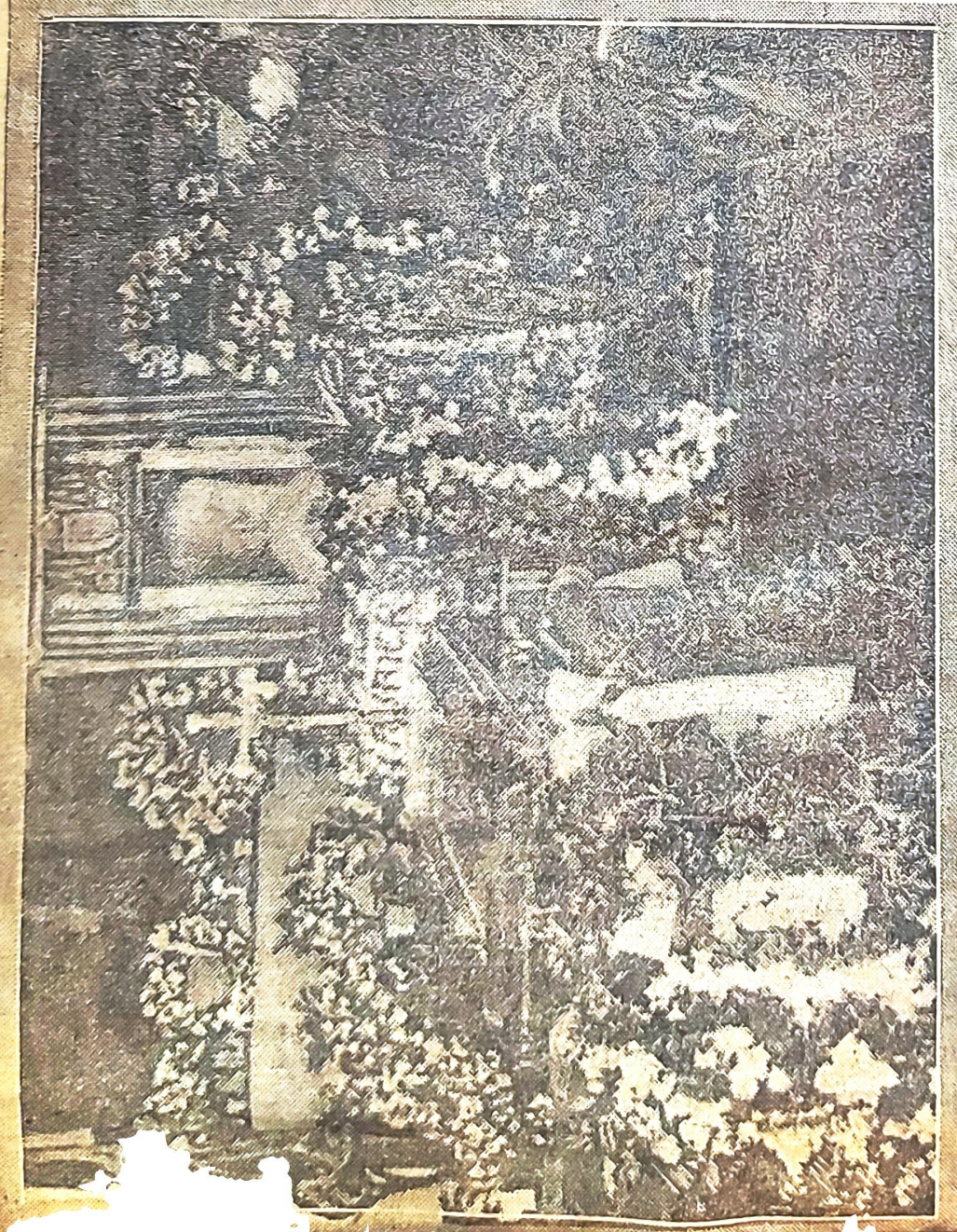
257 BATTALIONS RAISED; 44 NOW WITH THE CO

Others Were Absorbed or Disbanded and Used to Re
Those in Field --- Some Became Railway and F
Troops

The Department of Militia and Defence authorizes the publication of the following record of all the Infantry Battalions raised in Canada for the Canadian Expeditionary Force which subsequently crossed the sea. With the exception of the first seventeen, which were attested at Valcartier, where each corps was recruited; it also shows what became of each

Battalion.	Recruited from	Location or Disposition.	Reserve Battalion in I
P.P.C.L.I.	All Districts	France	6th
R.C.R.			17th
1st	Valcartier	"	4th
2nd	"	"	6th
3rd	"	"	12th
4th	"	"	3rd
5th	"	"	15th
6th	"	Disbanded	Cav. Res. Regt.
7th	"	France	1st
8th	"	"	18th
9th	"	Disbanded	21st
10th	"	France	21st
11th	"	Disbanded	11th
12th	"	Absorbed	12th
13th	"	France	20th
14th	"	"	23rd
15th	"	"	12th
16th	"	"	11th
17th	"	Disbanded	17th
18th	London, Ont.	France	4th
19th	Toronto, Ont.	"	3rd
20th	"	"	12th
21st	Kingston, Ont.	"	6th
22nd	St. Johns, P. Q.	"	10th
23rd	Quebec, P. Q.	Absorbed	23rd
24th	Montreal, P. Q.	France	23rd
25th	Nova Scotia	"	17th
26th	New Brunswick	"	13th
27th	Winnipeg, Man.	"	11th
28th	Saskatchewan	"	15th
29th	British Columbia	"	1st
30th	"	Absorbed	1st
31st	Alberta	France	21st
32nd	Saskatchewan	Absorbed	15th
33rd	London, Ont.	"	3rd
34th	Guelph, Ont.	Disbanded	Formerly Under-age Bn.
35th	West Ontario	"	4th
36th	Hamilton, Ont.	"	3rd
37th	Ontario	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
38th	Ottawa, Ont.	France	6th
39th	"	"	17th
40th	"	"	4th
41st	"	"	6th
42nd	"	"	12th
43rd	"	"	3rd
44th	"	"	15th
45th	"	"	1st
46th	"	"	21st
47th	"	"	15th
48th	"	"	3rd
49th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
50th	"	"	4th
51st	"	"	3rd
52nd	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
53rd	"	"	6th
54th	"	"	17th
55th	"	"	4th
56th	"	"	6th
57th	"	"	12th
58th	"	"	3rd
59th	"	"	15th
60th	"	"	1st
61st	"	"	21st
62nd	"	"	15th
63rd	"	"	3rd
64th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
65th	"	"	4th
66th	"	"	3rd
67th	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
68th	"	"	6th
69th	"	"	17th
70th	"	"	4th
71st	"	"	6th
72nd	"	"	12th
73rd	"	"	3rd
74th	"	"	15th
75th	"	"	1st
76th	"	"	21st
77th	"	"	15th
78th	"	"	3rd
79th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
80th	"	"	4th
81st	"	"	3rd
82nd	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
83rd	"	"	6th
84th	"	"	17th
85th	"	"	4th
86th	"	"	6th
87th	"	"	12th
88th	"	"	3rd
89th	"	"	15th
90th	"	"	1st
91st	"	"	21st
92nd	"	"	15th
93rd	"	"	3rd
94th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
95th	"	"	4th
96th	"	"	3rd
97th	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
98th	"	"	6th
99th	"	"	17th
100th	"	"	4th
101st	"	"	6th
102nd	"	"	12th
103rd	"	"	3rd
104th	"	"	15th
105th	"	"	1st
106th	"	"	21st
107th	"	"	15th
108th	"	"	3rd
109th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
110th	"	"	4th
111th	"	"	3rd
112th	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
113th	"	"	6th
114th	"	"	17th
115th	"	"	4th
116th	"	"	6th
117th	"	"	12th
118th	"	"	3rd
119th	"	"	15th
120th	"	"	1st
121st	"	"	21st
122nd	"	"	15th
123rd	"	"	3rd
124th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
125th	"	"	4th
126th	"	"	3rd
127th	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
128th	"	"	6th
129th	"	"	17th
130th	"	"	4th
131st	"	"	6th
132nd	"	"	12th
133rd	"	"	3rd
134th	"	"	15th
135th	"	"	1st
136th	"	"	21st
137th	"	"	15th
138th	"	"	3rd
139th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
140th	"	"	4th
141st	"	"	3rd
142nd	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
143rd	"	"	6th
144th	"	"	17th
145th	"	"	4th
146th	"	"	6th
147th	"	"	12th
148th	"	"	3rd
149th	"	"	15th
150th	"	"	1st
151st	"	"	21st
152nd	"	"	15th
153rd	"	"	3rd
154th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
155th	"	"	4th
156th	"	"	3rd
157th	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
158th	"	"	6th
159th	"	"	17th
160th	"	"	4th
161st	"	"	6th
162nd	"	"	12th
163rd	"	"	3rd
164th	"	"	15th
165th	"	"	1st
166th	"	"	21st
167th	"	"	15th
168th	"	"	3rd
169th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
170th	"	"	4th
171st	"	"	3rd
172nd	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
173rd	"	"	6th
174th	"	"	17th
175th	"	"	4th
176th	"	"	6th
177th	"	"	12th
178th	"	"	3rd
179th	"	"	15th
180th	"	"	1st
181st	"	"	21st
182nd	"	"	15th
183rd	"	"	3rd
184th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
185th	"	"	4th
186th	"	"	3rd
187th	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
188th	"	"	6th
189th	"	"	17th
190th	"	"	4th
191st	"	"	6th
192nd	"	"	12th
193rd	"	"	3rd
194th	"	"	15th
195th	"	"	1st
196th	"	"	21st
197th	"	"	15th
198th	"	"	3rd
199th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
200th	"	"	4th
201st	"	"	3rd
202nd	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
203rd	"	"	6th
204th	"	"	17th
205th	"	"	4th
206th	"	"	6th
207th	"	"	12th
208th	"	"	3rd
209th	"	"	15th
210th	"	"	1st
211st	"	"	21st
212nd	"	"	15th
213rd	"	"	3rd
214th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
215th	"	"	4th
216th	"	"	3rd
217th	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
218th	"	"	6th
219th	"	"	17th
220th	"	"	4th
221st	"	"	6th
222nd	"	"	12th
223rd	"	"	3rd
224th	"	"	15th
225th	"	"	1st
226th	"	"	21st
227th	"	"	15th
228th	"	"	3rd
229th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
230th	"	"	4th
231st	"	"	3rd
232nd	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
233rd	"	"	6th
234th	"	"	17th
235th	"	"	4th
236th	"	"	6th
237th	"	"	12th
238th	"	"	3rd
239th	"	"	15th
240th	"	"	1st
241st	"	"	21st
242nd	"	"	15th
243rd	"	"	3rd
244th	"	"	Formerly Under-age Bn.
245th	"	"	4th
246th	"	"	3rd
247th	"	"	Formerly Over-age Bn.
248th	"	"	6th
249th	"	"	17th
250th	"	"	4th
251st	"	"	6th
252nd	"	"	12th
253rd	"	"	3rd
254th	"	"	15th
255th	"	"	1st
256th	"	"	21st
257th	"	"	15th

WILFRID LAURIER LYING IN STATE IN COMMONS' CHAMBER



The body was taken to the Parliament buildings yesterday, after the House had adjourned. The photograph shows a few of the hundreds of floral tributes that have arrived in Ottawa from all parts of Canada. A Dominion Police officer is seen on guard.

KURT EISNER, BLIND PREMIER OF BAVARIA, ASSASSINATED TODAY

Peasant Politician Met Fate by Bullet Fired by Count Arcovallay and the Murderer Was Fatally Wounded—German Situation More Precarious

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—A Geneva despatch received by L'Information today reported that a plot to restore the Monarchy had been discovered in Berlin. It was said that "high personalities" were implicated.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Kurt Eisner, the blind Premier of Bavaria, has been shot and killed.

The Premier was killed this morning, according to a Munich despatch received in Amsterdam, by Lieut. Count Arcovallay.

The Count was wounded severely by a guard and is reported to be dying.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BASLE, Feb. 21.—The German National Assembly has decided that industrial material taken from France and Belgium must be returned, according to a dispatch from Weimar today.

German Government troops, operating with Marshal Foch's permission, have re-captured from the Spartacists all the public buildings in Elberfeld, according to dispatches received here today. The fighting continued until noon yesterday, when, in agreement with the Allies, the troops withdrew until this morning, leaving a guard to maintain order. (Elberfeld is within the neutral zone, east of the Rhine.)

Spartacists were reported to have seized all the iron reserve in the

ENSORSHIP HAS HAMPERED PEACE SAYS DR. DILLON

Thinks Misunderstanding
on National Ideals are
Enhanced by it

BIG FRENCH TAX

Writer Says Capital Must
Pay Ten Billion Dollars
Impost

Special Star Cable. Copyright 1919 in
Canada and the U. S., by London
Daily Telegraph and Public-
Ledger Company. By E. Dillon.

PARIS, Feb. 21. — The press now
treats of the Franco-American diver-
gence of views on the resettlement of
Europe, proclaiming the existence of
the two contrary currents which I
announced long ago.

The Echo de Paris declares that
the continuous applause given Presi-
dent Wilson having been interpreted
as acquiescence in his opinions, pro-
duced a misunderstanding intensi-
fied by the censorship over telegrams
from Washington to Paris respecting
American ideas, this censorship being
reinforced by two American experts.
This journal itself suffered from this
suppression of information in which
American experts played a part. It
is unfortunate that the brotherhood
of nations must be conceived in sec-
recy and shielded by a censorship
maintained by force.

From the outset Americans and
Continental Europeans, not being
agreed upon fundamentals, lacked the
basis for fruitful co-operation. Even
yet, they are hardly beginning to
understand each other. How far under
such conditions the world can be re-
organized according to a rounded
out plan acceptable to both is, as I
have maintained from the beginning
problematical.

Unwilling to disturb the apparent
harmony I abstained from cabling
various creditable reports that show-
ed light upon the situation and even
moderate expressions of opinion on
the conference which I sent to Lon-
don have often been withheld from
publication, so anxious are the lead-
ers to contribute by silence to the
success of labors which can thrive
only in the full light of day.

1st Regiment
of
Esplanade Avenue.
Guards Association

Free Will Offering.

8 P.M.

CHURCH

Her Revival of Witchcraft.

LDINO

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU.

The French Premier's condition
continues satisfactory. This after-
noon he is receiving visitors for the
discussion of State affairs. He ex-
pects to resume work at the Con-
ference on Monday.

FRANCE.

Raid have been made on the
homes of the members of the Com-
munist society, to which the world-
be assassin Cotin belonged, and
much literature has been seized.
One man alleged to be the centre
of Bolshevik propaganda has been
arrested.

Senator Humbert is to be charged
with attempting to corrupt officials.
The Senate of France has ap-
pointed a committee to enquire into
the conduct of the war.

RUSSIA.

Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine,
is again in Bolshevik hands. French
troops are advancing towards Kiev
from Odessa.

There has been a renewal of hos-
tilities between the Poles and the
Ukrainians and between the Lithu-
anians and the Bolsheviks. In the
latter fighting the Lithuanians seem
to be gaining the upper hand.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Violent outbreaks are reported
from Munich, where Bavarian ex-
sailors stormed the Diet, telegraph
offices and police headquarters.
Prince Joachim, the sixth son of
the ex-Emperor, who is believed to
have been implicated, has been
sent back to Prussia under escort.

Rioting is also taking place in
the Brunswick Duchy, where the
Diet was stormed.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Committee on Labor Legisla-
tion, under the chairmanship of Mr.
Gompers, and the committee on
Reparation, which is fixing the
limits of Germany's resources and
ability to pay, are both continuing
their sittings today.

CLEMENCEAU IS OUT OF DANGER

French Premier Will Re-
ceive Colleagues on
Business Today

BOLSHEVIST PLOT

French Police Have Un-
earthed Traces of Ex-
tensive Organization

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—An official state-
ment issued at nine o'clock this
morning by Premier Clemenceau's
physicians reads:

"Temperature 36.7, (centigrade),
(about 98 Fahrenheit); pulse 72. Gen-
eral state very good. (Signed.) Flor-
ant, Laubry, Tuffier, Combe, Gos-
sett."

SERIOUS LOSSES OF BOLSHEVISTS ALARM LEADERS

Military Reverses Reported
to Have Shaken Confi-
dence of Lenine

SIBERIANS GAIN

General Denekine Success-
ful—Northern Situation
Less Bright

London Times-Public Ledger Cable.
Copyright by The Montreal Star.

CONSTANZA, Rumania, (via Con-
stantinople), Feb. 21.—The Eleventh
Bolshevik army has been put out of
action completely by General Den-
kerine, who is reported to have ad-
vanced from Kizlyar to Bryanskoe,
on the Caspian sea.

A Bolshevik force is acting
against General Petlura's army,
which is fighting for the indepen-
dence of the Ukraine. The Bolshe-
vists have captured Milkhaiovka and
Cologne, south of Ekaterinoslav,
fifty miles north of the Sea of Azov.
This force is not yet in contact with
the volunteer army.

In the Donetz basin, a detachment
of the volunteer army compelled the
Bolsheviks to retire on Manuilovka,
southeast of Bachmut.

East of the Nishna-Rostoff railway
the Bolsheviks claim an advance of
twenty miles on an eighty mile front
against the Don Cossacks under
General Krasnoff. A battle is taking
place at Katchalinskaya, northeast of
Tzaritsin.

On the Western front, in Siberia,
the Siberian army is advancing down
the Siberian railway and has reach-
ed a point fifty-eight miles west
of Perm. Farther south the line
runs from the Kama river, nineteen
miles north of Ossa, to a point
thirty-eight miles southwest of
Krasnov-Flnsk. In straightening this
line they have captured many prison-
ers, four heavy guns, many machine
guns, rifles and much war material.
The advance continues northeast of
Borsk.

The Bolsheviks appealed to the
Siberian regiments to surrender, but
the Siberians responded with an at-
tack in which they annihilated the
Third Battalion of a Soviet regi-
ment, killing the commander and 150
men, and themselves sustained only
seven casualties.

In the neighborhood of Ufa the
Bolsheviks have advanced to the
east. The positions held by anti-
Bolshevik troops south of Orenburg
have been evacuated, thus giving the
Bolsheviks full control of the Task-
kend railway, which they expect to
open to traffic within a week.

CONCILIATORY SPIRIT MAKING GREAT CHANGE WITH BRITISH COLLIERS

Miners Showing Tendency to Delay Threatened Strike in March Until Further Efforts are Made to Reach Settlement

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.
THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur Street,
London, Feb. 22.—Britain is gradually, even painfully, feeling its way towards what is nothing less than a peaceful revolution of industry. Mr. Lloyd George is the reconciling genius. Those present at his heart-to-heart talk with the bellicose miners' leaders this week tell me that it was most impressive to watch the development of the spirit of accommodation and common sense as Mr. Lloyd George, in the quietest, though most convincing manner, went from point to point to allay the miners' suspicions and to show them the fixed determination of the Government, with its large coalition majority, to aid them in raising the general standard of living of the working classes.

Mr. Bonar Law frankly told the House of Commons this week, in so many words, that he knew of no other way of maintaining the coalition or of keeping labor from perilous extremes.

PREDICTION THAT STRIKE WILL NOT COME OFF

Judges now predict that the strike planned for March 15, though the miners' union is disposed with the certainty for the strike. They judge alliance between every part and transaction up to the whole country will not come off because of differences within the ranks themselves, and the possibility that public opinion would not support anything so serious. And also a newly appointed Government of employers at will by March 31, in a general extended report to the general public to judge for the coal industry and its essential export trade and the miners' demands for a strike and a three-day week. These figures held the question of the future of the coal industry and the miners' demands for a strike and a three-day week. These figures held the question of the future of the coal industry and the miners' demands for a strike and a three-day week.

It is claimed that this plan would give the workmen a direct incentive to increase the output and incidentally assure them the real spirit of partnership.

In many industries profit-sharing schemes are being voluntarily put into force. This generally happier mood is partly attributed to the large attention to the strike battle which is now proceeding in the mining districts. For instance, in South Wales only 2.5 per cent of the workmen have taken the trouble to vote at all, and reports from mining areas generally indicate that the bulk of the miners, enjoying as they do weekly wages ranging from 12s to 22s, have no stomach for a general strike without availing themselves of inquiry.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

The public is beginning to realize the value of Lord Beaconsfield's promise for a permanent ministry of information and such a ministry may be established. Meanwhile, the Government has during the past week been giving the most complete and accurate information to the public. The public is beginning to realize the value of Lord Beaconsfield's promise for a permanent ministry of information and such a ministry may be established. Meanwhile, the Government has during the past week been giving the most complete and accurate information to the public.

THE LARGEST SUBMARINE IN THE WORLD—AND BRITISH



This is a photograph of one of the most jealously guarded secrets of the British Navy. While the Germans were boasting of the huge underwater cruisers with which they proposed to gain control of the seas, the British Admiralty were constructing submarines capable of matching the largest destroyer afloat, and of fighting even cruisers in a surface contest. The secret of these boats was their great size, and the fact that while on the surface they used steam as their propelling power, carrying two funnels like an ordinary warship. The vessel is a British "K" class submarine steaming on the surface. This is the largest class of submarine produced by any nation, and is 350 feet in length.

BROUGHT DOWN
LAST ZEPP



Then-Lieut. Robert Gray, D.S.O.

SUPPORT LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO UTMOST. PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Following Tremendous Ovation at Boston, Mr. Wilson Declares U.S. is Vital Factor in League — Europe Trusts Her Disinterested Advice

MECHANICS' HALL, Boston, Feb. 24.—President Wilson's first speech here today on landing from France invited the League of Nations plan to "test the sentiment of America."

His speech gives reasons for American support of his plan. Its preparation followed a long conference aboard the USS George Washington last night and this morning with Secretary of State Lansing.

The President did not attempt to go into details of the League, merely showing why he regards it necessary and believes will be its ultimate effect.

4

NEW FACTS UPON JUTLAND BATTLE

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by The Montreal Star.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A complete record of the forces engaged in the battle of Jutland shows 24 British dreadnoughts, 10 attached cruisers, 6 battle-cruisers, 12 light cruisers, 8 vessels of the first and second cruiser squadrons, 6 vessels of the light cruiser squadron, and 78 destroyers.

The German force included 21 battleships, 16 cruisers and 77 destroyers.

It is clearly established that of the vessels which actually came into action the preponderance of force lay with the enemy.

The fate of the surrendered German warships now at Scapa Flow depends on the decision of the Paris Conference, but it is suggested they should be taken out in the Atlantic and sunk in deep water. It is more than possible this course will be followed.

The Germans had removed most fittings of value before the surrender. What is left would be salvaged before the ships were sunk. It is certain it will not pay to break the ships up, and, under the circumstances, it is thought to sink them would be the best solution of the problem.

HURRY-UP ORDER FOR PEACE CONFERENCE IS SOUNDING EVERYWHERE

Even Most Conservative Debates Are Being Pressed Forward to a Quick Conclusion — Early Peace Talk Heard in the Lobbies

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The atmosphere around the Peace Conference has changed remarkably in the last few days. The deliberation and caution which marked the proceedings of important commissions, have given way, and even the most conservative delegates are being carried forward at a rapid pace.

Important peace questions for said the subject would await his return to his office.

Wm. Desmond in "LIFE'S A FUNNY PROPOSITION"

"The She Devil"

THE DA BARA

REGENT

The story of the making of a man and the re-making of a woman. Other New Grand Features. EUGENE MAINARD at the Piano. Coming Soon—The Companion Picture to "The Better O'ne": "Kiddies in the Kinks"—A Bright-Made Production.

"Todd of the Times"

A Comedy-Drama of Newspaperdom. Sunshine Comedy. "Oh What a Knight"

Special All Week FRI. PICTURES OF LATE Sir Wilfrid Laurier

"TEMPTATION"

A Whirl of Cakes, Music and Fun. "World in Harmony"

5 Races in Songs and Studies. Other Features:—Doris Hardy & De Vora Trio.

Continues 1-11. At. 10c-15c; Nights, 15-25c. Sat., Sun., and Holidays, Night Prices Prevail.

HUNS TO BE GIVEN PEACE TREATY TERMS COMPLETE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 24. — No part of the peace treaty is to be submitted to Germany until the entire treaty is completed and ready for presentation. In reaching this important agreement unanimously on Saturday evening, the Supreme Council reversed the position previously taken, whereby the military section of the final treaty was to be laid down for the Germans to sign in advance of the other sections.

America kept a free mind on the question and was willing to be guided by the wishes of France, although our delegates saw one advantage to be gained by completing the military text first, for that course would have permitted the demobilization of a large part of the Allied armies.

This new attitude grows out of Clemenceau's request that the treaty be withheld until it is agreed upon in its entirety and no part should be considered by the Germans before the others. Therefore, when the military and naval advisers of the supreme war council have finished their work, it will be fitted in with the reports of the committees on reparation, boundaries and economic relations, and the contemplated instrument will be drawn up ready for the German plenipotentiaries to sign.

It is hoped this result may be accomplished within ten days after President Wilson returns to Paris, but that is rather an optimistic view, the reason being that the fault in the plan lies in the fact that Germany will not be asked to disarm before she knows precisely what treatment would be accorded her by the other provisions of the document.

The military measures, as outlined in press dispatches, are harsh, and if they were to go before the German people without such compensation as may be found in other phases of the treaty, the nation might decline compliance, and then it would require a long and continued use of force to execute the treaty terms.

With their attitude defined toward peace with Germany, the Supreme Council passed a series of resolutions to make possible the speeding up process. This method calls for settlement with Germany first, to be followed in turn by peace with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

One advantage to be gained from the simultaneous submission of the full treaty to Germany will be that she will be permitted to resume economic relations with the world, the blockade being lifted immediately upon the treaty being accepted.

That will prove advantageous, not only to the beaten country, but to her creditors as well.

The work of the reparation committee, upon which rests Germany's payments to creditor nations, has been expedited through the action of the Supreme Council in instructing the committee to proceed with their own calculations on German resources, instead of continuing discussion as to how the resources should be divided. Informal committee settling the Greek boundaries will recommend to the Supreme Council not to allow that phase of the Greek claim whereby Bulgaria would be shut out from the Aegean coastline.

STATUS OF QUESTIONS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: Constitution completed and laid before the delegates for consideration, discussion to begin about end of March.

ARMISTICE: Renewed indefinitely on Sunday, February 16. More stringent terms have made Germany militarily impotent.

MILITARISM: Military and naval armaments to be limited under the League of Nations, which also provides for settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS: Originally intended for the protection of neutrals in war-time, is eliminated under the League of Nations, which abolishes neutrality as defined in the past.

REPARATION: In hands of a Special Committee, which is already ready to present its preliminary report.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR: Progress made by Special Committee which is investigating individuals responsible, laws broken and punishment.

NATIONAL BOUNDARIES: Being determined by Supreme War Council, assisted by several Special Committees.

COLONIES: Territories and islands previously held by enemy countries to be placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

LABOR: Special International Labor Committee investigating economic and social problems is already at work. Establishment of a permanent Bureau of Labor provided for under League of Nations plan.

WOMEN: Special Committees to be established for advising delegates on question affecting women and children.

RUSSIA: Allied Russian policy undertermined, further than British and American troops are to be withdrawn.

GERMANY: Constitution adopted for new German State and Provisional Government established with Ebert first President and Scheidemann first Chancellor.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Empire divided into separate republics of Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia.

To Probe Own Plundering

Basle, Feb. 20. — The German National Assembly in session at Weimar has adopted a bill calling for investigation of the plundering of the industrial plants in France and Belgium, according to a report received here.

German Army of 175,000 Men

Copenhagen, February 20. — The Berlin Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says it learns the German Ministry of Defence has drafted a bill providing for a standing army of from 150,000 to 175,000 men. The army will be formed on the voluntary basis.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sean O'Cealligh, who has served several prison terms for his Sinn Fein activities, has arrived in Paris as delegate from the Irish "republic."

The Labor Legislative Committee is considering what penalties should be enforced in case of non-compliance of its nation-members with its regulations, after approval.

The proposal to sink the hulls of the captured German war vessels is meeting with strong opposition from France and Italy.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Fighting continues at Mannheim, where the rebellion is organized by a Communist group. At Oberhausen rioters have seized the banks. Wattenfeld is in a state of siege, while the situation at Munich is unchanged. No Socialist newspapers will be permitted to be published in Bavaria for ten days. Spartacans are preventing the holding of municipal elections at Dusseldorf.

Herr Scheld is named president of the Bavarian Republic in succession to Karl Elsner. Segitz succeeds Auer.

New national colors of black, red and gold, have been adopted by Germany, conscription is being abolished and a National Guard will take the place of the present army.

RUSSIA.

A blizzard at Omsk has disorganized the railways, killed scores of persons and accentuated the difficulties of the food situation.

Wounded and invalided soldiers — 800 British and 500 Czecho-Slovak — are leaving Vladivostok for home ports.

Switzerland has broken off relations with the Bolshevik government.

FRANCE.

A strike of slaughterhouse employees has begun at Paris.

THIRD DIVISION TO START FOR CANADA ON SATURDAY NEXT

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Canada's Third Division will start homewards on Saturday next. The initial shipload will embark at Liverpool on the Adriatic. Advices to this effect have been received at the Militia Department. There are about twenty-two thousand men in the division and the fact that it is the first to come home is because it was in England when demobilization was ordered. The other divisions will come in turn. With the arrival of the Third Division the departmental scheme of sending the men direct to dispersal areas in each division will become operative. Each man will be sent to the area nearest to which his home is located.

KING MAY ATTEND

His Majesty Likely To Visit Peace Conference

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette (Copyright).

London, February 20.—King George V is likely to attend a session of the Peace Conference before it closes according to the Evening Standard. It says: "This is only in the fitness of things. The heads of France and the United States, Poincaré and Wilson, have taken an active part in the proceedings, and the British Empire should also be represented by the monarch who personifies all the British race and the peoples under British protection."

WORLD NEWS TODAY

CENTRAL POWERS.

President Ebert has proposed that the Soviets should form a branch of the National Assembly, not to override the Reichstag but to initiate and deal with industrial legislation in general.

There have been fresh outbreaks in Mannheim and throughout Baden. Spartacans are planning an imposing anti-government demonstration in Saxony today in connection with the opening of the newly elected Diet. They are seeking to force a Soviet government on the new State.

Seventy-six Communists have been arrested for taking part in a revolutionary movement in Budapest.

Revolutionary outbreaks have occurred at Plauen and Pirna.

FRANCE.

The French Senate has given the Government a unanimous vote of confidence.

The strike of slaughter house employees in Paris is ended.

RUSSIA.

Greek troops attacked the Bolsheviks along the Dniester River, north of Odessa, and met with some success.

The Czecho-Slovaks are evacuating the Teschen mining district, according to the terms fixing the boundary line between their new republic and Poland by the Allies on February 3.

Libau and Windau, in Courland, which were recently captured by the Bolsheviks, have been retaken by the Estonians.

Japanese and Bolsheviks clashed in the Amur province, the former losing twenty men killed.

SPAIN.

Industrial disturbances, which threaten to spread, have broken out in Barcelona.

LAFOLLETTE'S DEFENCE

Sole Aim Was To Preserve Pure Democracy

Washington, February 20.—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, vigorously defended his loyalty in the course of a long address tonight in the Senate on what he pictured as causes of popular unrest in the United States. The Senator declared he would no longer permit aspersions on his loyalty and declared that his sole aim was to preserve pure democracy in the country.

ALLIES ARE PUZZLED WHAT TO DO WITH THE EX-GERMAN EMPEROR

Both Execution and Exile Suggested—Former Would Make Him a Martyr in German Eyes— Latter Would Place Him on Level of Napoleon —Germany's Future Foreign Policy

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—What to do with the former Kaiser is still a question which is puzzling the Allies, according to reliable reports from Paris. Despite the intention expressed by Premier Clemenceau and others, at the outset of the Peace Conference, to bring the German War Lord to justice, so numerous are the difficulties that it is possible the committee in charge of this phase of the peace settlement may make no attempt to find Wilhelm responsible for causing the war, and may simply confine itself to reporting that in certain specific and authenticated cases the former German Emperor was responsible, after the war started, by giving his approval—thus breaking the laws of civilization by being an accessory after the fact.

Both execution and exile have been suggested as fitting punishment for Wilhelm. There is a strong demand in Britain, France and Belgium for the former expression of justice, while the more moderate elements favor the second suggestion. There is always the possibility that the execution of the Kaiser would tend to martyrize him in the eyes of the German people, both in Germany and abroad. On the other hand, to send him, say, to St. Helena, would be putting him on the same level as Napoleon.

While the committee is far from completing its task of pinning responsibility for war crimes on individuals, those Germans who are likely to be brought before an Allied bar of justice are: The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, von Hindenburg, von Falkenhayn, von Moltke, von Tirpitz, von Blissing, former Governor of Belgium, and the various submarine commanders who violated all the rules of humanity by sinking passenger vessels.

PEACE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES BUSY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Preparation of the preliminary peace settlement with Germany continued today. The work at present is largely in the hands of the various committees handling such details as reparation and responsibility for the war, but Marshal Foch has personally conferred with the Supreme War Council on matters affecting Germany's military status after the pact is signed.

The committees individually report rapid headway. All members of the committee on reparation have been asked to submit figures representing their ideas of the damages which should be collected from Germany, together with the method of collection.

The committee on responsibility for the war is understood to have reached the point where the degree of culpability of various individuals is being discussed. Territorial questions are progressing rapidly toward adjustment. An open door policy regarding Morocco was clearly established when the question was first presented to the big five.

TO PAY AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DEBT.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 26. — The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has decided, according to a Havas report, to telegraph to Vienna asking that coupons of the Austro-Hungarian debt falling due on March 1, be paid. This action followed a report before

the council by Signor Crespi, of Italy, on behalf of the Inter-Allied financial commission, who pointed out that there are funds in Austro-Hungarian banks to make the payment, but expressed a fear that such payment might create a kind of precedent which could later be used against the different states of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The telegram to be sent to Vienna will specify that payments made of the coupons will not affect the apportionment of the Austro-Hungarian debt among the different states which formed the Dual Monarchy, it is reported.

LABOR COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The Peace Conference commission on international labor legislation, a result of the speeding-up program it has been following, expects to complete the constitution for an international labor bureau by Friday. The conclusions reached by the commission will then be ready for presentation to the next plenary session of the Peace Conference.

Some knotty problems have been encountered by the commission, and there have been numerous conflicting views to harmonize, but these differences have been overcome, and the British proposals, as a whole, have been accepted. There still remain some matters more or less extraneous to the constitution for settlement, such as the question of immigration, but these will be taken up later. There is a general feeling of satisfaction apparent among the labor leaders at the progress made by the commission.

THREATEN TO MURDER HOSTAGES

The Soviet Government in Munich demands that the Reichstag (National Assembly) immediately authorize the enlistment of 200,000 additional militia. On the other hand, President Ebert is understood to favor the establishment of a National Soviet as the lower legislative branch of the Government, probably replacing the Bundestag.

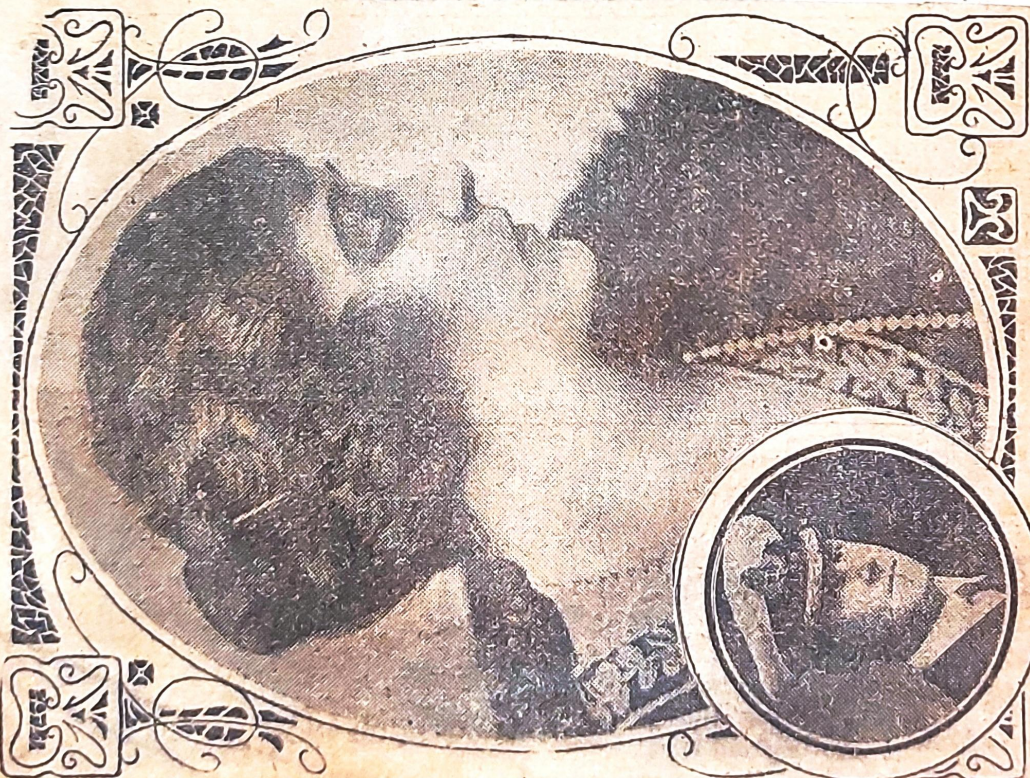
This remarkable situation—the first time the constitutional head of any Government has offered recognition to the Soviet—is the result, it is said, of Ebert's belief that the Spartacists cannot be crushed, and that they will be overwhelmed with disorder. The new revolution has reached a point where decisive action must be taken immediately, one way or the other, and announcement of a decisive Government policy is expected hourly.

The Soviet Government has threatened to execute prominent citizens if the German Government sends Prussian troops against Bavaria.

The congress of workmen's, soldiers' and peasants' councils there on Tuesday demanded that the Assembly become a provisional national council. A deputation, representing 5,000 workmen, urged the proclamation of a Soviet republic, opening of diplomatic relations with the Russian Bolshevik Government and annulment of all state debts.

The German Government is reported to be divided as to what steps shall be taken to suppress the revolution. Some members demand the employment of force, while others counsel compromise. The Military Governor, Herr Noske, de-

ROYAL WEDDING TODAY



Commander Alexander R. M. Ramsay, R.N., and his wife, Lady Patricia Ramsay, nee Princess Patricia of Connaught

Princess Patricia Was Married To-Day In Westminster Abbey



COMMANDER RAMSAY, R.N.

PRINCESS PATRICIA

London, Feb. 27. — Princess Patricia of Connaught and Commander Alexander R. M. Ramsay, R.N., were married at Westminster Abbey at noon to-day. No other social event since the outbreak of the war has created such public interest. Crowds assembled for the day along the route over which the Princess drove with her father, the Duke of Connaught, from St. James's Palace to Westminster Abbey, at which throngs waited patiently for a glimpse of the popular bride.

The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Westminster and other noted ecclesiastics in the presence of King George and Queen Mary, and a great assemblage of members of the Royal Family, distinguished officials of the British and Foreign Governments, and friends and visitors from abroad. The Prince of Wales made a special visit from the continent to attend the ceremony.

In the fashionable audience in the great nave of the Abbey, seats were found for a number of the many friends of the Princess among the plain people and also representatives of charitable organizations in which she was interested. The Abbey was not decorated, the Princess asking that no attempt be made to supplement with flowers the

classic beauty of the ancient edifice.

The bride entered the Abbey by the west door, which is used only on occasions of importance. Her gown was of a white brocaded panne over silver lace, the outer gown being caught up with silver lovers' knots. She carried a bouquet presented by the "Princess Patricia's Canadian regiment" and tied with the regimental colors. The procession was led by a choir singing "Praise, My Soul, the King of Heaven."

The gentlemen ushers, Colonel Sir Douglas Frederick Dawson, Sir Derek William Keppel, Viscount Sandhurst and Viscount Farquhar, followed, and then came Princess Patricia, with her father. They were followed by the Earl of MacDuff, son of the Duchess of Fife, the little nephew of the bride; and the Honourable Simon Ramsay, as pages, bearing the Princess' train. Then came Lady Jean Ramsay with Princess Ingrid, of Sweden, Lady Ira Ramsay with Lady May Cambridge, Princess Maud with Princess Mary, and Lady Helena Cambridge with Lady Victoria Cambridge.

The bride was given away by her father. During the service the choir sang the Sixty-Seventh Psalm, the Hymn "O, Perfect Love," and the Anthem, "Who is like unto thee, O Lord?"

After the ceremony the register was signed in the Chapel of Edward the Confessor. Then, as the bridal couple proceeded toward the door, the Mendelssohn Wedding March was played. A procession of the Royal Family and

peers and peeresses followed, led by the Duke of Connaught and Queen Mary, King George and Queen Mother Alexandra, and former King Manuel of Portugal, and his wife, who was formerly Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern.

A guard of honor of the "Princess Pat's" regiment was stationed at the door sharing honors with seamen from H.M.S. George V.

Court mourning over the death of Prince John was waived for the occasion and the elegant gowns of the ladies lent a festal air to the assemblage. The wedding presents, which are still arriving, number nearly 700 and range from homely market baskets to priceless diamonds. Princess Patricia presented Commander Ramsay with a bust of herself, while his gift to the bride was a Chinese lacquered cabinet.

AFTER THE CEREMONY.

It is estimated that 3,000 persons were in the Abbey for the ceremony. The bride and groom drove back to the Duke of Connaught's residence in an open semi-state landau drawn by four horses and escorted by scarlet-coated outriders. Princess Patricia was bareheaded but was wrapped in white furs. As the party drove along the chimes in nearly all the churches were pealing forth appropriate melodies. Only the weather marred the occasion, the day being gray and chilly.

GERMANY'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IS CUT OFF BY ANARCHIST REVOLT

Soviet Propaganda is Making Rapid Headway Throughout the Empire, While the Anarchists Have Begun a Counter-Revolt—Monarchist Plot Rumored

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Anarchists, charging the Spartacists are too conservative, have started a counter-revolt in Germany.

Reports from Dusseldorf state that anarchists have overthrown the Spartacists and seized control of the city. Dusseldorf had only recently passed into the hands of the Spartacists.

SOVIET REVOLUTION SPREADING

Meanwhile, the Spartacan Soviet revolution has spread to all parts of the country. New uprisings, strikes and riots were reported in Saxony, Bavaria, the Rhineland and the Ruhr district.

Weimar, the present seat of the German Government, has been cut off from Berlin. No information could be obtained today as to what is transpiring in Weimar. A special Government train, which left Weimar for Berlin on Tuesday night, started by way of Leipzig, but was forced to make several additional detours, as the crew learned that stations ahead had been captured by the Spartacists.

The miners and industrial workers in the Halle region, Saxony, have joined the Spartacists and that entire country is reported to be paralyzed.

42ND HIGHLANDERS SAILING TODAY

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Seventh Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, sails from Liverpool for Canada tomorrow. The 7th Brigade is composed of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, 42nd Royal Highlanders, of Montreal, and the 49th Battalion, of Edmonton.

PLAN RECEPTION ON A LARGE SCALE FOR VANGUARD OF ARMY

City, Military and Public Bodies Unite to Give Proper Greeting to 42nd Highlanders and Princess Pats When They Arrive Two Weeks Hence

The citizens' reception organization is making plans to give the boys of the 3rd Canadian Division a wonderful greeting when they arrive in Montreal. Some units of the 3rd Division sailed today from the Old Country and will in all probability arrive on this side of the water within the next week or ten days.

The famous old Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry will be one of the units to come to Montreal, as well as the 42nd, which did such splendid work at the Third Battle of Ypres, the Somme, Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele. These two units, among the most famous in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, will arrive in Montreal intact, with their bands and their colors, as well as the western units and other troops of the division. It will be by a long shot the greatest home coming that Montreal has seen since the beginning of the war and the citizens' reception committee is planning a reception that will be in keeping with the importance of the event.

HIGHLANDERS TO MARCH IN STREET

Major-General E. W. Wilson stated to The Star this morning that the Montreal units returning with the Third Division, will reach the city as complete in organization as is possible. They will be received at the station by a guard of honor, and a vast reception program will be carried out. This program will include a march through the city streets in so far as the condition of the weather permit, and will wind up at the dispersal station, Peel street racks, where their equipment will be turned in and their discharge pay and cheques given them.

General Wilson also stated that City Commissioners are arranging to clean the streets along the proposed route of march, and keep them in good condition as possible for the triumphal procession in the pavilion the great return.



RIOTS AT MUNICH. BATTLE AT HAMBORN LATEST FROM HUNS

Fight in Hamborn for Possession of the City Leads to Capture of 116 Spartacans—Bulgar Bands Pillage and Maltreat Greeks and Murder Former Soldiers Returning from the War

Copenhagen, Feb. 28.—Rioting broke out anew in Munich yesterday, according to the correspondent there of the Politiken. Three thousand Spartacan soldiers marched to the parliament buildings in an effort to force the Diet to proclaim a Soviet republic in Bavaria.

German Government troops yesterday occupied the town of Hamborn, in the Ruhr industrial region, after a fight in which a number of Spartacans were killed. The government troops captured 116 prisoners. The town hall and the stores in Leipzig, Saxony, have been closed as a result of a strike by the Bourgeoise, according to a despatch from Berlin.

BULGAR BANDS PILLAGE AND MURDER GREEKS

Saloniki, Feb. 28.—Bands of Bulgarian regular forces are pillaging Greek property and torturing Greeks in the Greek districts of Strumnitza, according to reports received here.

The Bulgarians are led by Ortsaroff and Stassoff. Two Greeks named Bocas and Papalexandrou were killed when they returned to their homes at the Mkrivo, after an absence of several months.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A new Armenian State, to include Ararat, Turkish Armenia, and a part of Caucasian Armenia, will shortly be recognized by the Conference. Under the League of Nations a mandatory will be named as guardian of the new State, the task probably falling to the United States.

The International Labor Legislation Committee has come to an agreement on 14 of its 23 points. Labor disputes, which affect external trade considerably, will be settled by an international bureau which will have power to enforce its rulings.

The Conference is today hearing the Greek territorial claims.

North and South China which have been at war for more than two years, each sent a delegate to the Conference. These delegates are deadlocked, each supporting the action of their respective governments.

CENTRAL POWERS.

The situation at Munich is alarmingly grave. The Spartacans control the railways and public utilities; they have seized the banks and the government printing presses and at the latter are making vast quantities of paper money for circulation.

Seventeen prominent Hungarians have been arrested at Budapest for revolutionary activities.

Magdeburg is shut off from the world on account of a railway strike and in many towns and cities the Spartacans are gaining strength. At Leipzig the professional and business men have declared a strike as a protest against the strike of the proletariat.

RUSSIA.

All hope of holding a conference of the different Russian factions at Prince's Islands has been abandoned as the Bolsheviks have refused to comply with the stipulations laid down by the Allies.

LABOR CRISIS IS AVERTED BUT NO YET OVERCOME

All Depends on Confidence of Labor in the Industrial Parliament

MUCH GOOD DONE

Premier's Action Has Paved Way for Clearing the Troubled Atmosphere

Special Star Cable by United Press. LONDON, Feb. 28.—The feeling prevails in official circles today that the creation of an industrial parliament, containing representatives of capital and labor, together with the miners' decision to postpone the strike until March 22, has temporarily averted the labor crisis. Nobody, however, is willing to predict that the situation has been eased up more than temporarily.

The final result of the move to reach an understanding on industrial problems, it is said, depends upon the confidence shown by the laborites in the new industrial Parliament and the ability of the union leaders to prevent unauthorized strikes by more radical elements. The weakness of the situation, it is pointed out, is that the parliament has no real power and can only advise the acceptance of its recommendations.

Joint representative committee of employers and workers in the cotton trade have been appointed.

They will endeavor to reach an agreement in regard to the working hours in the cotton industry prior to March 20.

LABOR LEADERS' VICTORY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Amidst stormy circumstances, representatives of British labor and capital convened yesterday at the first British industrial parliament and voted to form a committee representing both capital and labor to investigate the great questions at the root of the industrial convulsion in this country.

The parliament was composed of 500 representatives of 10,000,000 workers and 300 representatives of capital. Sub-committees are to be formed to take up questions of wages, hours and housing, and on April 15 a joint committee will report to a second meeting of the parliament, when it is hoped to form a permanent body which can handle industrial questions in an effort to prevent tying up the nation's industries.

It was a victory for the regular leaders of labor instead of the extremists, but it was principally due to Arthur Henderson's speech and program.

Premier Lloyd George accepted Mr. Henderson's plan in preference to the one offered by representatives of capital, but at the very end of the meeting the whole plan was almost wrecked by some of the labor representatives, who declared that the

Premier, through rhetorical means was trying to ram something down the throats of the workers without labor organizations being permitted to vote on them. There is still a chance that this disaffection may have serious results on the value of yesterday's decision.

The day's deliberations were marked by the frankest criticism of the Premier and the Government and by the reiteration from all the workers of their determination to attain the great objects for which organized labor is striving.

Never has the British worker more clearly indicated than he did yesterday that a peaceful revolution has already taken place in Great Britain and is creating for him a position in society which he means to achieve and maintain.

GREAT GOOD ACCOMPLISHED.

What was marked in the Government's attitude, as expressed by the Premier and the Labor Minister, was the recognition that the workers never would accept the old conditions. The most astute students of labor problems in this country expressed their belief that a great good had been done at a critical moment by the Premier's call for the industrial parliament, for it gave opportunity to labor to state its case and to remove the fiction that Bolshevism is behind the upward striving of the masses.

The results of today's big conference do not interfere with the present negotiations under way with the triple alliance or other organized bodies. Its decision is only the first attempt to investigate the great issues which lie at the bottom of the whole industrial trouble and to try to find a way out to stabilize the future. The women workers will have a conspicuous place in this portentous scheme.

There was no attempt to make this first meeting of capital and labor a Donnybrook fair. In fact, there was an immediate decision of the whole meeting to give the matter a just hearing. Capital was listened to without recrimination. The prevailing note of the employers' remarks had a good augury, especially when one speaker declared: "Labor will have its day."

AMUSEMENTS AND MEETINGS.

GENERAL PAU

of the French Army

will inspect the Returned Officers and Soldiers at the Grenadier Guards Armory at 4.00 p.m., Sunday, March 2nd.

All Officers and Men returned from Overseas, who have been discharged, also those who are still in uniform, will parade under Ltut.-Colonel L. R. LaFleche, D.S.O.

They will fall in for parade at 3.15 p.m. Markers will be placed for the different Units, as follows:—

- 1—Officers.
- 2—British and French Veterans.
- 3—Artillery, 2nd Mounted Troops.
- 4—Infantry Battalions—15th Battalion.
- 5—14th Battalion.
- 6—22nd Battalion.
- 7—24th Battalion.
- 8—42nd Battalion.
- 9—5th C. M. R.
- 10—37th Battalion.
- 11—Miscellaneous Units.
- 12—R. A. F.

All ranks are entitled to wear their medals and decorations.

Men not in Uniform, and not in possession of War Badges will be allowed to fall in on production of Discharge Certificates.

A pressing invitation is extended to all returned Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men to be present at this inspection.

Captain W. W. Haldimand, Adjutant, District Depot No. 4, will supply any further information which may be required. Telephone Uptown 2920.

SPARTACANS QUIT DUSSELDORF AND SURRENDER ARMS

Government Troops Are Restoring Order at Hamborn --- London Papers Declare Situation in Germany is Much More Critical Than it Was at the Time the Enemy Signed First Armistice

Copenhagen, March 1. — Muenster government troops entered Duesseldorf yesterday and occupied the railway stations and public buildings. Spartacan leaders escaped and the town is quiet, according to Berlin advices received here.

Surrender Their Guns

Basle, March 1.—Spartacan forces offered very feeble resistance to government troops when the latter took Hamborn on Thursday, and gave up two cannon, three thousand rifles and a quantity of munitions. At Essen the number of strikers is now estimated at 5,100. If the strike continues at Erfurt, there will be a strike by the Bourgeoisie as a protest against disorders.

Hun Conditions Worse

London, March 1.—Several of this morning's newspapers feature articles on the internal demoralization of Germany and the dangerous growth of Bolsheviki as a result of lack of food and the increase of unemployment, and express editorially deep concern at the problem thus created for the Allies.

Various reports concur in declaring that the situation is extremely urgent. A Reuter's report describes the position of Germany as more precarious than it was last November.

"Discontent is growing, the people are hungry and dispirited, and the government is unable to improve material conditions," this report says.

"Far-sighted and well-informed men are pessimistic and apprehensive at ominous signs which show a tendency toward anarchy."

The Telegram, which printed two long reports this week from a correspondent who is viewing the situation in Germany, prints another to-day corroborating the worst features of reports of hardships among the German people. The correspondent contends that if the Allies "do not act immediately there will be no Germany to negotiate with, because anarchy will take the place of the government."

The article declares that the Entente powers must send help at once by dispatching foodstuffs, even if that involves a considerable relaxation of the blockade.

The Daily News, in its editorial comment, refers to an unofficial report that the Allied economic council at Paris presented to the council of ten a categorical demand for an immediate raising of the blockade, it being said that the demand was based upon the reports of British officers who recently investigated conditions in Germany.

"There can be no two opinions regarding the wisdom of this recommendation," the newspaper says, "the only question is whether it comes too late."

Lithuanians Refuse An Armistice

Stockholm, March 1.—Lithuanian troops, closely pursuing Bolsheviki forces, have passed the line of Schaulen, Sjeduva, Vieves and Varena, which towns are in Lithuanian hands, according to advices received here from

Kovno. Lithuanian advance forces have reached Toakti, about thirteen miles east of Vilna. Owing to their defeat, the Bolsheviki have requested a suspension of hostilities, but the Lithuanians have refused, it is reported.

Troops Guarding Soviet Congress

Berlin, March 1.—Labor unions at Munich have placarded the city with appeals to workmen to maintain order and disregard any call for an armed demonstration, it being declared that radical measures are being urged only by a handful of extremists, according to dispatches received here.

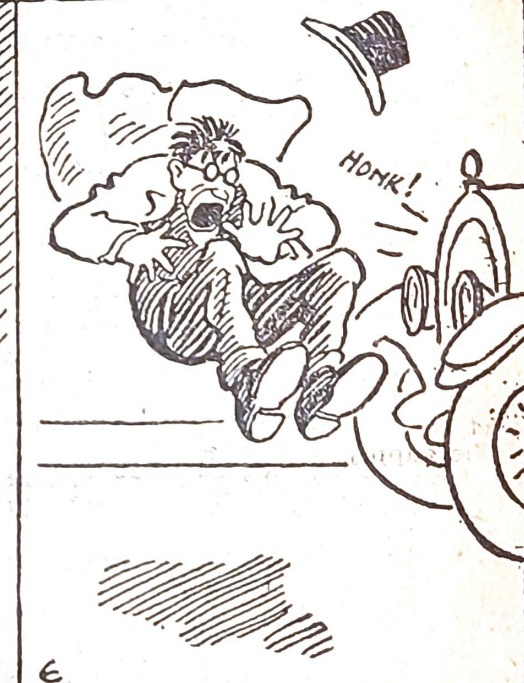
Schools at Munich were closed and the pupils were sent home because disorders were feared. Cordons of troops

are stationed about the building where the Soviet congress is meeting and streets near it are closed by armed forces.

Although the government has officially announced it is not worried by the strike situation at Halle and Leipzig and expects soon to see the end of the trouble, a member of the National Assembly said to-day that he "sees a black future."

DAY IN THE LIFE OF A BOLSHEVIST.

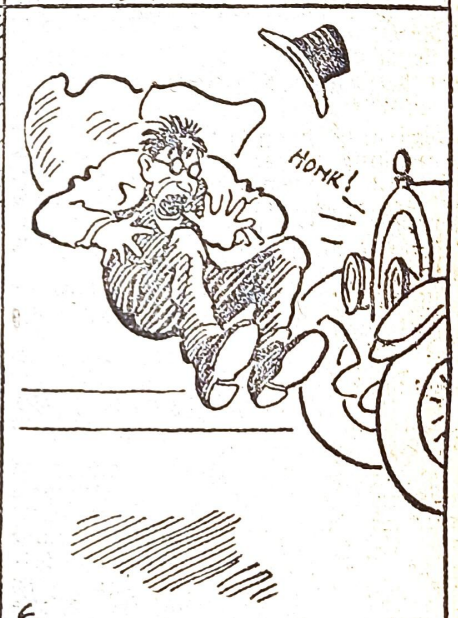
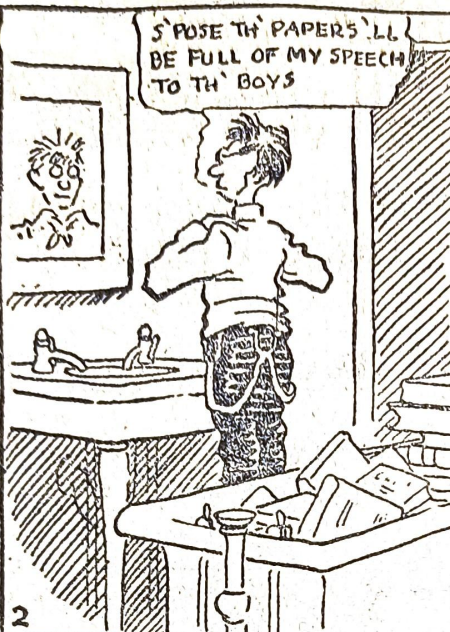
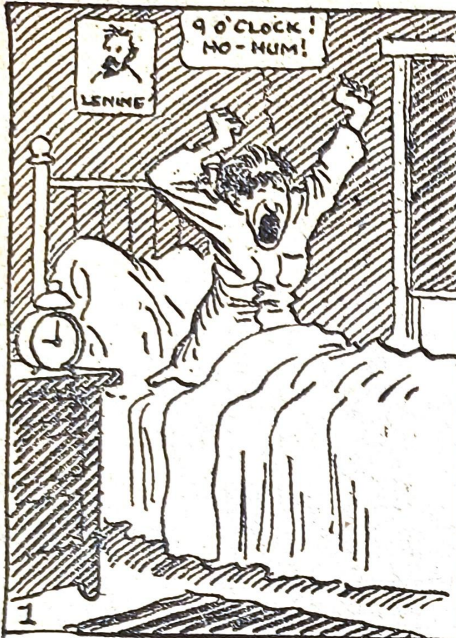
—By Webster



WEBSTER

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A BOLSHEVIST.

—By Webster



W. HEATH
ROBINSON



Allied troops crumpling up an enemy attack by means of hypnotic waves.—Copyright, 1918, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.



THEE AND ME

There was the Door to which I found no key;
There was the veil through which I might not see;
Some little talk awhile of Me and Thee.
There was—and then no more of Me and Thee.—London Express.

THE PLEDGES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The following specific promises will be made by those nations which become members of the League as at present proposed:

To limit armaments as directed by the Council. To permit the Council to limit the manufacture of war material and determine the destination of all such material exported.

To submit every international dispute, not otherwise settled, to arbitration, and to accept the decision.

To become a joint guarantor of the independence and territorial integrity of all other members of the League.

To become responsible when so directed as a mandatary of the League for the preservation of order and perhaps for the entire government of such countries as the Council may determine are in need of control.

To participate in the organization of an International Bureau of Labor.

To become a joint guarantor for the "freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of all states, members of the League."

To transfer to the League all international bureaus, such as the Postal Union, the Institute of Agriculture and the like, and to participate in no others except through the League.

To register all new treaties with the League secretary and not to accept unregistered treaties as binding.

To recognize that membership in the League abrogates all existing treaties inconsistent with its provisions, and hereafter to make no treaties that are thus inconsistent.

To recognize any violation of the agreement to arbitrate as an act of war against all other members, and to participate in whatever warlike measures may be necessary.

To assist by force, if necessary, in preventing war between nations who are not members of the League.

To contribute to the cost of the secretariat and headquarters on the same basis as the nations contribution to the Universal Postal Union.

Poles And Ukrainians Discuss Armistice

Warsaw, Mar. 1.—The inter-Allied delegation sent to Lemberg met Petlura, the Ukrainian peasant leader, yesterday and discussed the armistice between the Poles and the Ukrainians and were favorably impressed with the situation. An inter-Allied commission which has gone to Posen will meet a German delegation at Bromberg to discuss a renewal of the armistice conditions relative to Germany and Poland.

The Polish Diet has adopted M. Korfanty's motion providing for the calling up of six classes of recruits for one year.

Socialists members who advocated the formation of a militia, voted against the measure. During the debate several populists declared that, contrary to the declarations of the Socialists, the peasant class advocates a strong army.

PEACE FORECAST SHOWS THE ENEMY NO LONGER PERIL

Terms Said to Include Razing of Heligoland by Germany

GIVE UP FLEETS

To Open Dardanelles and Destroy Foe's Eastern Navies

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. by G. S. Adams. Copyright by The Montreal Star.

PARIS, March 1.—The work of drafting the preliminary terms of peace through the armistice conditions is making rapid progress.

When President Wilson returns he will find the terms settled. Indeed the whole matter might be put through within a fortnight.

There still are one or two points of importance to be settled even in the military and naval terms and it is clear that the fixing of Germany's eastern frontiers is a matter which cannot easily be accomplished in the absence of any definite information or any definite policy with regard to Germany. This point has become clear in the discussions on the future of Poland and in arranging for the despatch of General Haller's Polish divisions from France to Poland.

LEST WE FORGET

"Je me souviens"—I remember—that is Montreal's civic motto. If we live up to that motto, the next couple of weeks will see this city ablaze with such an enthusiasm of pride and welcome as it has never shown before.

The Third Division—the first section of Canada's glorious army to come home as a fighting unit, sails from England today. One of its best regiments—one of the finest that ever fought for the Union Jack—came from Montreal, the Forty-Second Highlanders. Another which has made a name that shall sing through the history of British arms, was largely organized and recruited here—the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Another, the Fifth C. M. R., was organized over the river in the townships, but includes in its ranks many Montreal men.

The Pats have been fighting for over four years. They were the first Canadian regiment to be sent to France and were in action in December, 1914. They were among those who fired the last shot at Mons at five minutes before eleven o'clock on November 11th, 1918. The Forty-Second and Fifth C.M.R. have been overseas since 1915, and have a record no less glorious. To the Forty-Second—the Canadian Black Watch—fell the honor of seizing, the very morning the armistice was signed, the City of Mons, from which the old Forty-Second, the Black Watch of Scottish tradition, marched out as the rearguard of that famous retreat in 1914.

After all these years, the boys are coming home—all that is left of them—coming home with the laurels of victory upon their battle-helmets and names upon their regimental colors, the sound of which will stir the blood of Britons for generations. In the bloody angle of Ypres, on Vimy Ridge, at Passchendaele, through the terrible battle of Mons, at Courcellette, at Amiens, Arras, Cambrai—the hammer-blows that smashed the Hun lines—these boys of ours were in the van. They have made a name that shall live forevermore.

Now they are coming home.

O, Montreal, remember! For their victories' sake; for the glory which they have brought to Canada; for the sacrifice they made for our safety and the welfare of the world; for the blood they shed and the dead they left in those far-away fields, let us give them a welcome that shall be in some way worthy of them—a welcome which will warm their hearts and thrill them with the knowledge that they are appreciated and that their comrades have not died in vain—that we for whom they fought are grateful and are proud.

The naval terms have been agreed upon with one important exception: The French Ministry of Marine reserves acceptance of the principle that war vessels surrendered by Germany are to be destroyed.

The argument of the French is that during the war their fleet has suffered losses which, owing to the army requirements of France, her workshops and yards have been unable to make good.

It is certain that on this point some agreement will be reached which will recognize the special position of France in the matter and at the same time prevent the Allies naval triumphs from increasing the burden of naval armaments by distributing among them German ships, the upkeep which in money and men would be a heavy addition to the naval estimates of all countries, and perpetuate, instead of diminishing the naval armaments of the world.

NAVIES TO DISAPPEAR.

Bearing in mind this very important French reservation it is possible to indicate the general scope of the naval terms of the preliminary peace. These naval terms are practically the same for Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria and provide for the complete disarmament of the enemy.

All German submarines, submarine salvage vessels, docks for submarines and Kiel tubular dock are to be surrendered, destroyed, or broken up within a fortnight.

Similar construction now building is to be destroyed within three months after the signature of the preliminary peace. Material deprived from the breaking up may be used, but only for peace purposes.

The internment of German war vessels in Allied harbors is to be converted into selzer and such ships shall be broken up or destroyed as soon as possible.

The Germans are to be called upon to hand over in good state, to proceed under their own steam, with their guns and torpedoes the battleships Oldenburg, Buringen, Osmifriesland, Helgoland, Posen, Westfalen, Rheinland and Nassau, the light cruisers Pillau, Graudenze, the light cruisers T. P. Birchall and T. P. Birchall and Stutte.

TO DESTROY HELIGOLAND.

The warships under construction are to be broken up.

The Heligoland fortifications and harbor are to be destroyed by the Germans at their own expense and the fate of the island itself is to be decided by the Conference.

All fortifications defending the access to the Baltic are to be razed and the Kiel Canal is to be open at all times to the war vessels and merchant ships of all nations.

The German cable system, comprising fourteen cables both European trans Atlantic and Asiatic are to be returned to their respective owners. The wireless station at Nauen, Hannover and Berlin are not to be used for any but commercial purposes.

This clause is aimed not only at the military use of wireless during the peace negotiations but also intend to put a stop to the enemy's political propaganda. Permission to use the stations for military and political purposes will only be given when the military conditions of the peace treaty have been carried out.

Meanwhile the Allies will determine the wave length by the German stations and will supervise their use of the stations. The same conditions will be applied to the Austrian wireless stations at Vienna, Budapest and Pola.

The Austrian fleet of thirteen battleships, two cruisers, one hundred light cruisers, nineteen torpedo boat destroyers, fifty-one torpedo boats, thirty-three submarines built and building, and the Danube monitor will be handed over to the Allies.

BY DARDANELLES.

Would Make General Sir Arthur Currie Governor of Malta

Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, March 1.—

The Evening News suggests that General Sir Arthur Currie should receive the Governorship of Malta, shortly to be made vacant through the retirement of Lord Methuen. "Up to the present," says the News, "however great the services of the colonial general have been, he has been rigidly excluded from any military position outside of his own Dominion. The time has come to break down this state of things."

meanwhile, comes home, beats his wife, kicks the children into the street, breaks up the furniture, sets fire to the house and then fights all the policemen they can send against him. Next morning he begins to realize what he has done. He comes up before the magistrate and signs the statement that he will keep the peace.

"It's the same with the world. We've been going on moral drunks more or less serious since history began. And now that we've come to

what a fool we've made of ourselves, and what damage we've caused and what we've wrought, we are striving to stem the tide. I only hope we will be able to keep it," concludes, a bit pessimistically.

sent copies of "The Great Illusion" to his friends, looked on the Kaiser as the hope of peace, and understood Esperanto. During the war he en-

ly to the Red Cross and War Loans, made appeals on behalf of conscientious objectors, brought on rheumatism prematurely as a special con-

able, and did his duty as he saw it, according to his lights. And many who were much more denunciatory of the Hun and his ways did not hate what he accomplished.

But the war is over, and he is here at the Peace Conference in some semi-official capacity and absolutely bubbling over with delight.

The world has come to its senses. There will be no more war. It is agony if we only set our minds and our hearts to that end. Shrink not, but live in peace and good-will. In-

international boundaries will disappear, the cost of living will descend to unprecedentedly low levels, and

convicted that something was wrong. I decided to have the world from another such calmly as that through which I have lived during the last four years. Something must be done, bin

SAVES ALL THE PEAC

FA. M. C. E.

J. Doherty; standing (left to right), J. W. adviser.

in which he believes with deep

properly. He has, however, shown in one respect to differ greatly from the majority of which we have no knowledge. It differs in that he provides in the constitution for a more representative assembly than

be legislative and advisory to a council, as I understand it, composed chiefly of the representatives of the Great Powers with whom I rest the executive power; and I am inclined to believe that the

Russians, who have been used by Lord Cecil and General Allenby, are tremendous. That it also

But the general feeling at such a plan is a little too eager to be built into the fabric of the league at the start.

the greatest difficulties—those on which representation should be assigned to the various classes over this problem, thereby touching it generally.

It might be arranged on the government exists at present in the majority of such countries, the broad basis is representative.

least in order that the system be applied, India and China would rule the world. are represented at the Peace Conference and it would be doubtful whether they could be excluded from the

of nations. Yet India is not considered fit by those who know best to govern herself, and the great storms, revolutions and disasters in China since the old monarch was overthrown do not lead

influence in her legislative or executive abilities.

members of the Lodge and their friends are expected to attend.

TO PENSION ALL THE SOLDIERS

significant of France's newly warm endorsement of the League, Le Journal presents a plan whereby the League would undertake the pensioning of all soldiers who participated in the war. The newspaper suggests that this be made the League's first budget. The apportionments would be based: first, on the number of men mobilized; second, on the number killed; third, on the length of participation in the war; fourth, on the material damage suffered; fifth, on population; and sixth, on war expenses.

France mobilized 8,500,000 men, of which 1,400,000 were killed. She was engaged in war 53 months, and suffered severe damages. Whence she says Le Journal, she should receive \$100,000,000 annually. Great Britain mobilized 7,000,000, of which 840,000 were killed, and should receive \$78,000,000. Italy mobilized 5,500,000, lost 408,000 in killed, and should receive \$50,000,000. The United States mobilized 3,700,000, lost 54,000, and should receive \$15,000,000.

The total amount to be disbursed would be \$200,000,000, of which the United States would be expected to furnish 36 per cent, Great Britain 18 per cent, France 15 per cent, Italy 10 per cent, and the remainder would be divided among Japan and the smaller nations. The Americans here find the scheme interesting, at least.

MUST MAKE PEACE AT ONCE OR RAISE BLOCKADE

of enemy countries. This ultimatum is based upon reports made by fourteen British officers, which reveals the seriousness of the situation in Central Europe.

"I can add the statement that there are 250 deaths from starvation daily in Bucharest alone, and as far as blockade purposes, practically the entire area, from the Rhine to the Black Sea, is enemy country. The magnitude of the impending disaster can hardly be measured."

FRANCE INSISTS UPON KEEPING GERMAN FLEET

Special Star Cable by William Lewis. PARIS, March 1.—The question of the disposition of the German fleet again has been raised by the widespread French protest against the British proposal to sink it as an object lesson in disarmament. The American delegation has not taken sides but is expected to throw its weight in either scale when it appears wise and politic.

The British Admiral, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, arrived today, bringing, it is believed, the proposals of the British Admiralty which are said to favor such a disposition of the surrendered German warships as will content France.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONSTITUTION PLANNED

France and Japan Insistent Upon Securing Fuller Measure of Protection—Novel Scheme for Payment of Indemnities to Allied Powers—French Demand International Army

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 1.—Returning from the United States, President Wilson will find a movement under way to incorporate several important amendments in the League of Nations constitution.

France and Japan particularly wish to obtain a greater measure of protection for their special interests. Japan will be ready to present her views regarding immigration, but indications today were that she will not make real fight for their acceptance, allowing the matter to rest after it is on record.

The French will again put forward their plans for an international army, stating their case in the strongest possible terms, since they firmly believe it would greatly strengthen the League. However, it is learned from an authoritative source that she will not make acceptance a condition of her ratification of the League.

The French point out that they want, above all, security of a certain definite degree which is not provided by the League. While new "balance of power" arrangements might for the moment seem more tangible, they feel the present state of disorganization in Europe makes an "balance" that might be achieved precarious.

For instance, it would necessitate dependence in the east on Poland and Czechoslovakia—potentially strong States, but also potentially failures. France believes an international army would help to maintain the League's authority in Europe, but if she cannot secure such a provision in open debate, she will abide by the decision of the majority.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council will today take up deliberation of the Peace Terms. The Committee on Responsibility for the War is expected to report by Saturday. The Havas Agency is authority for the statement that the indemnity to be demanded from Germany has been fixed at \$120,000,000,000.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Threats of a general strike were made at a meeting held in Dresden yesterday. In Berlin there are grave fears of a monarchist rising, and unrest is increasing.

A Free State of Bavaria has been proclaimed by the Soviets. Count Rantzau-Brockdorf, Foreign Minister, is urging the closer union of Germany and German-Austria.

Spotted fever is increasing in virulence throughout Germany, especially in Berlin.

The Spartacans are distributing quantities of revolutionary literature, are seizing transportation routes where possible, and have control of Halle.

RUSSIA.

General Kolchak, the head of the Omsk All-Russian Government, is making plans for holding an election for a Constituent Assembly. He has broken with General Semenov.

After several days of quiet, war has again broken out between the Germans and the Poles.

Along the Narva River the Bolsheviks have been firing on undefended farms, doing terrible damage.

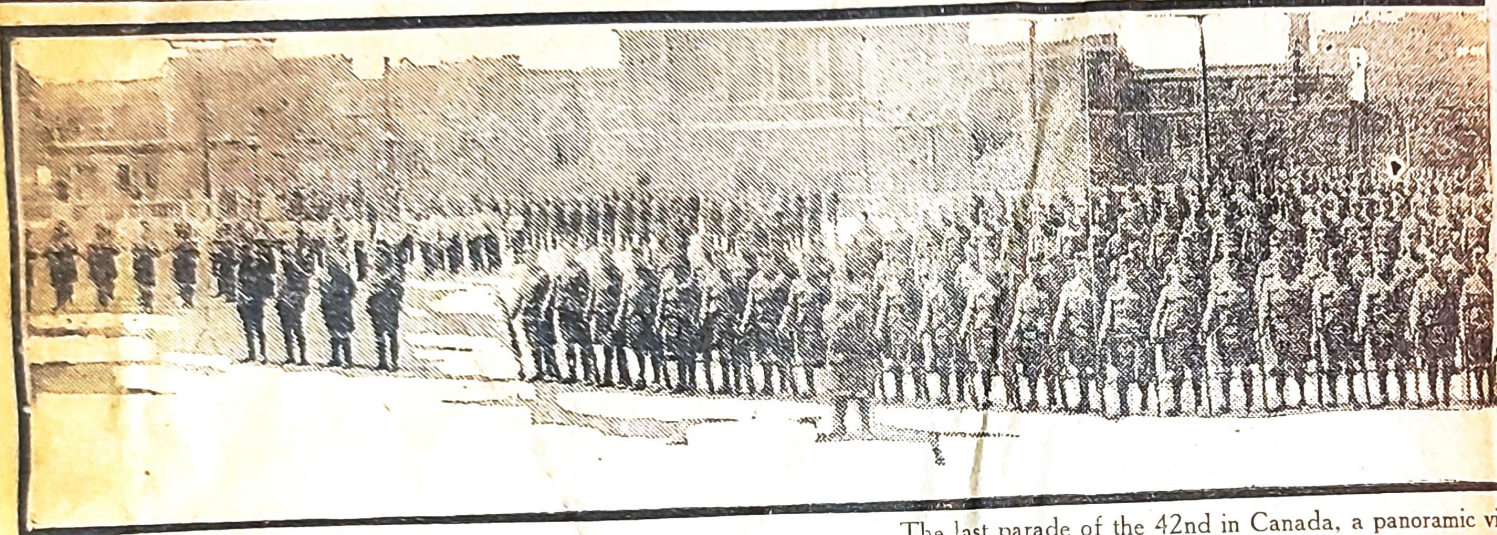
CHINA.

There is a serious hitch in the peace negotiations at Shanghai, between North and South China delegates, and rioting is expected at Peking as a result. The dissolving of the conference, which is expected, is considered a triumph for Japanese influence.

FRANCE.

The French Government has protested that the money in settlement of the food supplies to be sent to Germany shall not be paid in German gold.

THE THIRD DIVISION, WITH MONTREAL'S FAMOU



The last parade of the 42nd in Canada, a panoramic view



The original officers of the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, taken in Canada before sailing for overseas, are as follows:

First row: Major W. Bovey, on staff; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. D. A. Kittermaster, transferred to artillery; Major H. C. Walklin, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. A. A. Mackay, now Major, back in Canada. Second row: Major H. C. Walklin, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. A. A. Mackay, now Major, back in Canada. Third row: Lieut. F. C. A. Macklin, killed June, 1916, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Fourth row: Lieut. F. C. A. Macklin, killed June, 1916, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Fifth row: Lieut. F. C. A. Macklin, killed June, 1916, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Sixth row: Lieut. F. C. A. Macklin, killed June, 1916, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Seventh row: Lieut. F. C. A. Macklin, killed June, 1916, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Eighth row: Lieut. F. C. A. Macklin, killed June, 1916, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Ninth row: Lieut. F. C. A. Macklin, killed June, 1916, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Tenth row: Lieut. F. C. A. Macklin, killed June, 1916, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916.

MAR 1 1919

148

THE MARCH

US 42ND AND THE GLORIOUS



A few of the entire original battalion, taken on the Champ de Mars



was four years ago. Front row, right to left: Lieut. S. J. [unclear] in Canada; Major B. McLennan, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col., [unclear] with Lieut.-Col., O.C. 107th Pioneer Battalion; Capt. H. [unclear] transferred to Engineers; Capt. K. G. Strachan, back in Canada; now Captain, back in Canada; Lieut. J. C. Stewart, M.C., [unclear] September, 1916; Lieut. L. de K. Stephens, killed June, 1916; [unclear] now Captain, back in Canada; Lieut. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., [unclear] Captain, wounded October, 1916, and August, 1918; Lieut. [unclear] [unclear] 1916, back in Canada; Lieut. A. J. [unclear]

WOMEN'S WORK

COMMUNITY KITCHENS

Upon the proper functioning of the kitchen, the every individual family depend, and upon the health of individual families, the stamina of the community depends. At the present time there are various reasons existing with this very important department improper the well-to-do there is sometimes the careless or the over-worked mother, worrying along as best she sufficient help. Among the less prosperous there are and many more, for here we find greater excuse for necessities for over-work, besides inability to obtain room and poorly-equipped kitchens are too often additions against which women with small incomes have The problem, then, being a social one which affects race, demands the attention, even of those, who do not personally concerned.

In New York City, this need has been met for the fashionable establishment which delivers cooked dinner carried in highly decorated motors. But it remained to create the real Community Kitchen, both in side of the Atlantic, which answers the need of the less itself to an almost endless variety of adaptation. Community Kitchens have been started all over which women brought their fruit and vegetables and supervision, with modern canning apparatus. After the over, they still came with other work, for skilled assistance that, in this way, in some places, the kitchens became lions and real community centres.

To establish a Community Kitchen, then, one must have a room with all modern appliances for cooking, baking for laundry work, if possible. A trained and social-mixing always be in attendance.

It may confine itself to demonstrations, it may allow ties for a stipulated payment; or it may cook nourishing working women may buy and carry home. But, better combine all three functions, and while educating the women proper conditions in which to do their work, and also mothers to buy properly cooked food at cost price.

Such a kitchen the Montreal Housewives' League is their answer to this problem, and to this endeavor it co-operation of the women of Montreal to furnish help aid financially, and to support morally.

ALICE BROCKWAY LATHAM,
Vice-President Montreal

RED TRIANGLE HUT

One has to be a soldier, or at least a soldier's wife or mother, in order to appreciate the work that is being carried on unobtrusively by the group of women who give the home touch to the Red Triangle Hut on Dominion square. Unlike many other organizations which go over the top in a burst of glory every once and so often the military canteen work begins at 7:30 on Sunday morning and ends exactly at 10:30 Saturday night, with no change or let up throughout the week.

Ever since the Y.M. hut was opened last May, Mrs. Peter Laing, the Lady in charge of the Women's Section, has built up and perfected her splendid organization of volunteer workers with the precision of a railroad company, until today a complicated manufacturing

restaurant keeper thought of a meal soup, ends with and has roast good the sum of 25 such was the boys who patrol Sunday.

No matter how hands, there is no who hesitates for share of scrubbing between meals, in dress style. Like t are always being teen is forever u bing, for every s leave the restaura order and cleanli

A MENDING CO

Even more practical than the handy by his best girl, inner, where button and patches inse line of an eye, w the work with w or may not be tru ties or practical Two women are the little library need ever suffer t of out-at-the

Truth to tell, many a business man would fain learn the secret or staff of 340 women, who rise early and work late out of pride for lifts of women turn up at the hut actually to the minute every day, talling 46 workers, and ten extra lbers on Sunday to care for the big

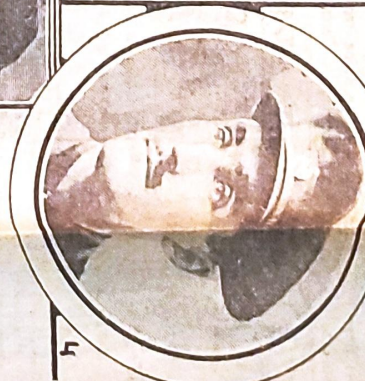
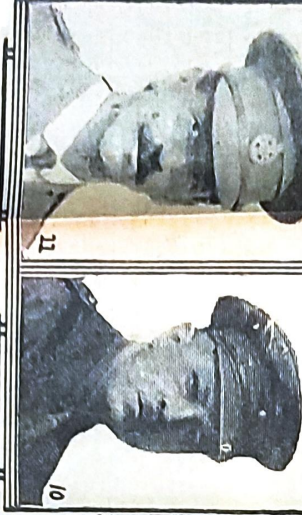
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THE second Atlantic movement of complete units of the Canadian Corps has commenced. The entire Dominion is on the tip-toe of expectation, the whole energy is waiting to ascertain the victory, and thousands of homes the land call is being made ready for the great triumph. To the Third Division of the valourous Canadian Army Corps, in the honor of leading the great return, and the 1st Brigade of the Division, consisting of the 1st Highlanders of Montreal, the Princess Patricia's, the Royal Canadian Regiment of Halifax, and the 4th Battalion of Liverpool.

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mean submarine effort, swinging on from the Prince's Landing Stage to the Mercury at Liverpool, steaming down the river past Ditchingham, Ewerston, and New Bishpton with a load of munitions. The boats are either seven miles of the graticular markings, and crossing the line at the mouth of that great highway of shipping, will commence their journey to Canada, carrying four complete military units which go to make up the 7th Brigade of the British Canadian Division.

Upper Group—Officers of the 42nd Battalion, photo taken just previous to the last advance before the armistice. Lieut.-Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., will be recognized in the centre of the group. Lower Group—"Princess Pat," taken just before leaving Canada in 1914. 1. Major-Gen. F. O. W. Loomis, M.C., D.S.O., commanding 3rd Canadian Division. 2. Col. George Stephen Canlie, C.M.G. 3. The late Lieut.-Col. C. J. T. Stewart, D.S.O., killed whilst in command of the P.P.C.L.I. 4. Col. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., who raised and equipped the Princess Pat's, wounded several times. 5. Col. C. A. Peters, D.S.O., originally O.C. 9th Field Ambulance, afterwards A.D.M.S., 4th Canadian Division. 6. Lieut.-Col. Royal L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., O.C. 42nd Highlanders, who went to France a subaltern and returns in command of his battalion, after a distinguished record (twice wounded). 7. Late Lieut.-Col. C. H. Baker, M.P., original commanding officer of the 5th C.M.R.'s killed in action. 8. Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper, D.S.O., commanding 8th Brigade, 3rd Division. 9. Late Lieut.-Col. Partridge, killed whilst commanding the P.P.C.L.I., in action. 10. Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Meleghan, C.M.G., commanding 7th Brigade, 3rd Division. 11. Late Lieut.-Col. A. Butler, killed whilst in command of the P.P.C.L.I.

Light Infantry.
4th Battalion, Quebec Regiment
4th Battalion Alberta Regiment
7th Canadian Trench Mortar Battery.
The Fifth Sanitary Brigade, under
the direction of C. Draper. It consists of:
1st Canadian Mounted Rifles, 1st
Central Ontario Regiment,
4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, 1st
Central Ontario Regiment.
5th Canadian Trench Mortar Battery,
6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, Quebec
Infantry Regiment.
The Ninth Infantry Brigade, under
the direction of C. Draper. It consists of:
7th Battalion, Manitoba Regiment,
8th Battalion, Manitoba Regiment,
9th Battalion, Manitoba Regiment,
10th Battalion, Manitoba Regiment,
11th Battalion, Manitoba Regiment,
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97th Battalion, Manitoba Regiment,
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99th Battalion, Manitoba Regiment,
100th Battalion, Manitoba Regiment.

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HERE THEY COME MARCHING HOME!

MAR 1 1919

The Divisional Artillery consisting of the 9th and 10th Artillery Brigades, XSC and YSC Medium Trench Mortar Batteries, VSC Heavy Trench Mortar Battery, and the Divisional Ammunition Column.

No. 3 Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps.

Headquarters Brigade of Engineers, consisting of the 7th, 8th and 9th Engineer Battalions, and the 3rd Pontoon Bridging Transport Unit. Associated with it is the 3rd Divisional Employment Company.

Headquarters Divisional Train consisting of Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Companies.

Medical Services, consisting of Nos. 8, 9 and 10 Field Ambulances and No. 3 Canadian Sanitary Section. Also attached is No. 3 Canadian Mobile Veterinary Section.

Headquarters Divisional Signals, the four sections distributed between Divisional Headquarters and the three Infantry Brigades.

THE RAISING OF THE FORTY-SECOND

As soon as the First Contingent was despatched in October, 1914, to the aid of the Motherland, plans were matured by the Militia Department for substantial reinforcements.

On the very threshold of the new year—1915—the parent regiment of the Royal Highlanders of Canada had enough volunteers to form a new battalion to support the 13th Highlanders. In February, 1915 instructions came to mobilize and in four months the 42nd R.H.C. was on its way to England.

On October 9th, 1915, the 42nd landed in France. Under the guidance of its now veteran sister battalion the 13th, its companies and platoons were introduced into the mysteries of war and had some adventurous experiences in the Ploegstreert-Neuve Eglise area.

THIRD DIVISION FORMED.

During this period the Canadian forces had been materially increased by the arrival of the 2nd Division and a 3rd Division was even then in process of formation. Two days before Christmas, 1915, the 7th Brigade of the 3rd Division was organized in the field; and to the delight of the 42nd it found a place in a brigade that in after months was to become one of the finest in the Canadian Corps. Composed of battalions that had already proved their mettle including the famous P.P.C.L.I. withdrawn from the Imperial Forces, the Royal Canadian Regiment, Canada's permanent infantry army and the 49th Battalion, a typical western force from the great plains and the Pacific province, the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, rounded out a brigade practically representative of every province in the Dominion. The return to the Canadian Command of the P.P.C.L.I. to be included in the new brigade, gave particular satisfaction to both the Canadian Army and the people of the Dominion, as this splendid battalion of fighting men wearing the maple leaf who had joined issue with the hard pressed forces of the Crown in the early stages of the war. For the time the 7th Brigade was loaned to the Second Division, pending the completion of the 3rd Division; and in the early spring of 1916 it came under the new formation.

GLORIOUS STORY OF THIRD YPRES

The 42nd's first severe engagement was that of June 2-5 in the Ypres salient. The action will go down in history as the Third Battle of Ypres. Here for the second time the Canadian forces checked a most determined enemy movement which if carried forward to its intended goal might have reached Calais.

Once again a new division of Colonial troops held the Germans at the gate. The R. C. R. and the P. P. C. L. I. were in the front line, having on their right flank the 8th brigade, and on the left the 60th Light Infantry Brigade, Imperials, with the 42nd Battalion in the support trenches. Following the heaviest bombardment the Canadians had yet experienced the enemy succeeded in penetrating the line and by the evening was in possession of a considerable portion of the front and support systems.

It was then that two companies of the 42nd were sent into action to reinforce the hard pressed battalions of the 8th Brigade and the P. P. C. L. I. They rendered prompt and most valuable assistance, resulting in the recovery of a portion of the trenches which were held in the face of the heaviest concentration of rifle, machine gun, and artillery fire.

The object for which they were sent forward was accomplished. They prevented a farther advance, relieved the pressure, and held the Germans within the sector attacked. The 7th Brigade had sustained heavy losses. Though overwhelmed in numbers, with defences obliterated in the right sub sector, its survivors held the enemy for the three following days, stubbornly contesting every attempt to advance and repeatedly returning to the counter-attack with spirit.

THE FIGHTING ON THE SOMME.

On September 10th the 3rd Canadian Division, following a period of assiduous training in the latest methods to be adopted by infantry in open warfare, reached the Somme to take part in the bloody struggle then raging, and which was to prove one of the hardest fought battles of the war. The trenches assigned to the Division to be wrested from the enemy were the Fabeck Graben and gollern raben, both formidable by reason of their remarkable defensive organization.

The troops, however, were well seasoned and trained to the heavy task that lay before them. Briefly the duty assigned to the 3rd Division was to attack simultaneously with the 2nd Division, which was advancing on Courcellette, to protect its flank and particularly, along the trenches mentioned, to hold and defeat the enemy. Well was the arduous undertaking carried out. The advance of the 7th Brigade into action was accredited the finest performance of brigade work that had taken place in the war up to that time and reflected the generalship and heroism which have added another inspiring chapter to the history of the Canadian Army.

THE FABECK GROBEN FIGHT.

The Fabeck Groben trench was attacked on September 15th. The right half of the objective was assaulted by the P. P. C. L. I., while the 42nd engaged the left. Zero hour was at 8 p.m. At the whistle the attacking companies assembled behind Sugar Trench, the jumping off point, streamed out of their defences, captured their intermediate objective, Sunken Road, and then rushed on to their final, the Fabeck Graben. There was stern fighting in many quarters before the last of the defenders broke and ran. Steps were immediately taken to clear the trench, reverse the parapet and consolidate, in preparation for any counter attack. With the characteristic thoroughness the men of the 42nd in this their initial assault engaged and defeated the foe.

Four hundred yards ahead, faintly outlined against the sky, stood the sinister Zollern Redoubt, the next objective as assigned to the brigade for the following evening. Again the 42nd were to engage on the left, the right this time was being entrusted to the Royal Canadian Regiment. It so happened at the hour of attack that the enemy himself was massing in great force in the Zollern Trench, for a similar mission, but it was not until the Canadians debouched that the Greycoats were seen plainly standing shoulder to shoulder in their defences ready for the onslaught.

A faulty and meagre barrage failed to reach the enemy in the trenches and to destroy a broad band of the defending the objective. The advancing battalions were fast driving fire of machine guns and bullets; and, though the leadership of the officers and the flinching bravery and devotion of the men to gain entrance to the trench was of the highest order, the attack was not successful.

The battalion saw heavy fighting from October 2nd to October 10th in supporting the attack of the 7th Brigade on Regina Trench, in defending the advanced lines which it was detailed to hold. On October 20th the 3rd Division left the Somme and proceeded north.

AT VIMY RIDGE.

Vimy Ridge was the field of the 42nd next major operation. The Canadian Corps had spent the winter and spring of 1917 aggressively defending this part of the British front, and at the same time, carefully preparing for the coup de main that was designed to wrest the heights from the Germans. A minor enterprise that brought considerable credit to the battalion and much discomfort to the Hun, took place in the darkness of the early hours of March 23rd, when the Germans blew a large crater on the 42nd frontage in the La Folle sector.

Owing to the prompt action and gallantry of the Highlanders, who rushed out and successfully occupied the highest point of the lip, the efforts of the enemy were completely frustrated. The Brigadier, in commending the action of the 42nd in Orders, said:

"The courage and devotion to duty of all ranks of this fine battalion has never been displayed to better advantage than in coping with the emergency created by the blowing unexpectedly of Longfellow Crater."

History of the Forty- Second Highlanders Is Most Wonderfu

FROM the Land of the Maple, Canada's latest Highland Regiment, the 42nd Battalion, went forth to battle 'gainst the modern foe of civilization and liberty. On the bloodstained soil of France its officers and men up held the traditions of the gallant highland units which Canada had already sent to the front, and which did so much to save the day at Langemarck. The picture in The Standard's Art Section this week shows the Battalion as it looked on the Champs de Mars, Montreal, on the occasion of the Royal inspection by H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.

This Battalion bears the same number as the Black Watch—Scotland's famous regiment of "Royal Highlanders" which has won glory and renown on many a battlefield during the past two centuries.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

It was at Fontenoy that the Black Watch first met the foreign foe, and their encounters with that foe were an emphatic earnest of their future honors. The fortune of war was not on their side; they were forced to retreat, covering the movement, however, in such perfect order that Lord Crawford waved his hat to them, with the well-remembered approval that they had achieved as great honor as if they had gained the actual victory.

GREATLY DISTINGUISHED ITSELF.

In America the regiment had greatly distinguished itself at Bushey Run, in the war of Pontiac's conspiracy under the famous Swiss fighter, Bouquet. After a battle of several days' duration (the most sustained ever fought by Indians on the American continent) the kilties, by a skillful strategical movement, closed in upon their savage adversaries and literally mowed them down.

SUFFERED HEAVILY IN BLOOD.

At Ticonderoga (America), in 1753, the 42nd suffered heavily in blood, losing 25 officers, 19 sergeants and 603 rank and file in killed and wounded. In recognition of its bravery at this battle it received the title of Royal Highlanders. In this memorable engagement officers and men literally hewed their way through the obstacles (the enemy was heavily entrenched) with the broad swords. They made strenuous efforts to carry the breastwork partly by mounting on each other's shoulders and partly by placing their feet in holes which they dug with the swords and bayonets in the face of the works, but General Abercrombie had to thrice repeat his order to retreat before the Highlanders would withdraw from the unequal contest.

SEVERE AND DIFFICULT WORK.

During the War of Independence they contributed their severest and most difficult work. In every field the Black Watch maintained their hardy earned reputation and many are the recorded deeds of individual courage

BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA.

VICTORY AT VIMY.

A bitterly cold wind, snow, sleet and rain was the dreary prospect that ushered in the morning of April 9th when in the early daylight the assaulting troops of the four Canadian divisions leaving their assembly trenches at 5.30 a.m., plunged forward across the honey-combed, upheaved, desolation and waste of No Man's Land on Vimy Ridge to Victory. On the frontage assigned to the 3rd Division the first objective was gained within less than half an hour and scores of demoralized prisoners soon began to come in. By 8 a.m., following the second barrage, and entering the final trenches filled with stricken, gasping and choking men, they started to consolidate their hard won frontage. Thanks to the excellence of the Canadian gunners, their progress had been uninterrupted, and, though casualties were numerous, the Highlanders had every reason to be proud of their splendid achievement.

A highly successful brigade raid in which the battalion participated was pulled off on June 5th. The 42nd share of the enterprise consisted of 6 prisoners, three machine guns, a large number of the enemy accounted for in hand-to-hand fighting and many dugouts destroyed. It was a surprise hammer blow from which the Hun took many weeks to recover.

Following the capture of Passchendaele Ridge, which assumed four distinct phases before the morning of October 30th, when the 49th and P.P.C.L.I. with the 42nd in reserve were sent into the attack. The battalion took over the advance line of more or less irregular shell holes there being no trenches.

EXCEPTIONAL BRAVERY SHOWN.

On November 2nd, the Highlanders undertook an independent action for the purpose of capturing a pill box in the enemy's advanced line, including Graf House. An incident of exceptional bravery glorifies this action. Graf House was successfully stormed and captured by Lieut. M. T. Cohen, M.C., and a party of twenty-four men. With the greatest gallantry against vastly superior forces, they held on and defended the place, until Lieutenant Cohen was shot down at his post on the highest point of the ruins. The little garrison, fighting desperately to the final stage of human endurance, was reduced to five. When further resistance became impossible, through lack of ammunition and bombs, Lance Corporal Taylor, himself, wounded withdrew his party. This splendid fight will be perpetuated in the history of the battalion and was commented upon in the highest terms by the G.O.C.

Numerous raids took place during the winter and spring of 1918 with the object of capturing prisoners or posts. The front was a very difficult one, consisting of a line of outposts, scattered through the ruins of the city of Lens and involving patrol fighting of the most daring character. In all of these operations the battalion displayed brilliant initiative and resourcefulness. On May 1st the 42nd was relieved on this frontage, and concluded its longest tour, having spent fifty-seven days in the line.

STIRRING STORY OF THE PRINCESS PATS

The Princess Patricia Regiment was founded by Major A. Hamilton Gault and assembled at Ottawa in August 1914. From there it proceeded to Levis where it was in camp for several weeks. In September it went to England in the convoy with

the First Canadian Division and underwent most of its training at Winchester. As it was composed very largely of Officers and men who had previously been on active service or had served in the regular army, it was chosen as one of the battalions in the 80th brigade of the 27th Division, which went to France in December 1914. It therefore, experienced the first winter of trench warfare when conditions were as bad as possible and facilities for the men's comfort very meagre as compared with subsequent years.

The chief engagements and actions in which the Regiment took part during the year 1915, were at St. Elol in March, and in Polygon Wood on the 5th of May, where it was in the apex of the Ypres salient during the German attack. After that engagement it was moved South and spent June, July and part of August in the Armentieres area. In August the Division was moved South and took over trenches from the French on the Somme. The Battalion spent most of this period in trenches at Frise.

The 27th Division was removed in the middle of October and proceeded to Saloniki leaving the P.P.C.L.I. in France. For a period of five weeks

the Battalion was at Flixecourt near Amiens acting as Instructional Battalion for the Third British Army which was then arriving in France.

After Cambrai it followed up the retreating Germans. On November 10th, No. 4 Company of the battalion fought its way into the outskirts of Mons, and on the next day advanced into the city together with the 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., with which it had been so very closely associated since the formation of the 7th Brigade. These battalions shared the honors of capturing the city of Mons, and it is a coincidence that the 42nd Imperials were the last out of Mons and the 42nd Canadians were the first in. The regiment had the unique honor of being the only battalion to carry its colors into action. This honor had been made and presented to the regiment by its Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught. The color was always kept at battalion headquarters and during the period of over four years in France, has been through many strange experiences and has rested in many extraordinary places.

THREE C.O.S. KILLED IN ACTION

During the war casualties in officers and men have been extremely heavy. Three commanding officers have been killed, Lt.-Col. Francis Farquhar, D.S.O., at St. Elol in March, 1915; Lt.-Col. H. C. Buller, D.S.O., in Sanctuary Wood, on June 2nd, 1916, and Lt.-Col. C. J. T. Stewart, D.S.O., at Cambrai, on September 29th, 1918. The battalion has also been commanded at periods by Lt.-Col., now Brigadier-General R. T. Pelly, D.S.O., and Lt.-Col. A. Adamson, D.S.O. After the death of Lt.-Col. Stewart, the command devolved upon Captain G. W. Little, M.V.O., M.C., who carried the regiment through the rest of the Cambrai action under very trying circumstances, and brought it into Mons on November 11th. After the signing of the armistice, Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault, D.S.O., who had lost a leg in the Battle of Sanctuary Wood, assumed command of the battalion and is returning with it to Canada.

As already remarked the original members of the regiment were mostly old soldiers. During the winter of 1915 drafts of about 1,000 men were received from various bat-

151
tallions of the First and Second Division which were broken up for reinforcement purposes. After May, 1915, the battalion was reinforced successively by six University Companies, amounting in all to about 1,500 men. When the territorial readjustment took place in the Canadian forces, the battalion was formed into the eastern Ontario Regiment from which source subsequent reinforcements were received.

ALL OFFICERS FROM RANKS.

At the end of the war the battalion was almost entirely officered from the ranks, and from the University Companies. The number of officers that passed through the battalion can be judged by the fact that Captain Little, who commanded the regiment at the time of the armistice joined as a subaltern in the 5th University Company.

SEVENTH BRIGADE FORMED.

At the end of November the battalion entrained for the north to form with the R. C. R., 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., and 49th Bn. Edmonton Regiment, the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, at Fletre, a few miles west of Bailleul. This brigade acted for some months as Corps Troops and was finally inaugurated into the Third Canadian Division, formed in France early in the year 1916.

The months of January and February and the beginning of March, 1916 were spent in the trenches in front of Bailleul and Kemmel. In the middle of March the battalion moved north into already familiar country—the Ypres salient.

Here again in the battle of Sanctuary Wood on June 2nd, 1916, the battalion was in the apex of the salient and bore the brunt of the three days very heavy fighting.

During the balance of the summer the battalion remained in the Ypres sector. At the end of August it moved south and took its part in the fighting on the Somme being heavily engaged in the action of September 15 and 16 in the attacks at Courcellette. The Pats in this action were on the left of the village.

It went into action again on the 8th of October in the attack on Regina trench, but was not as heavily engaged as the rest of the brigade on this occasion.

From there the battalion moved with the Canadian corps into the Vimy Ridge area in which neighborhood it spent the winter in preparation for the attack in the spring. It took part in this very successful attack on April 9, and like the rest of the battalions of the division gained all its objectives at comparatively small cost.

LENS AND HILL 60.

During the summer of 1917 it was chiefly in the trenches on the Mericourt, Lens and Hill 60 sector, and took part in the activity in June in connection with advancing the British line on the Avion Mericourt front. In August it was engaged in a subsidiary action in connection with the Hill 60 show. In October it went into action at Passchendaele where it was very heavily engaged on the 30th. The battalion never fought under more difficult conditions than on this occasion and has never done anything better.

The winter of 1917-18 found it back in the old Vimy Ridge area in trenches at Avion and Mericourt. At the beginning of May, after being in front of Vimy Ridge for a continuous period of 58 days, it was withdrawn for training and spent the next two months in the Village of St. Hilaire practising open warfare

The month of July saw the battalion in trench south of Arras in the ercatel Neuville Vitasse sector. From there it moved to the south of Amiens at the beginning of August to take part in that magnificent drive. Here it was engaged from August 8-15, along the Amiens Roye road from Domart to Parvillers.

HEAVY WORK AT ARRAS.

After this action it had the honor of being inspected along with the rest of the brigade by Premier Clem-

enceau, Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the 4th British Army. From that area the battalion was withdrawn and went into action again on the 26th of August, in front of Arras. There it was very heavily engaged in the fighting of August 26-29, from Monchy le Preux to Jig Saw Wood. After a period of rest it again went into action in the Battle of Cambrai, where there was very bitter fighting in the neighborhood of Tilloy on September 28, 29 and 30.

No reference however brief to the history of the Regiment could possibly be complete without special mention of the extraordinary service of Major M. Tenbroeke, M.C., who joined the Battalion in the ranks in February, 1915, was commissioned in March, 1916, and took part in practically every engagement throughout the whole war.

Last week the Battalion had the honor of being inspected in England by its Colonel-in-Chief for the first time since leaving Canada.

In the latest battles of the war, Amiens-Arras-Cambrai in August-September and October, the 3rd Di-

vision continued and completed its colossal war work.

The story of those battles, in all of which the 3rd Division played a gallant part, is well and briefly summarized in a special order of General Currie, published just shortly before the armistice was declared. It reads as follows:

I wish to express to all troops now fighting in the Canadian Corps my high appreciation of the splendid fighting qualities displayed by them in the successful battle of the last five days.

The mission assigned to the Corps was the protection of the flank of the Third and Fourth Armies in their advance, and that mission has been carried out to the complete satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief.

In your advance you overcame the very formidable obstacle of the Canal du Nord; you carried by assault the fortified Bourlon Wood, the Marconing Line, and seized the high ground extending along the Douai-Cambrai road. The towns of Oisy le Verger, Epiney, Haynecourt, Marquois, Sains lez Marquois, Sarcourt, Bourlon, Fontaine Notre

Dame, Raillencourt, Salliy, St. Olie, Neuville St. Romy, and Tilloy are now ours, and your patrols have entered Cambrai itself.

How arduous was the task assigned to you, and how valuable to the enemy was the ground that you captured, can be judged by the fact that whereas in the operation of the First, Third and Fourth British Armies thirty-six enemy divisions, supported by eleven independent machine gun units, have been met and defeated by the Canadian Corps.

As you formed the flank you suffered enfilade and frontal artillery fire all the way, and the hundreds of machine guns captured testify to

the violence of the opposition from that source. Every evidence confirms the fact that the enemy suffered enormous casualties. He fought stubbornly and well, and for that reason your victory is the more creditable.

You have taken in this battle over seven thousand prisoners and two hundred field and heavy guns, thus bringing the total captures of the Canadian Corps since the 8th August of this year to twenty-eight thousand prisoners, five hundred guns, over three thousand machine guns, and a large amount of stores of all kinds.

Even of greater importance than these captures stands the fact that you have wrested sixty-nine towns and villages and over one hundred and seventy-five square miles of French soil from the defiling Hun.

In the short period of two months the Canadian Corps to which were attached the Thirty-second Division for the Battle of Amiens, the Fourth and Fifty-first Divisions for the Battle of Arras, and the Eleventh Division for this Battle of Cambrai—has encountered and defeated decisively forty-seven German Divi-

sions—that is nearly a quarter of the total German forces on the Western front.

In the performance of these mighty achievements all the arms and branches of the Corps have bent their purposeful energy working one for all and all for one.

The dash and magnificent bravery of our incomparable Infantry have at all times been devotedly seconded with great skill and daring by our machine-gunners, while the artillery lent them their powerful and never failing support. The initiative and resourcefulness displayed by the Engineers contributed materially to the depth and rapidity of our advances. The devotion of the Medical personnel has been, as always, worthy of every praise. The administrative services, working at all times under very great pressure and adverse conditions, surpassed their usual efficiency. The Chaplain services by their continued devotion to the spiritual welfare of the troops and their utter disregard of personal risk have endeared themselves to the hearts of everyone. The incessant efforts of the Y. M. C. A. and their initiative in bringing comforts right up to the front line, in battle, are warmly appreciated by all.

The victories you have achieved are the fruit of the iron discipline you accepted freely and of the high standard you have reached in the technical knowledge of your arms and the combined tactical employment of all your resources.

You must therefore with relentless energy maintain and perfect the high standard of training you have reached, and guard with jealous pride your stern discipline.

Under the lasting protection of Divine Providence, united in a burning desire for the victory of right

over might, unselfish in your aims, you are and shall remain a mighty force admired by all, feared and respected by foes.

I am proud of your deeds and I want to record here my heartfelt thanks for your generous efforts and my unbounded confidence in your ability to fight victoriously and crush the enemy wherever and whenever you meet him.

ROYAL CANADIANS AND 42ND RETURN

Left ~~Mexico~~ ^{Liverpool} Yesterday and Were Given a Great Send-Off

By Canadian Associated Press. LONDON, March 3.—The demobilization of the Canadian Corps actually began yesterday when the Royal Canadian Regiment and the 42nd Battalion, of the 3rd Division, left Liverpool on the Adriatic. These are the first battalions to leave England as units. They were given an official farewell by Colonel Ritchie, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, himself born at Chatham, New Brunswick, and a demonstrative send-off by thousands of citizens who were allowed on the landing stage for the first time since the war began.

The Liverpool police band played on deck while the troops were embarking. As the ship pulled out into the Mersey at 6.30 and disappeared into the thick grey mist overhanging the river, the band played "O Canada," "The Maple Leaf" and other patriotic and popular airs, while the people on the deck cheered and waved flags. The troops cheered in return and shouted "Good-bye, Blighty!"

Major-Gen. Loomis, commanding the 3rd Division, stood on the gangway and wished every officer and man good luck. All ranks of Canadians on board number 1,686. In this number there are 183 Royal North-West Mounted Police, returning at the special request of the Dominion Government.

In addition, a party of 400 are being returned by the British War Office for discharge, many of whom are Canadians who have been fighting in the Imperial forces in different theatres of the war, and fifty Canadians who have been in the Navy. The 3rd Division battalions came from Bramshott. Special trains brought them to Riverside station and British and American Red Cross officials furnished refreshments.

RECORD CANNOT BE BEATEN.

White Star officials gave a luncheon on board before the troops embarked, at which the Lord Mayor, Admiral Stileman, port Admiral, General Loomis and other officials attended. In a short speech the Lord Mayor expressed pleasure on behalf of the city of Liverpool in wishing farewell to the first units of the Canadian Corps going home. He said:

"Canadians in the war added splendor to the record of the British race. Canada cannot be beaten by any country in the world."

In his reply, General Loomis said that the 3rd Division was one of the British forces organized in France. That was why the division's battle color was French blue.

Later the Mayor made a short address to the men on the arrival of the train. All public buildings flew the Canadian flag and the ship was festooned with bunting and flags. All ranks were happy to be going home. The authorities have done everything possible for the comfort of the men and the accommodation is the best possible. The Adriatic is due at Halifax on March 8.

General Burstall, commander of the Second Division, now in London on leave, expects the Second Division will start to move to England by March 25th, which means that the First Division must begin to arrive here at once.

Half of the Third Division must sail before there will be room for others in the camps here.

ADRIATIC MAY 1919 DOCK SATURDAY

42nd Likely to Arrive Next
Week-End—Parade May
Be Monday

The steamship Adriatic, on which the first units of the 3rd Division will arrive in Halifax next Saturday, is a ship of 24,541 gross tonnage, and in pre-war days had a passenger capacity of about 3,000. The Adriatic is a seven-day boat, and it is not thought possible that she will do the trip in less time. Should she arrive before Saturday evening, it is almost certain that the 42nd parade of triumph will take place in Montreal about Monday noon.

Major-Gen. Wilson, C.M.G., stated this morning that he hoped the battalion would detrain at Place Viger and march from the station to Peel street barracks, where they will turn in their equipment and receive their discharge pay cheques.

MAR 4 1919

TROOP MOVEMENTS

Essequibo, hospital transport, due Portland today with 4 officers and 64 other ranks for St. Anne de Bellevue military hospital.

Cassandra, due St. John tomorrow with 20 officers and 126 other ranks, this district.

Megantic due Halifax tomorrow with 2 officers and 126 other ranks, this district.

Adriatic, due Halifax Sunday with 26 officers and 391 other ranks for this district.

105,800 ELECTORS HAVE RIGHT TO REFERENDUM VOTE

The 42nd Battalion Due Here
Probably Tuesday
Afternoon

The general impression at the City Hall to-day is that the 42nd Battalion will arrive in Montreal on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock instead of 1.30 as originally thought.

on Suggestion of French
Were Instructed not to Al
Without Regard to Food
Allies Terms Were Surrender

427 FOR HERE ON THE SS. ADRIATIC

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, March 4.—Official advice of the sailing of the first Canadian fighting units which formed part of the third division, have been received at the Militia Department. The steamship Adriatic, which carries these units, sailed from England on March 1, with a total of 1,611 all ranks on board. A Royal North West Mounted Police squadron, for Regina, the Royal Canadian Regiment, of Halifax, and the 42nd Battalion, Montreal, are the fighting units on board the steamer, which will probably dock at Halifax on March 8. The new system of

returning men to their dispersal areas instead of to military districts, is now in force, and will be carried out with the men on the Adriatic. The classification of those on board is as follows:

Dispersal area.	Officers	Other Ranks.
Charlottetown..	..	61
Halifax..	18	506
St. John..	2	20
Moncton..	1	16
Quebec..	2	2
Montreal..	26	391
Ottawa..	2	26
Kingston..	..	8
Toronto..	8	144
Hamilton..	1	19
London..	..	15
Port Arthur..	..	3
Winnipeg..	6	19
Brandon..	..	2
Regina..	11	167
Saskatoon..	..	19
Medicine Hat..	..	7

MAR 7 1919

City Will Be Blaze Of Color To Welcome The Highlanders Home

Forty Second Expected To Arrive Here On Wednesday—Line
Of Route Of the Men Picked—Schools Will Be Closed
and a Great Review Will Be Held Before the City Hall.

The Forty-Second Highlanders, and any other Montreal soldiers who may arrive with them on Wednesday afternoon next, will be given a big welcome, both by the civic authorities and also by the public generally.

The method of reception now being planned will not be carried out only in this particular case, but it is the idea of all concerned, that similar welcomes will be given to all other units from the Montreal district when they come back from overseas.

At the conference held at the City Hall, between the Administrative Commission and the Citizens' Reception Committee, it was announced that the steamer "Adriatic" will arrive on Sunday morning at Halifax, and that the returning soldiers will reach Place Viger station on Tuesday afternoon. This enabled the committee to adhere to the route of procession originally planned, Craig street and Gosford street to the City Hall, across the Champ de Mars, up St. Gabriel, along St. James street to Victoria Square, up Beaver Hall Hill to St. Catherine street, and along St. Catherine street to Peel street.

Mr. F. R. Decary, chairman of the Administrative Commission, stated that it was the intention to suspend traffic entirely on the streets mentioned during the time of the parade, so as to allow free movement for the soldiers and their friends, and also to give the public a proper opportunity of welcoming the soldiers. Particular attention will also be given by the civic

authorities to the condition of these streets, and they will be cleared of snow as far as possible.

The city will proclaim a school holiday so that all the children may have an opportunity of seeing the soldiers march along, and, so that the occasion remain in their memories, a fete for school children will be held on the Champ de Mars.

The salute from the Highlanders will be taken at the balustrade in front of the City Hall, and a section there will be reserved for the wives, mothers, and other immediate friends of the returning men. The public are asked to co-operate in the success of the welcome and the demonstration by keeping strictly to the pavements during the parade, and to refrain from breaking into the procession.

The civic authorities and the reception committee appeal to every citizen of Montreal to decorate houses and places of business with bunting and flags, to blow all the sirens, horns and whistles, and to ring bells during the arrival of the soldiers. Employers are asked to give several hours holiday to their employees so that they may line the route of march, and to do everything else possible to honor the men who have suffered and fought for the "triumph of liberty and democracy."

Lieut.-Col. Cantile reports that Major-General Wilson has arranged for one hundred soldiers to assist in handling the big crowd that will assemble in front of Place Viger Station. In addition to this a large number of veterans of the 42nd originals and wounded men already in Montreal, will join the returning soldiers as they detrain and take part with them in their triumphal march through the streets. The station on Wednesday afternoon.

MEMORIAL CARD FOR THE 42nd BATTALION MEMBERS



MAR 7 1919

Upon your return to Montreal, the Civic Authorities, on behalf of all the citizens, wish to extend to you a heartfelt welcome and the earnest assurance of their full appreciation of the invaluable service you have rendered to Canada, to the Empire, and to humanity.

They greet you with feelings of thankfulness and pride, realizing that you have written a glorious page in the history of the world, which will be an inspiration for future generations.

CLEAN THE STREETS FOR THE VETERANS

The Administrative Commission held a meeting this morning at which the celebration of the returning 42nd Royal Highlanders was discussed thoroughly.

Never before in the history of Montreal has an administrative board taken so much interest and being so keen as to the success of the big reception that is to be given to our returning soldiers next Tuesday, and if the citizens will put as much zeal in the demonstration as the city commissioners do, the 42nd boys and the other battalions who will follow will get here a welcome of their lives.

A large gang of men will be put on the work of cleaning the Champ de Mars on Monday, so as to give this parade ground a real summer appearance. The streets on which the parade will pass will be cleaned during the night from Monday to Tuesday.

Chief Clerk Bauset has been requested by the Administrative Commission to address invitations to prominent people of the city who will view the parade from the balustrade between the City Hall and the Court House.

MAR 7 1919

ADRIATIC BRINGS 285 MEN OF 42ND

Famous Battalion Will Reach Montreal by the C.P.R.

Special to The Star by a Staff Correspondent.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., March 7—En route to meet the first section of the returning Third Division at the seaboard, I learn that of the gallant 42nd, its total strength remaining, returning as a unit, is about 285 all ranks.

Latest reports state that the Adriatic will dock on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. She brings, in addition to the battle-scarred remnant of the 42nd, the Royal Canadian Regiment (Nova Scotia), about 500 all ranks, and a detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, whose members have been in the cavalry on the western front. The Police unit will be about 150 strong. This is the sum total of the Adriatic's complement.

The Royal Canadian Regiment will be demobilized in Halifax. The 42nd will travel by the Canadian National Railway as far as Cardona, and there the train will be switched to the C. P. R. rails and taken into the city of Montreal.

42nd WILL ARRIVE AT PLACE VIGER AT 2.30 TUESDAY

Highlanders Will Keep Open House for Three Days to Welcome Home Men—Salute on the Champ de Mars—Huge Streamers Will Greet Men All Along Route of March

The latest information regarding the probable hour of the 42nd reaching Montreal, is that the Battalion will reach Place Viger Station at 2.30 p.m. sharp Tuesday.

During the afternoons and evenings of the first three days following the homecoming of the 42nd Highlanders, the armouries on Bleury street will keep open house and celebrate the occasion to the limit. The glad time will not be for those only who came with the unit, but all the old boys who "had their day a round or two before" and have come back during the past three years of the war, are asked to once again fall in and march to the pipes of their famous mother battalion.

Three hundred of these veterans, already back met Lieut.-Col. Cantlie in the Armouries last evening, and discussed what part they would play in the coming festive reunion. Those who can, may join in the parade, wearing some distinguishing badge if they have no uniform, others, because of wounds, unable to walk will be conveyed in motor cars.

During the three days' reception program at the armouries, all 42nd men in uniform with their relatives will be admitted without question, others and relatives of dead comrades may secure admission tickets by applying at the armouries. Bleury street.

NO MAYORAL ADDRESS.

There will be no address by the Mayor on the Champ de Mars, but a salute will be given when passing the City Hall. When the parade is dispersed at Peel Street Barracks, sufficient motor cars will be on hand to convey all ranks to their homes.

The Decoration Committee under the chairmanship of F. W. Stewart, is making elaborate arrangements for street decorations to welcome home the boys who are left of the famous 42nd, and are expected to arrive in the city on Tuesday. No stone is being left unturned by this energetic committee to encourage the public to enter heart and soul into the festivities, and to demonstrate to the

boys from the trenches that they have not only "kept the home fires burning" but that "our hearts were with them" all the time.

PREPARE HUGE STREAMERS.

It is understood that Sheriff Lemieux has communicated with the Provincial Government for an appropriation to decorate the Court House, on the Champs de Mars side where the review of the troops will take place. Several members of the Committee are working on the route to be taken by the procession, inviting every merchant and householder to display flags and bunting. Mr. Mackay is in charge of this particular work. The city of Montreal is preparing ten huge streamers to be erected across the streets at sections.

The decoration committee is looking to every firm along the route to make some display, even if those in charge of inviting them do not call personally.

When the boys leave the Place Viger Station they will be welcomed at the corner of St. Denis and Craig streets by a huge streamer "Home Sweet Home." At Gosford street near Champs de Mars "Welcome! Welcome!! Welcome!!!" then across the corner of St. James and St. Lawrence Streets "Our Hearts Were with You." When the boys reach Place D'Armes "Greetings to Our Heroes" will be read, and later on at St. James St. and Victoria Square "We Kept the Home Fires Burning." Passing along towards Beaver Hall at Craig Street will be seen "We Honor our Defenders," and at the turn on Dorchester Street "Your Deeds Will Live." At Metcalfe street will be the streamer "You Stood on Guard for Us," and "The End of the Trail" is at the Peel St. Barracks. These greetings will be in English and French. The Committee also look to the owners of poles to see that they are adorned with flags.

MAR 8 1919

155

Mail to the Forty-Second!

GREETINGS and Welcome to you, Forty-Second! In the grand procession of returning heroes you hold a unique place in the hearts of all Montrealers, for the glory of your achievements holds an extra thrill of pride for us in the thought that you are Canadians. With all our hearts we welcome you home again.

THE 42nd BATTALION
(By Roland Hill)

42nd Battalion Won Many War Honors On The Field Of Battle

MAR 8 1919

One Victoria Cross, eight D.S.O.'s, thirty-two Military Crosses, twenty-one Distinguished Conduct Medals, one hundred and twenty-two Military Medals, five Meritorious Service Medals and a number of foreign decorations—such is the record of the officers and men of the 42nd Highlanders, gazetted up to the end of February. It is known that other distinctions are shortly to be announced, but this record is enough to justify a more than royal welcome from Montreal when the contingent under Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing arrives at the Place Viger on Tuesday.

Lieut. C. G. Dinesen, who bears the Victoria Cross, is of Danish extraction and joined the 42nd as a private in June, 1917, with the Second Reinforcing Company. The Victoria Cross was awarded for exceptional bravery in an attack on strongly defended trenches where ten hours hand to hand fighting resulted in the capture of a mile of trenches. Five times he rushed forward alone and put machine guns at of action. Lieut. Dinesen got his well-earned commission shortly before armistice.

The following is the record of the

other medals awarded to members of this regiment of Montrealers:

Distinguished Service Order (eight)—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, Major Bartlett McLennan, Col. H. C. Walkem (transferred to 109th Pioneer Batt.); Major S. C. Norsworthy, Major E. R. Pease, Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing (with bar); Chaplain Major Kilpatrick, Major C. B. Topp.

Military Cross (thirty-two): Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, Major Norsworthy, Lieut. J. K. Mathison, Major S. H. Mathewson (with bar), Capt. J. K. Beveridge (Quartermaster with incoming men); Lieut. C. S. Martin, Lieut. J. McNaughton, Major R. Willcock (with bar); Major C. B. Topp, Lieut. S. C. Gillinwater, Capt. W. Hale (Medical Officer), Capt. J. T. L. Shum (with bar); Capt. J. C. Stewart, Lieut. J. T. Downey, Lieut. M. T. Cohen, Capt. L. G. Black, Major E. B. Finley, Capt. L. C. Montgomery, Capt. R. F. Shudd, Lieut. D. B. McCaskill, Lieut. J. M. Morris (with bar); Capt. W. A. Graftey, Lieut. A. E. Andrews, Lieut. W. G. Scott, Lieut. J. D. McLeod, Capt. H. B. Trout, Lieut. J. A. P. Haydon, Lieut. W. J. M. Kavanagh, Lieut. W. H. Molson, Lieut. R. McIntyre, Lieut. J. B. T. Montgomery.

ADRIATIC TO DOCK 10 O'CLOCK SUNDAY

Halifax Thronged Today Awaiting Arrival of the Fighting Units

Special to The Star by Staff Correspondent.

HALIFAX, March 8.—The Adriatic will dock tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, according to latest wireless advices from the big transp Nova Scotia is in Halifax today waiting the return of the R. C. R. T. hotels are full and each train brings its quota of those who wish to pay tribute to the brave.

Gaunt skeletons, upon which today will be erected signs of greeting the boys, span Barrington street at the route of march is lined with bunting and flags. Halifax, or rather Nova Scotia in Halifax, will greet her boys in a manner becoming the occasion.

Four representatives of the Kewans Club are in Halifax, and will travel west with the troops supplying them with comforts of various kinds. This is the opening number of a program of troop receptions which the Kewans Club has fixed upon.

Meanwhile thousands are here awaiting the return of the men, including friends of the 42nd from Montreal. Tomorrow morning the pent up enthusiasm will be given full vent when the big Adriatic swings ponderously into the dock.



RETURN MAR 8 OF 1919 42nd Battalion

All returned Officers and men of the Overseas Battalions, R.H.C. are requested to attend at the Armoury on Monday evening, 10th inst., at 8:30 o'clock, to receive final instructions.

Uniform may be worn on this occasion.

Badges and tickets for admission to Receptions at the Armory for members of the R.H.C. and their families will be issued at this parade.

Montreal, 7th March, 1919.

GEO. S. CANTLIE, Lieut. Col.

MONTREAL IS going to show the rest of Canada next Wednesday how to welcome returned men of the 42nd Battalion. Here's hoping the weather will be as good as the city's intentions.

The 42nd Battalion, affiliated with the 5th Royal Highlanders of Montreal, due to arrive in this city on Monday, gained a record with the Canadian Corps for hard fighting second to none among the killed battalions under the command of Lieut. General Currie.

Major Copse, Sanctuary Wood Hooge, were its real baptism of fire. At the Somme—namely Fabock Graben and Zollern Trench—the 42nd was in some of the bloodiest fighting in the area. At Vimy Ridge it was one of the jumping off units and reached its first objective in half an hour, the record for the Corps. Passchendaele added more laurels to the battalion's record, some of the heaviest fighting on the left flank, in which the German final position were taken falling to the lot of the Highlanders. It was in the scrims at Hill 70 on the return of the Corps to Lens and when Amiens came last year, the 42nd held in for a short time, broke through the left on the third day and completed the discomfiture of the Germans. In the battle for the Hindenburg line at Drocourt-Queant it took a minor but important part and when Cambrai was menaced by the Allies, the 42nd were the first to thrust themselves into the town, having a race with a British Highland regiment, driving the Huns from house to house and chalking up each street as it was taken so the Imperials would not capture it again. Valenciennes and Mons also figure on the escutcheon of this gallant battalion.

Acted as Extra Unit.
When the Seventh Brigade of the Third Division was formed in France on December 22, 1916, under Brigadier-General A. C. Macdonell, now the commander of the First Division, the 42nd Battalion had already been three months at the front, acting as

an extra unit and taking an almost regular turn in the trenches. The battalion had been recruited and mobilized in Montreal in February, 1915, and during its five months training in Canada it developed a splendid reputation for efficiency and smartness. It had the tradition of the 13th, another war infant of the old 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, to follow and it lived up to those traditions in all its work at the front. After being attached to the First Division as reserve in the Ploegsteert-Neuve Eglise area, it joined the Seventh Brigade then about to take up its position on the South of the Ypres salient.

Arrival at Kemmel.

On arrival in front of Kemmel the battalion was sent into the line as a working force and until January 20th it was repairing draining and building up sandbag defences at the same time patrolling long sections of the trenches, being continually under the sniping fire from the enemy. On March 20th, after a short rest in which more training was undergone, the battalion moved into the line with the 49th, relieving the British 17th Brigade which had suffered heavily. It was here that the Canadians surprised the Germans by first using the Stokes mortar, the Germans believing that the bombs which

READY
READY

to those who sit at the right of the Speaker. It is predicted that Mr. MacKenzie will not waste his opportunities.

42nd MEN WHO ARE MAR 10 1919 ON WAY HERE

The present strength of the 42nd Highlanders, as disembarked at Halifax yesterday and now en route to Montreal under Lieut.-Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., is as follows:

Lt. T. Andrews, Philadelphia; Lt. W. B. Baber, 1001 Lewis Bldg.; Lt. L. H. Biggar, W. H. Biggar, 738 Pine Ave. W.; Capt. J. K. Beveridge, Mrs. J. K. Beveridge, Camberley, Surrey, Eng.; Capt. L. G. Black, 21 Cote des Neiges Road; Lt. J. W. Cave, none; Capt. J. W. Christit, Woodstock, Ont.; Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, 22 McTavish St.; Lt. H. M. Fierro, 419 Clark Ave., Westmount; Capt. E. B. Finley, Lt. I. J. Fletcher, 186 Wilson Ave.; Major W. A. Graftey, 616 Sydenham Ave., Westmount; Capt. W. Hale, Gananoque, Ont.; Capt. C. G. Heward, 84 St. Mark St.; Lt. P. Hutchison, 4331 Western Ave., Westmount; Lt. W. J. M. Kavanagh, 276 Pine Ave. W.; Lt. A. Knox, 776 Durocher St., Outremont; Capt. T. B. M. Malone, 7th C. Inf. B., 255 Albany Ave., Toronto; Major S. J. Mathewson, 112 St. Famille; Lt. W. M. Molson, 384 Sherbrooke St. W.; Major E. R. Pease, 718 Sherbrooke St., W.; Lt. C. M. Ramsay, New York; Lt. J. C. Stewart, none; Capt. C. G. B. Thompson, R.C.R., Cote des Neiges Road; Capt. H. M. Scott, 651 St. James St.; Sergts. A. P. Adam Fitchbay, P.Q.; D. Adamson, 195 Congregation St.; F. J. Bowman, 196 Fullum St.; C.Q.M.S. C. F. Carter, 1781 De La Roche St.; Sergt. C. G. Crook, 1427 Parthenais St.; S.S. J. C. Cusick, 1242 Parthenais St., Montreal; Sergts. J. J. Dolan, 838 Bloomfield Ave., Outremont; T. P. Dunmoodie, 241 First Ave., Maisonneuve; C.S.M. J. Ferguson, 743a Chamboard St., Montreal; C.S.M. C. F. Foster, Brantford; Sergt. W. Gallow, 515 Lafontaine St.; C.S.M. J. J. Gray, 396 Bleury St.; Sergts. R. Hannah, 7 Union Ave.; J. V. Haslett, 19 Conde St.; J. Hugg, 389 Rivard St.; C.Q.M.S. D. J. Jaquest, 271 Delorimier St.; R.Q.M.S. L. Kennedy, none; B. Q.M.S. A. S. McKay, 410 St. Antoine St.; Sergts. J. H. Hazel, Brownsburg; G. H. McGruer, 34 Terrasse Viaur; F. McKeown, 803 Bourdonniere St.; R.S.M. J. Page, 631 Evelyn St., Verdun; Sergts. A. C. Robertson, 692 St. Urbain St.; J. Rae, 61 Morlan Ave.; C. S. M. G. Smith, 694 Atwater Ave.; Sergt. J. L. Stein, 1255 Marieanne St.; C. Q. M. S. H. Taylor, 205 Gordon Ave., Verdun; Sergts. H. F. Trafford, 208 Old Orchard; J. H. Will-

Campbell, Charlestown, Mass.; J. Campbell, Kenogami, Que.; R. C. Campbell, Cambridge, Mass.; G. Carassi, Hudson, Mass.; M. Cerolini, Marquette St.; D. M. Carlile, 14 4th Ave., Maisonneuve; A. W. Casseldine, 663 Church Ave.; W. T. Carter, 38 Mercier St.; J. Cartwright, 202 Devilliers St.; F. M. Chapman, Covina, Calif.; J. L. Cheam, Knowlton, Que.; Chevair, 5 Charron St.; P. L. Cheverill, 882 2nd Ave., Verdun; J. Clark, 1095b Wellington St.; H. Clark, Dorchester, Mass.; H. W. A. Clark, Sweetsburg, Que.; A. Clark, 523 St. ——— St.; Celland, 897a DesTavlier St., W. Connolly, 1200 Ethel St.; D. Consill, 1571 Church St.; A. R. Cooke, 623 Marquette St.; C. R. Cookson, 115 Adams St.; L. R. Cordell, Cammilla, Ga.; D. Cormie, 246 Chatham St.; S. Cowdrey, 650 St. Urbain St.; H. F. Coyle, Moncton, N.B.; C. A. Craig, Torrington, Conn.; J. Crawford, 442 4th Ave., Rosemount; F. Cripps, Brighton, Mass.; J. F. Cronin, Worcester, Mass.; Corpl. G. S. Crous, Rumford, Mass.; Ptes. J. H. Craiss, New London, Conn.; J. Cuppele, 20 Rielle Ave., Verdun; R. Curtis, 91 Versailles St.

Ptes. T. Daust, 150 St. Lawrence Blvd. A. Dash, St. Catherine St.; R. A. Dalry, 2951 St. Dominique St.; Davies, 476 Blvd., Monteville; J. D. Davis, Morin Heights, Que.; J. E. Davies, Coaticooke, Que.; L.-Cpl. A. C. Degruichy, 839 St. Urbain Street; Ptes. J. Dawson, Amsterdam, N. Y.; D. Doig, Hartford, Conn. Cpl. W. R. Dewthwaite, 1100 Joseph, Verdun; Ptes. W. Dorman, 70 1st Ave., Verdun; E. J. Eddloa, 110 Canning St.; T. A. Edwards, Ansonia, Conn.; A. R. C. R. Ellington.

Ptes. G. F. Elliott; B. K. Embury, 70 Ross St., Verdun; J. A. Ethell, Mantor, R. I.

Ptes. E. Fairbairn, 1 Cypress St.; H. J. Farrow, Portland, Me.; L.-Cpl. D. Ferris, Hamilton; Ptes. D. Ferguson, Chappaqua, N. Y.; W. Finnegan, Manchester, Conn.; W. Flannagan, Norwood, Mass.; Cpl. D. W. Fleming, 180 Mansfield St.; M. Floody; J. Forrester, 796 Gertrude, Verdun; A. W. Ford, 127 Church Ave.; M. R. C. R. Frappier, 304 Iberville; T. Fraser, 422 Mackay St.; H. E. Fraser, Windsor Mills, Que.; R. J. French, 61 Menair St.; W. Frost, 43 Moart Ave.; R. S. Frankland, 104 Bennett Ave.; W. G. Fusk.

Ptes. J. Gallagher, 1310 Full-

MANY DECORATIONS BELONG TO MEMBERS OF 42nd BATTALION

One Victoria Cross, 8 D.S.O.'s, 32 Military Crosses, 21 Distinguished Conduct Medals, 122 Military Medals, 5 Meritorious Service Medals and a number of foreign decorations such was the glorious record of officers and men of the 42nd Highlanders, gazetted up to the end of February. Other distinctions are shortly to be announced, but this record is magnificent enough to justify a more than royal welcome from Montreal when the contingent, under Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, arrives at the Place Vigor at 2.30 Tuesday afternoon.

Lieut. C. G. Dinesen, who wears the Victoria Cross, is of Danish descent and joined the 42nd as a private in June, 1917, with the second reinforcing company.

The following is the record of other members of this unit who possess medals: D. S. O.'s—Lieut.-Col. Cantile, Major Bartlett McLennan, Col. H. C. Walkem (transferred to 108th Pioneer Battalion; Major S. C. Norsworthy, Major E. R. Pease, Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing (with bar), Chaplains Major Kilpatrick and Major C. B. Topp.

Military Cross—Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, Major Norsworthy, Lieut. J. K. Mathison, Lt.-Col. Ewing, Major S. H. Mathewson (with bar), Capt. J. K. Beveridge (quartermaster with incoming men), Lieut. C. S. Martin (killed), Lieut. J. McNaughton, Major R. Willcock (with bar), Major C. B. Topp, Lieut. S. C. Gillingwater, Capt. W. Hale (medical officer), Capt. J. T. L. Shum (with bar), Capt. J. C. Downey, Lieut. M. T. Cohen (killed), Capt. L. G. Black, Major E. B. Finley, Capt. L. C. Montgomery, Capt. E. F. Shudd, Lieut. D. B. McCaskill, Lieut. J. M. Morris (with bar), Captain W. A. Graftey, Lieut. A. E. Andrews, Lieut. W. G. Scott, Lieut. J. D. McLeod, Captain P. Trout, Lieut. J. A. P. Haydon, V. J. M. Kavanagh, Lieut. W. J. B. T. Montgomery.

In orders—Lieut.-Col. Ewing

(Croix de Chevalier, Legion of Honor), Major Weyman (Russian, Order of Ste. Anne, second class); Batt. Sergt.-Major Page (Belgian Croix de Guerre).

D. C. M.'s—Com. Sergt.-Major J. Jessop, Corp. W. Thompson, Sergt. O. B. Jones (with bar), Com. Sergt.-Major G. W. Kennedy, Sergt. C. A. Owston, Sergt. G. T. Riddell, Lieut. H. V. A. Bealer, Pte. C. L. Myles (also M.M.), Corp. E. Greaves, Battalion Sergt.-Major P. W. MacFarlane, Sergt. J. L. Davis, Lance-Corp. W. J. Taylor, Sergt. J. Bullock, Company Sergt.-Major P. Ackerley, Battalion Sgt.-Major J. Page, Corp. G. J. Franklin, Pte. K. A. Ritchie, Pte. W. J. Russell, Pte. C. Trowse, Sergt. J. Williamson, Sergt. R. M. Young.

Military Medals—122, of which the following 11 have bars: Corp. L. Morrison, Sergt. G. Smith (original 42nd), Pte. A. Maynard, Lance-Corp. C. A. Myles, Sergt. W. Beswetherick, Pte. A. MacSwain, Corp. J. A. Vogel, Pte. F. R. R. Lambier, Com. Sergt.-Major E. W. Hopkins, Sgt. G. Smith (original 78rd), Lance-Corp. M. R. Comba; Pte. J. Walldougall (also Russian Cross of St. George, fourth class).

Meritorious Service Medals—Corp. J. Grier, Corp. W. G. Galloway, Corp. G. F. Flack, Sergt. J. J. Hugg, Sgt. H. E. Trafford.

Veterans of the 42nd Battalion who are already in Montreal, most of whom have been released from service owing to wounds, will join their comrades and take part in the parade from Place Vigor Station. These veterans will be distinguished from the incoming men by not carrying arms. Automobiles are being provided for those who are still suffering from wounds, or who are otherwise physically unable to march in procession.

A rally of the veterans of the 42nd already in Montreal will be held at the armory on Monday evening to receive instructions and rehearse for the parade.

tallon on their right.

Then the Corps moved northward to Arras where raiding was carried on extensively in which the 42nd participated. After Arras came Vimy Ridge on April 9th, 1917. The objective of the 42nd was to the right of Hill 146. The battalion reached this half an hour after jumping off although conditions were not favorable owing to the heavy sleet which was falling. In less than three hours they were able to report that they had their line well consolidated and more prisoners had fallen to the killed men from Montreal than they had casualties. All through the day the 42nd held on, suffering from an enfilading fire from Hill 146 but never flinching, until that evening the Fourth Division took the position that was bothering them.

At Passchaendaale.

In October, 1917, the 42nd Battalion found itself with its division at Passchaendaale. The Highlanders were one of the attacking units to the North East and after heavy fighting over the muddiest ground they had yet encountered, they were able to gain the main German trench just outside the shattered village. It was the objective that was needed for the phase of the attack and on their relief by men of the First Division the capture of the town which Imperial and Australians had attempted to take three times was

completed. The battalion had again suffered heavily in driving the Germans out of the pill-boxes which dotted the crest at Meetechele, but the position gained gave the supporting battalions an ideal place from which to make the final assault on the coveted pile of ruins.

Back Before Lens.

In November the battalion was back again before Lens and later, with the rest of the Corps, it faded into oblivion, that period when the Canadians underwent the open fighting training which was later to stand them in such good stead. The day before the attack at Amiens on August 8th, 1918, the Highlanders were moved up to the support lines of the First Division which was to have the honor of jumping off. On the third day of the attack, when victory was so complete it needed vigorous following up to make it a rout for the Germans, the Third Division with the 42nd went into the attack at Le Quesnoy. The village was stormed and the thrust in which the Highlanders took part after this was the spearhead of the great battle, piercing the enemy's disorganized line for several miles.

Hindenburg Line.

Then came the breaking of the Droocourt-Queant section of the Hindenburg system and again the Highlanders were at grips with the Huns. Petit Fontaine and St. Olles, two little villages strongly held by the Huns fell to their charges. On October 1st the Seventh Brigade was in front of Cambrai and to the Highlanders went the honor of being the first troops in that town. In the street fighting that ensued they killed hundreds of Huns and came through with light casualties. The battalion was in the heavy fighting at Tilloy and the plateau beyond where they cleaned up scores of machine gun nests in their advance with the whippet tanks.

In what might be called the leisurely fighting to Valenciennes and Mons the Highlanders did their share but were in no particularly spectacular fighting and when the armistice was declared they went forward again at full strength to hold their place on the Rhine.

from reserve at Ypres on that fateful June had come through terrific shell fire and arrived just in time to rally their hard pressed comrades. In the report of the divisional commander he mentions that half an hour's delay would have been fatal and meant annihilation of the rest of the battalion. The losses of the battalion at that time were practically 500 men and fifty per cent of the officers.

Share of Trench Work.

Taking their share of trench work but with no major actions for a considerable time the 42nd stayed in the "Bloody Salient" until September 7th when a move was made from Steenvoerde which was eventually to land them in the terrific fighting of the Somme, with their division. From the 15th onwards for a whole month there came the long, grudging struggles for Courcellette and the famous Fabeck Graben and Zollern switch lines. The 42nd with its brother battalions of the Seventh Brigade moved up from Usna Hill through the crumbling communication trenches under an appalling fire from the suspicious German artillery. It arrived on time and by its attack kept the Huns fully occupied while the Second Division on the right went after the famous Sugar Refinery and the village of Courcellette. Fabeck Graben was a trench on a low ridge which commanded the village and the 42nd and Princess Pats were told off to take the position. The Highlanders reached their first objective in fifteen minutes after sanguinary bayonet fighting and before dusk set in had established themselves in the redoubt. An attempt by the Royal Canadian Regiment to go on further and gain the Zollern Trench was defeated by

MAR 8 1919

158

WELCOME HOME GALLANT

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42nd Highlanders to Get Great Welcome When They Return

The survivors of the "gallant forty-two," the 42nd Highlanders, will receive a welcome unsurpassed in the history of the city when they arrive here on Tuesday afternoon.

Out of a total strength of 1,100 men less than 300 will land at Halifax on Sunday morning, when the "Adriatic docks, and they will en-train at once for Montreal, arriving at Place Viger Station about 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The regiment has covered itself with glory on many a hard fought field since it left Montreal and the shores of Canada. Many, fighting gallantly to the last, found a grave on foreign soil, others returned wounded, and will be at the train to meet their old comrades returning.

A Great Parade.

The civic authorities and citizens of all classes will render all the homage, respect, and glad signs of welcome possible to the returning heroes, for the record of the regiment is one of which Canada is proud. One Victoria Cross, eight D.S.O., thirty-two M.C., twenty-one D.C.M., one hundred and twenty-two M.M., and five M.S.M., that is the honors

won by the soldiers of the 42nd Highlanders in the great war.

The streets will be gaily decorated with flags, streamers and bunting. It will be a half holiday for Montreal, and thousands of the citizens will line the route of march to welcome the boys home.

The Route of Parade.

The troops will form up into marching order in the station yard, both the men at present returning and also those of the regiment who arrived back earlier, the distinction being that those coming now by the Adriatic will carry their arms and equipment and the others will not. Automobiles will be provided for those unable, through wounds or sickness, to march in the parade.

Then when they reach the street the procession, or rather triumphal march, will proceed via Craig street, and Gosford street to the City Hall, across the Champ de Mars, up St. Gabriel, along St. James street to Victoria Square, up Beaver Hall Hill to St. Catherine street, and along St. Catherine street to Peel street.

The salute will be taken at the City Hall by General Wilson, who will be attended by his staff.

CHEERS AND A TIGER.
The Editor, Montreal Daily Star.
Sir,—We are to have our first opportunity of welcoming home one of our Battalions as a unit.

Let us make it a worthy welcome. Our splendid wounded men have been allowed to struggle in at all hours of the day and night, with only such meagre reception as could be provided by their immediate friends, often after hours of weary waiting.

Could it not be arranged that the men might be brought into parade with our 42nd Battalion with all the discharged men and fit men still in uniform acting as Guard of Honor, that they too might be shown what we, their fellow-citizens, really do think of them.

Let the M.A.A.A. and other Athletic Associations form themselves into a organization of "Cheer Leaders," stationing themselves at intervals along the route of the Parade (I have proved that this has a wonderful effect, even when done by two or three individuals and our boys will get the surprise of their lives. They will run into such a "Barrage of Welcome" that all the horrors of their awful experiences will be thrust into Oblivion.

And above all, let our "Flag Experts" get busy at once on an "Educational Campaign," telling us through the press how to put our loyalty on straight so that when we wish to display our loyalty, we will not find the next day that we have made the horrible mistake of having shown either YTLATO or TOAVILA or finding ourselves hopelessly AT SEA.

In other words we do not want to see the flags hung upside down or backwards, nor Marine flags hung on office buildings.

Yours,

VOL. LI., No. 58

42ND BATTALION ARRIVE

THE PIPES OF THE 42ND HEADING THE TRIUMPHAL MARCH INTO MONS



The splendid Montreal regiment which comes home tomorrow, marched into Mons on the last day of the war. This is an official photo of the great event.



PROCLAMATION

Return of 42nd Battalion C.E.F. Royal Highlanders of Canada

THE CITY OF MONTREAL, desiring to do honor to its returning soldiers, I, Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, hereby proclaim TUESDAY, the 11th instant, as a public holiday and request the citizens generally to observe such and turn out in force to give their soldiers a welcome worthy of the City.

The Battalion will arrive at Place Viger Station and pass the reviewing point on Champ de Mars at 10 o'clock A.M. sharp; it will then proceed to Peel Street Barracks by the following route:

Craig and Gosford streets, across the Champ de Mars (passing in front of the Reviewing Point), along St. Gabriel to St. James, to Victoria Square (West side), up Beaver Hall Hill to Phillips Square (East side), to St. Catherine to Peel Streets.

Citizens along this route are requested to decorate their building with flags, banners and streamers and to keep the streets on which the parade will pass entirely clear.

Clergy of all denominations are respectfully invited to have the bells of the different churches rung during the parade, manufacturers are requested to blow the whistles of their establishments and automobilists are requested to blow their horns. Let all citizens join in welcoming our victorious soldiers.

Space has been reserved in rear of the City Hall for the families of the returned men, who can obtain cards of admission on application at the Regimental Headquarters, 429 Bleury Street.

M. MARTIN,

Mayor.

Mayor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 10th March, 1919.

**HIGHLANDERS' PARADE
WILL COMMENCE FROM
PLACE VIGER AT 10 A.M.**

MAR 10 1919

Station Reserved for Reception Committee —
March via St. James, Beaver Hall, St. Catherine and Peel Streets

For continuation
of particulars of
42nd return,
Turn forward to
page 171

BIBLE IS USELESS AGAINST BOLSHEVIK

Inadequate Weapon Suggests Premier Paderewski of Poland to the A.P.

BIG ARMY NEED

Defends Existence of Polish Force as Police Force to Maintain Peace

POSEN, March 3.—The Germans, after three days of comparative quiet, resumed attacks all along the line upon the Poles yesterday, according to reports from the Polish-German frontier.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, March 3.—"Can you oppose Bolshevism with the Bible? That is a question which the world is facing today."

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, somewhat nettled at the apparent American opposition to the big Polish army which is being formed while the Peace Conference is sitting, asked this of the Associated Press correspondent today.

"It is not an individual peril, but a peril for civilization, for the aim of the entire Christian civilization—peace and work—will not kill Bolshevism as far as we are concerned, because you cannot have peace and organize prosperity with your next-door neighbor advising your workmen not to work and paying agents to destroy your factories as quickly as you can build them. Most people like to get money without working, and that is what Bolshevik Russia offers."

When asked if he was able to reconcile the 350,000 Polish army with the League of Nations plan, M. Paderewski replied:

"Yes, certainly, and I am quite in sympathy with that plan. Poland's army is to be recruited for such time as is necessary to restore order on our frontiers. It will be an army of peace and order, or policemen, if you will, the same as the United States army called up to protect its borders along Mexico from outrage.

"We do not seek any quarrel. We shall be delighted to see this pacific plan worked out."

ALLIED COMMISSION AT POSEN.

Sir Esme William Howard, Great Britain, and Major-General Francis J. Kernan, United States, representatives of the Inter-Allied Mission to Poland arrived at Posen this morning on a special train. They were greeted officially by the National Council of Posenia.

Immense crowds thronged the streets to cheer the members of the mission and the city was even more brilliantly decorated than on the occasion of the visit here of the Paderewski mission. The Inter-Allied representatives will spend a week in Posen conferring with the German authorities, the first meeting beginning Monday.

REVOLUTIONARY CLOUD LOWERING OVER GERMANY

Special Wireless by Arno Dosch Fleuret to the Montreal Star and New York Evening World. Copyright.

BERLIN, March 3.—The proletarian revolution is fast closing its grip upon Germany. Machine-guns are not going yet, because the Government knows that once they are started they will not cease until the country is washed with blood.

Here in Berlin the city is in a burst of gayety, everybody making most of the last few days before the inevitable crash.

The Soviet of Greater Berlin is filled with bitterness against the Government which reports in the newspapers do not indicate.

The Independent Socialists and Communist leaders are whipping their followers into a frenzy against the Government, and from private information I hear that more than 100,000 workmen in the city are already prepared to strike, and that they are all conscious that they are striking for political reasons and with the purpose of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Berlin strike, which is expected to be the culmination of the movement, is tentatively announced for Wednesday, but may be called sooner or later, depending upon the strategical development of the strike elsewhere.

So far the middle Germany industrial strife is holding firm and, if anything is aggravated by the so-called bourgeois strike in protest. In Halle, and in Leipzig especially, the feeling between the bourgeois and proletariat has reached the point of acknowledged civil war.

The Independent Socialists are gloating over the situation they have brought about, and Die Freiheit proclaims it as the "closed front of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie," a situation which it expects "all Socialists would greet with the liveliest interest."

In the meantime, the Weimar Assembly stolidly discusses the colonial question. If democracy has not already fallen in the mud in Germany, it is very near doing so, and the Weimar Assembly has become a debating society.

The proletariat revolution, has, I believe, no great force behind it; it is mere general dissatisfaction, but it is the climax of seventy years of Socialist propaganda.

Democracy had a chance only if it had a big constructive program, the chief point in which was the socializing of such industries as the coal mines and steel works, where socialization is not too difficult, but it failed to take the chance and now it is almost too late, for whatever active force there is behind the proletarian revolution comes from dissatisfaction over the unfulfilled demand for socialization.

One reason why socialization made so little progress was the desire of the Government not to put German industries in such a position that they would be unable to compete with other nations, where more economical private ownership was bound to give a trade advantage. The workers do not care whether Germany is a world commercial power.

Simultaneous with the strike reaching a head comes news that a Russian Bolshevik army is preparing to attack the eastern frontier. This brings back to me a conversation with a Russian soldier in the railroad station at Leipzig just before the strike. He said: "You British and Americans and French that see here in Germany will not be

here much longer. We Russians are coming."

CUT OF 30 CITIES.

Special Star Cable by Karl H. Von Wiegand. Copyright.

COPENHAGEN, March 3.—Germany rapidly is approaching a condition more or less of general anarchy, according to all the news received by the newspapers and in government and official circles here. The general strike in central Germany has cut off the north completely from the south; Magdeburg, Leipzig, Munich and other cities are isolated; the National Assembly at Weimar is cut off both from the north and the south.

The general strike declared by the Leipzig Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils includes the railroads, telegraph and postal service and has isolated approximately thirty cities; the entire chemical industry is paralyzed.

St. Martin's Cathedral in Hamburg has been attacked by a mob because of a refusal to toll its bells at the funeral of Kurt Eisner, the murdered Bavarian Premier. The antique doors of the edifice were demolished with crowbars. It was not until artillery was brought up that the mob was driven off.

The Berlin newspapers print dispatches in which they display prominently the findings of the British commission which recently investigated conditions in Germany that it was necessary to furnish food quickly in the interest of the Allies, but make it appear that the U. S. is opposing the British recommendation.

CABINET SHOWS WEAKNESS.

Special Star Cable by Frank Taylor United Press Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, March 3.—The German Government today partially recognized the Soviets.

In a frantic effort to prevent the general strikes from becoming a nationwide revolution, the Cabinet is sued a proclamation authorizing social and economic control of industries by the Workmen's Councils, but promising stringent punishment for further disorders.

A STRANGE RESOLUTION.

MUNICH, March 3.—The Soldiers and Workmen's Congress has rejected by a vote of 234 to 70, a motion reading as follows:

"The Socialist Republic of Councils is proclaimed, and legislative and executive powers belong directly to the working people, represented by Councils of Workmen, soldiers and peasants, and has adopted by a large majority the following resolution: 'The Assembly of Soldiers and Workmen's Councils constitute the provisional National Council of the free State of Bavaria. The executive committee will be charged with the direction of national business and will consist of thirty-three members, whose appointments are revokable by the National Council. The committee will choose from its members a central committee of seven which will be responsible to the future constitution of the State of Bavaria will be prepared by the Provisional Government and executive committee, acting together, and will be submitted for decision to the people. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress will elect a ministry and a section for public instruction will be formed, charged with the task of enlightening the people. The new ministry will be responsible to the central committee and the Provisional National Council.'"

GERMAN MASSES IN A STATE OF REVOLT AS ASSEMBLY LOSES GRIP

Spartacan Leaders Proclaim Brunswick a Republic — Strikes Reported Breaking Out Everywhere—More Than Thirty Cities Cut Off by Communist Revolts

COPENHAGEN, March 3.—Unemployed workmen and communists of Dresden at a meeting Sunday, according to a despatch received here, decided on a general strike. The strike was to go into effect Monday morning.

SPARTACANS PLAN RED REBELLION

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BASLE, March 3.—A Spartacan republic has been proclaimed in Brunswick, it was reported in dispatches received here today. A "red" army is said to be forming there for the purpose of overthrowing Chancellor Scheidemann and the Central Government.

Lewin, the Russian Bolshevik, who was reported to have aided in the Spartacan revolt in Munich, is said to have been wounded in a clash with Government troops, and to have fled from the city.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The committees which have been settling the boundaries of the new map of Europe have nearly completed their labors and are expected to report to the Supreme Council on Saturday.

The committee on Turkish affairs is said to recommend the elimination of the Ottoman Empire, leaving Turkey only a small territory in Asia.

THE CENTRAL POWERS.

A strike was declared in Berlin last night, and today industry is at a standstill. The strikers demand recognition of shop committees, dismissal of Government troops, recognition of Russian Soviets, and the overthrow of the present Assembly. The situation is menacing.

In Bavaria Government troops, who are standing by the Majority Socialist Government, are advancing on Munich, which is in the hands of the Spartacans.

At Hamburg there have been further disturbances, street rioting being followed by the arrest of over a hundred Spartacans.

RUSSIA.

General Krylenko, former commander-in-chief of the Bolshevik armies, and later serving under General Denekine, has been arrested for treason.

The Allied forces, south of Archangel, in Northern Russia, were recently pushed back by the advancing Bolsheviks, but are holding to their new line well.

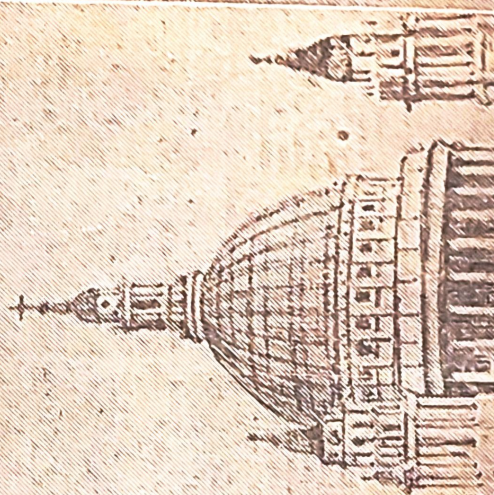
UNITED STATES.

A strike of 16,000 New York dockers, which was postponed last January at the urgent request of President Wilson, began this morning. The opening of the fifth week of the strike at Lawrence, Mass., was accompanied by some disorders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The general industrial and labor situation in Great Britain is considerably improved, the strike being practically ended.

BRITANNIA IN THE AIR.



heard a lot about German Zeppelins during the war, but, thanks
nsor, nothing about the British super-Zeppelins. Here is one of
ing over St. Paul's Cathedral, equal in size and superior in
to anything the Germans ever built.

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IS SAID TO HAVE DISSOLVED

Copenhagen Bulletin Declares Majority Socialist Ministry Under Ebert and Scheidemann Has Thrown Up the Sponge

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—The German National Assembly will dissolve today, according to despatches received from Weimar. It is not expected to re-convene.

The above despatch, unconfirmed from any other source, would indicate that the revolutionists have succeeded in forcing dissolution of the National Assembly, which constitutes the legislation branch of the present Government.

By Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—Marshal Foch has demanded the immediate delivery of the German mercantile fleet without regard to the question of food supplies, according to a despatch from Weimar, where the General National Assembly is in session.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—The Prussian Government has declared a state of siege in the police districts of Berlin, Spandau and other suburbs of Berlin in order "to protect the bulk of the working people from famine and the terror of the minority." Minister of War Noske, a despatch from Berlin says, has assumed executive power.

Among the other suburbs placed under the state of siege are Teltow and Niederbarmen.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 4.—Following a special caucus late last night, Independent Socialists announced that the general political strike against the present Government was to be called at 8 o'clock last night, instead of Wednesday morning.

The Independents demand the political recognition of the Soviets and the overthrow of the Scheidemann Cabinet.

SCHEIDEMANN BEING URGED TO RESIGN

Star Cable by United Press.
COPENHAGEN, March 4.—Chancellor Scheidemann is being urged by the Majority Socialists to resign and form a coalition government of majority and minority Socialists, in order to avert possible success of the new revolution, it was reported in despatches from Berlin today.
The anti-government movement in Germany continues unabated, despite

the Government's "nationalization" propaganda, it was also stated.

According to the Government's announced plan, nationalization would begin with the mines, and vague promises have been made that it will be extended to other industries. Leaflets, explaining the Government's intentions, are being dropped from airplanes in districts where miners are on strike.

SPARTACANS ON EDGE STRAINING EVERY NERVE

Special Cable by Karl H. Von Wiegand to Montreal Star and New York Sun. Copyright.)

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—A proletarian dictatorship was proclaimed in Brunswick at a mass meeting in front of the palace.

In Königsberg the Spartacans stormed the police station, released prisoners and captured the arsenal. In Thurn there were similar uprisings. Dresden is in darkness, owing to the closing of the power stations.

MANY THOUSANDS IDLE.

In answer to the call for a general strike with augmented numbers...

"The Heart of Humanity"

late factory affairs and ultimately the taking over of the factories, the dismissal of Government troops and disarmament of all non-Socialists the withdrawal of all troops from Westphalia, Bremen and other regions designated, and the formation of a Red Guard under the control of the Soviets which would take over all military and police powers.

The liberation of all political prisoners and the establishment of a revolutionary tribunal to try the chief culprits of the war, the Hohenzollerns, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff, Admiral Tirpitz and the "traitors to the revolution." President Ebert, Chancellor

DOMINION PAPINEAU COR. MT ROYAL

163

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO GO, DECISION OF A COMMITTEE

Allowed a Small Turkish State in Centre of Asia Minor

PEACE PROGRESS

Supreme Council Expects to Make Rapid Headway from Now on

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by the Montreal Star.

PARIS, March 4 — The Supreme Council met yesterday and a week of critical discussion has been inaugurated in which the military, naval, territorial, financial and economic conditions of the preliminary peace will be arranged.

Enough is shown of the nature of the problems which the Peace Council has to solve for it to be comparatively easy to forecast the general subjects which will come up for consideration. There is first of all, the evident necessity of disarming Germany and of reducing her army to the limits called for by the necessity of maintaining order within her new frontiers.

This, as the Napoleon experiment has shown is not altogether a simple operation. The success with which it can be accomplished depends entirely upon the efficacy of control and supervision not only of the numbers of that peace army, but also of the methods by which it is trained, the length of service of its men and the officers of its staff organizations. In fact the whole series of measures will have to be enforced so as to prevent Germany from concealing the extent of her military preparations under the camouflage of short term service for all citizens or by the development of military training under cover of societies, modelled upon the lines of the Sokol, for instance. Control of these matters, however, can be derived and made thoroughly effective.

It will be more difficult to control the enemy's manufacture of warlike material and to restrict her industrial capacity for war. The history of this war has shown with what speed a plant can be concerted from the activities of peace to those of war. Without the most rigid control of all military, naval and aerial matters, peace will be in vain and, what is more, the League of Nations will be unable to give any security to any of its members.

Bolshevik Food Dictator Strijevsky is charged with forgery involving 50,000,000 rubles, a huge sum to graft in any country, however orderly or disorderly. The Bolsheviks always do go the limit in wickedness.

DRAFT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS WILL NOT BE AMENDED

Constitution is Composite of
Views of Each Nation's
Ideals

TERMS ARE READY

British Delegates Prepare
Policy to Meet Possible
German Refusal

PARIS, March 4.—The school-girls of France have a part in signing the peace treaty. Eight little girls, constituting a special committee, presented Premier Clemenceau with a gold pen and asked him to sign the treaty with it. He promised.

NO AMENDMENT LIKELY.

Special Wireless to Montreal Star and New York Evening World by Herbert Bayard Swope. Copyright.

PARIS, March 4.—It is highly improbable that there will be any amendments offered to the constitution of the League of Nations when that instrument is considered by the Plenary session of the Peace Conference after President Wilson returns.

This statement can be made with authority, after canvassing the opinions of the delegations of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and other nations.

The draft of the covenant is a composite of each nation's ideas, and the present intention is to stand upon the work of the committee, as submitted at the meeting on February 13.

If President Wilson comes back to Paris with changed ideas, these may be worked out, but there has been no word received from him to show that such a contingency is likely.

While the Council of Ten yesterday heard full details of the military and air terms to be submitted to Germany in the final peace, certain members of the Conference were engaged in planning out the system to prevail when the German delegates are called to Paris.

From the plans drawn up, which are of course subject to radical revision, the German plenipotentiaries are to be acquainted with the nature of the peace terms at an executive session of the Council of Ten. The meeting will be in camera, and will be used merely to communicate the details to the Teutons. Thereafter they are to be permitted, if they wish, to return to Germany, where they will lay the proposals before their Government.

The SS. Leviathan is bringing United States soldiers home at the rate of 10,000 a trip. And the Leviathan was formerly the Vaterland. The original owners should be regarding its present service with envy, if not anger.

British Admiralty Sells Hun U-Boats as Junk to Jew

Canadian Press Despatch from
Reuter's Limited.

LONDON, Mar. 4.—A number of German submarines lying in a British port are to be handed over to the Allied Governments, some being sent to Italy, Japan, and other countries. Forty-seven of all sizes, up to the big ocean-going submarines, have been sold under conditions that they must be broken up. The British Admiralty will first remove their engines.

Twenty-five of the German U-boats have already been sold by the Admiralty to a junk dealer, George Cohen, according to an announcement made to-day.

Unrepentent Sinners

The penitent German has yet to be found. Von Tirpitz unhesitatingly says that he does not repent anything that he ever did. We can quite believe that the old sinner means it, and probably wishes to convey the idea that he never got a chance to do all of the things that he intended to do. But a German's chagrin is worth more to civilization than his repentance would be, right now. As General Pau told us, Canada does not know half the atrocities that the "Beast" perpetrated. And when old Von Tirpitz can look back upon his share with complacency, we can well believe that the worst has not yet been told.

NEW BRITISH SUPER-ZEPPELIN FOR ATLANTIC FLIGHT



Huge new rigid airship of the type successfully tried out yesterday. Her builders say she can cross the ocean in a non-stop flight.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

German naval disarmament was discussed at yesterday's session of the Supreme Council. It seems likely that an agreement will be reached by which Italy and France will get some vessels and the rest will be destroyed.

The Military Council yesterday discussed the final terms, which are expected to be harsher than has been forecasted and to demand guarantees that responsible leaders, including the Kaiser, will be delivered up when required.

Delegates of the Economic Committee of the Great Powers met the German representatives yesterday at Spa. The Germans refused to deliver their merchant vessels except on a guarantee of a six month's food supply. France led the protest against this claim, and the Powers refused to guarantee more than one

A page from the book of life.
In "A Romance of Happy Valley,"
Mr. Griffith's genius is engaged in
"A ROMANCE
OF HAPPY VALLEY"
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
TODAY and TOMORROW

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OUR BOYS WHO HAVE HELPED TO WIN THE WAR

LIVERPOOL STAFF:

OFFICE STAFF.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Evans, Capt., E. H. S. (Son of Mr. W. P. Evans), 18th Battn. Lancs. Fusiliers. Killed in action in France.
Burd, Sgt. H. G., 5th Border Regt. Killed in France.
Cartwright, Cpl. G., 1st Cheshires. Killed in France.
Burd, Pte. E. P., King's Liverpool Regt. Killed at Ypres.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Ahearn, Pte. D., King's Liverpool Regiment.
Backhouse, Pte. G., R.A.M.C.
Baddams, Cpl. W. D., R.G.A.
Bewley, Pte. A., 1st Cheshires.
Carney, Pte., King's Liverpool Regt.
Bouch, Pte. W., Manchester Regt.
Catterall, C., Able Seaman, R.N.R.
Crawford, Pte. W. A., King's Liverpool Regt.
Coburn, T., Staff-Sergeant Instructor.
Connor, Cpl. F., R.A.M.C.
Cargill, Cpl. J. P., Sound Ranging Section, Royal Engineers.
Dodd, J. N., Able Seaman, R.N.R.
Farrant, Pte. W., Mounted Machine Gun Corps.
Grimshaw, Pte. E., Army Veterinary Corps.
Hickson, Staff-Sergeant H., A.S.C.
Hall, Cadet C. J., Royal Air Force.
Humphreys, Pte. C., R.G.A.
Jenkins, Q.-M.-Sergeant J. H., Royal Air Force.
Jones, Staff-Sergeant A., King's Liverpool Regt.
Kibbey, Pte. P., R.G.A.
McLoughlin, Lieut-Col. G. M.
Nicholls, Sgt. H. B., King's Liverpool Regt.
Parsonage, Signaller B. T., R.N.R.
Powell, Sec.-Lieut. J. J., A.S.C.
Pickstock, Cpl. A., 1st Cheshires.
Rice, Pte. J. B., Manchester Regt.
Rimmer, Spr. J. G., Royal Engineers.
Shierson, Pte. C. R., Manchester Regt.
Strong, Pte. J. S., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Teare, Sec.-Lieut. A. F., Loyal North Lances.
Thompson, Pte. J. F., Manchester Regt.
Winskell, Sgt. H. S., King's Liverpool Regt.
Wright, Pte. A. E., R.A.M.C.
Wilkinson, Sec.-Lieut. J. R., King's Liverpool Regt.
Williams, Pte. P. H., 10th Liverpool Scottish.

WAREHOUSE STAFF.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Barnard, Sgt. Lionel. Killed in France.
Bennett, Pte. S. A., 2/7th K.L.R. Killed in France.
Brock, Lce.-Cpl. A. C., Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Killed at Sulva Bay.
Garland, Pte. F. W., 1/6th King's Liverpool Regt. Killed at Beaumetz.
Hampson, Lieut. H. N., South Lancs. Regt. Killed in France.
Hughes, Pte. A., King's Liverpool Regt. Killed in France.
Hircock, Pte. James, 17th King's Liverpool Regt. Killed in France.
Lee, Pte. Peter, 13th King's Liverpool Regt. Killed in France.
Osborne, Sgt. John, King's Liverpool Regt. Killed near Guilleumont.
Prendergrast, Pte. F., 1st Liverpool Rifles. Killed in France.
Taylor, Sgt. George C., 1st Liverpool Scottish. Killed in France.
Walker, Pte. A., Royal Irish Regt. Killed at Ypres.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

Cooper, Pte. James, King's Liverpool Regt.
Eaglesfield, Sec.-Lieut. W., M.M. and M.S.M.
Cooper, Pte. J., King's Liverpool Regt.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Andrews, Cpl. J., Signal Corps, Royal Engineers.
Bailey, Stkr. J., H.M.S. Canada.
Ball, Pte. W., 10th Liverpool Scottish.
Bandall, Pte. D., King's Liverpool Regt.
Bell, Pte. G. H., King's Liverpool Regt.
Bennett, Sgt. B. J., R.A.M.C.
Bradshaw, Pte. George, A.S.C.
Brazier, Pte. David, 10th Liverpool Scottish.
Bridgman, Pte. J., King's Liverpool Regt.
Booth, Pte. W., Army Ordnance Corps.
Broadhurst, Pte. H., R.A.M.C.
Burns, Pioneer R. J., Royal Engineers.
Byrne, Pte. T., 10th Liverpool Scottish.
Clendinnen, Sgt. A. E., Yeomanry.
Clayton, Pte. N. G., King's Liverpool Regt.
Chapman, Pte. H., King's Liverpool Regt.
Cookeley, Pioneer F. M., M.M., Machine Gun Sect. Ryl. Eng.
Collinson, Pte. F., 6th King's Liverpool Regt.
Corlett, Stkr. E., H.M.S. "Minotaur."
Cross, Pte. P. J., Irish King's Liverpool Regt.
Cross, Pte. S., South Lancs. Regt.
Darley, Pte. W., R.A.M.C.
Davies, Driver J. W., R.G.A.
Davies, Cpl. Walter Sidney, 5th King's Liverpool Regt.
Dobson, Pte. C. S., 10th Liverpool Scottish.
Dodd, Pte. G. P. G., Machine Gun Sect. Royal Engineers.
Dunbreck, Sgt. Wallace, R.A.M.C.
Eccleston, Cpl. John, 2/5th King's Liverpool Regt.
Edgar, Sgt. Robert, R.A.M.C.
Edwards, Gnr. T., R.F.A.
Edwards, Cpl. E. G., R.A.M.C.
Edwards, Pte. William, 1st Battn. Welsh Regt.
Edwards, Cpl. W. L., R.A.M.C.
Evans, Gnr. Stanley, West Lancs., R.F.A.
Evans, Pte. T., King's Liverpool Regt.
Farrington, Drvr. Joseph, 2/1st Lancs. Heavy Battery, R.G.A.
Fazakarley, Cpl. R., Royal Field Artillery.
Fox, R., H.M.S. "Hazel."
Feeney, Pte. F., 1/8th Irish K.L.R.
Ferrie, Pte. A., South Lancs. Regt.
Gabbutt, B. P. W., King's Liverpool Regt.
Garth, Pte. E. P., King's Liverpool Regt.
Goldsworthy, Cpl. J., Military Hospital Ship "Valdivia."
Green, Pte. E., 1/10th Liverpool Scottish.

NEWS FROM SPA IS DISCOURAGING

LONDON, March 7.—The Council of Ten is facing a difficult situation, following the refusal of the German commission to enter into any compact that does not guarantee to Germany a full flow of rations until her next harvest. The reports received from Spa, where economic relations with Germany are being arranged, are of a discouraging nature, and throw into the background what otherwise might be considered favorable indications.

The situation is of such a character that delay is dangerous, not only to Germany, but to the surrounding nations as well.

GERMANS READY TO ACCEPT DEMANDS

When the committee assembled at Spa yesterday Germany expressed readiness to comply with the terms imposed upon her, which included the surrender of her merchant fleet and the segregation of raw materials which were to be given for return for food, with the balance of the payments in cash or securities. In return, she asked if the associated governments were ready to commit themselves to adequate provisioning of the country until August, when the next crops are available.

Here arose the difficulty. The Allies were not able to give the guarantee, due to the fact that France is unwilling to agree to permit the use of German funds for purposes other than reparation.

The Allied delegates sought to prevail upon the German agents to accept a compromise whereby food would be supplied for a limited period — perhaps one month—at the expiration of which new arrangements were to be made. The Germans declined to enter the deal, on the ground that they are required to comply in full with the terms, while the Allies are unwilling, or unable to carry out their share of the bargain.

They declared that they could not face their people, were they to surrender the entire merchant fleet and get nothing in return. Such food as would be supplied for a brief period, in their opinion, would have the effect of accentuating the bad conditions their nation faces, instead of correcting them.

They added that they had no power other than to see that the agreement was fully executed, and so they would have to report back to their Government that the plan to feed Germany and thus enable her to defeat Bolshevism and assume a position by which the war damages could be met had been vitiated.

Accordingly an adjournment was taken, while the delegates return to Paris to receive instructions from the Supreme Council.

A new way will have to be found to satisfy French demands, for the matter has become of prime political importance here, and the Ministry is unwilling to go against the popular opinion in the matter of permitting Germany to divert funds that belong to war sufferers, to her own purposes.

Next in importance was the announcement that the United States would join with France in opposing an Austrian union with Germany. Taken in connection with the plan of establishing a Rhenish republic, it shows that the Council of Ten tends to reduce Germany to the minimum of power and population.

The Heligoland and Kiel questions are to be further discussed. The plan to destroy the German fleet has practically been abandoned. The plan now is to give the larger ships to France and Italy, while the smaller craft are to be distributed among the smaller nations. Britain, America and Japan are not to share in the distribution.

LONDON HEARS PEACE TREATY SIGNED SOON, DESPITE GLOOMY NEWS

Paris Reports State Allied Commission Met Germans at Spa and Could Not Guarantee Food Supply, Whereupon Germans Withdrew — Disposition of German Fleet

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright.

LONDON, March 7. — Information reaching here suggests that the peace terms are expected to be ready this month.

The German delegates may reach Paris in the third week of March. The final signing is expected early in April. Special Star Cable.

PARIS, March 7. — Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau and Col. E. M. House conferred for an hour before the meeting of the Supreme Council today in an effort to try to iron out the differences of the three nations over the military, naval and economic questions connected with the preliminary peace terms. Army and navy experts of the several countries, it is said, have been unable to agree on the terms.

HITCH IN ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 7.—The negotiations at Spa relating to the shipping question have been temporarily broken off, according to a German wireless message received here today. The Allies, the message says, demanded that all the remaining German merchant ships be handed over unconditionally. The German delegates' instructions were that the question of shipping, finance and food supplies must be dealt with only as a whole. As the instructions of both sides did not go beyond these two proposals, a French delegate proposed that negotiations be broken off, whereupon the two special delegations left Spa.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS OF THE KINMEL RIOTS

Some Versions Greatly Exaggerated—Delay in Despatching Men to Canada, Due to Shipping Shortage, the Cause—No Attempt to Excuse Rioters—Five Dead, Twenty-one Injured

Cy Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The Department of Public Information has received the following cable from the Ministry of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE DISTURBANCE AT KINMEL CAMP

In view of the splendid discipline and record uniformly maintained by the Canadian troops since the beginning of the war, in England and France, the incident at Kinmel Camp is very deeply regretted at the Headquarters of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. It is considered that in comparison with others the discipline among Canadian troops has been of high order.

It is greatly regretted that some of the reports of the incident have been exaggerated. Immediately after the armistice had been signed Kinmel Park was secured as a concentration area through which Canadian troops passed on their way to Canada being situated convenient to Liverpool, their embarkation port. There all documentation is completed and troops sorted into drafts according to their destination.

WHAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE IN KINMEL

Considering the shortage of shipping, the Canadian authorities have congratulated themselves upon the splendid record which has been made on the whole, in despatching troops to Canada in the month of February. However, the Ministry of Shipping were unable to furnish sufficient ships to carry out the program as promised to the Canadians. Owing to this in February and early March the shipments of troops having fallen short by fully one-third, there occurred a backing-up from Kinmel Camp through the areas in England, and through them to France.

This has caused very great disappointment to Canadian soldiers who have been overseas for periods ranking up to four years or more without

leave to their homes. The withdrawal of some ships and the postponement of sailings of others from time to time, particularly after soldiers had been demobilized and medically boarded in numbers based on the shipping allotted, has been very trying to the drafts, and this is what it is considered led chiefly to the disturbance.

Immediately upon the matter being reported to the Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., K.C.B., he went to Kinmel Camp and addressed the men in fifteen different places. They seemed to appreciate his explanations, and there are not likely to be any further disturbances.

There are at Kinmel Camp approximately 15,000 troops, all ranks, who have been despatched there as being the last stop before boarding ship for Canada. Had the number of men been able to embark in February, according to the program which it was confidently thought could be carried out, the trouble would not have occurred, but the shipping situation, owing to strikes and for other reasons, is admitted to be an extremely difficult matter to control.

TO AVOID FURTHER DELAY.

However, it is hoped by the Canadian authorities that there won't be a re-occurrence of the delays which have hitherto taken place. It is not attempted in the slightest degree to excuse the conduct of the men who took part in the disturbance. Many of the offenders have already been placed under arrest, and with others involved, will be rigorously dealt with. During the disturbance there was a certain amount of damage done, and it was discovered that civilians were concerned. Up to the present time twelve of these civilians have been arrested and handed over to the civil authorities.

During the disturbance there were killed, three rioters and two men on picket duty. There were twenty-one wounded, of whom two were officers. There is no foundation for the report that a Major who is a V.C. has been either killed or injured.

The troops at Kinmel Park are concentrated in wings representing the military districts in Canada to which they will proceed. They are not in their original units, these wings being composite formations consisting of personnel belonging to many different units. This sorting out is done in deference to the authorities in Canada, to avoid delay when the men reach the Dominion.

There has been some alleged dissatisfaction because of troops drawn from Canada under the Military Service Act getting priority over those who have seen longer service. The troops who were in the Canadian corps at the time of armistice are being returned to Canada by units in the formations that then existed, the first to return being a small number which were embarked on March 1. Soldiers not in the corps, such as casualties, railway and forestry troops and others, where available, are demobilized on the principle of the longer service first demobilized, married men having the preference.

A court of inquiry has been convened to make a thorough investigation into all circumstances in regard to the disturbances, in which Brig.-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., is the president.

DIFFERENT REPORTS OF THE RIOTING

Special Cable to The Star by the United Press.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Owing to demobilization grievances, Canadian soldiers quartered in the military camp at Rhyl, North Wales, on the Irish Sea, began rioting on Tuesday night, and kept up their demonstrations for two days before they were finally brought under control. It is reported that from five to twenty-seven men were killed and wounded.

The damage to property as a result of the rioting is estimated at \$250,000. The ringleaders have been arrested. Some of them are believed to be of foreign extraction.

During the rioting, the signal cry of the belligerent soldiers was: "Come on, Bolsheviks."

Stores were seized and officers' quarters fired upon. It was found necessary to call out a force of cavalry, but the cavalrymen did not resort to the use of their arms. At one time the rioters started to march toward Abergele, but were held up with machine guns.

A Major-General who flew from the London War Office to the camp addressed the Canadians and assured them their grievance would be promptly remedied. He promised the demobilization of 10,000 of the men this week and next week. Four transports will be placed at the disposal of the Canadians so they can be returned home soon. The camp now contains 25,000 Canadians.

WO HUNDRED LEADERS.

LONDON, March 8.—According to

latest reports from Liverpool the riot was started by about two hundred malcontents. There were 25,000 Canadians in the camp awaiting demobilization and embarkation. The men who caused the trouble were war casualties who had served for three years or more in France. They complained that their embarkation had been postponed, while other men who had seen less service were sent home.

After the destruction of stores of all kinds on Tuesday by the discontented men, the situation took a more serious turn on Wednesday, when the cavalry was called out, but was forbidden to use its arms.

Troops from Chester intercepted the rioters in their march upon Abergele, near Rhyl, and also prevented a threatened raid on the latter place. Five men were killed and forty injured in the course of this fighting. It is reported.

There was further promiscuous shooting early on Thursday morning, but at no time was there organized firing by any armed party. Most of the deaths were due to crushing, it is said.

The Daily Mail says the Canadian authorities, restored order without the assistance of British troops and declares that the matter is solely one for Canadian disciplinary action.

The Canadian officials have informed the War Office that they do not desire any increase in shipping facilities as a consequence of the outbreak, as they do not intend to be coerced by the action of the rioters. It is stated that twenty or thirty of the ring leaders, most of foreign extraction, have been arrested by the Canadian authorities, co-operating with the civilian police.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council yesterday considered the report of General Foch on the military terms. The division of Hun warships among the Allies has been agreed upon.

Italy has abandoned her objections to the forwarding of 2,000 tons of food supplies to the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The committee appointed to fix responsibility for the war is expected to report today.

CENTRAL POWERS.

The Ebert Government, by drastic methods, has quelled the rioting in Berlin. The police headquarters are in Government hands again, and fighting in the streets has practically ceased. Quiet reigns at Weimar, and the situation is generally much improved.

The Austrian Assembly has ratified the plan of the Government providing for a closer union of German-Austria with Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Several lives were lost and a number of soldiers were wounded when Canadians waiting for demobilization at Kinmead Camp, near Rhyl, Wales, rioted. Slow demobilization and irregularities of pay were their grievances.

RUSSIA.

The Ukrainians are again bombarding Lemberg, now held by the Poles, but which the Ukraine Republic claims as part of their new territory. Attempts are being made to arrange an armistice.

UNKEPT PROMISES CAUSED RHYL RIOT

Declares Rev. Dr. Chown in Interview at Toronto

MEN DISAPPOINTED

Returned Veterans Just Back, Say Camp "Uncomfortable"

By Canadian Press.

TORONTO, March 8.—"There was a very grave condition of unrest at Rhyl, because of the disappointment over change of orders in respect to the date of departure of troops," was the assertion of the Rev. Dr. Chown, general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, who returned to Canada a few days ago, with the Rev. T. Albert Moore and Capt. Hezzelwood, who were on a commission of the Methodist Church of repatriation and reconstruction.

Rhyl was the last camp which the members of the commission visited before their return to Canada. They addressed the men twice in one evening. Bishop A. U. De Pencier, of British Columbia, the youngest Anglican bishop in Canada, is stationed at Rhyl. He had charge of the services in the hospital. Major Kidd, of Burrill's Rapids, Ontario, an Anglican minister, is senior chaplain, and others in the camp are Capt. Ernest Harstone and Capt. R. A. Scarlett, Methodist clergymen.

"The night we were there, a transport had expected to sail the next morning for Canada," said Dr. Chown, "but the orders were revoked at six o'clock that evening, but during the night some way was found to send 400 home. The officers were much troubled about it."

From the feeling exhibited by the men during his addresses and those of the Rev. Dr. Moore, Dr. Chown said that it was apparent if any promises were made to the men regarding the departure for Canada, and not kept, it would not be easy to maintain discipline.

The camp, said Dr. Chown, is one of the finest of Canadian camps overseas. He explained that in it all single men are held to be cleared for Canada, while the married men were passed through to the discharge depot at Buxton. Dr. Chown said that the men, when he and Dr. Moore appeared in the camp, were exceedingly eager for any place of information regarding their departure.

Dr. Chown referred to a practice in the camp which contributed to the unrest. Men were given leave of absence. All are numbered and are supposed to come in this order to Canada, but when they returned to camp after their leave of absence, they found that they had forfeited their place in the line. It was this sort of thing, and the promises which were not kept, that troubled the men and made them angry. Dr. Chown pointed out that Canadians are not garrison troops, although they were the finest fighters of the Allied armies.

"The men feel that, now that the fighting is over, they have no place in Europe and that they should be home. They are not garrison troops. They are active spirits."

RETURNED MEN'S VIEW.

Returned Toronto soldiers who were located at Rhyl describe the camp as "very uncomfortable." The ground was excessively muddy, and the huts where they were housed none too warm. Eight weeks ago,

when the men interviewed here left camp, there was, they say, a developing among the troops a sort of impatience. The soldiers wanted to get home, and could not understand why they were being held long.

Kinmel Camp is situated a four and a half or five miles from the town of Rhyl, in Wales, covers some 200 acres on the ground at the southwestern end of a valley, of which the town is centre. The surrounding country is mostly rolling, agricultural and wooded hills, from which in winter time, pours down a considerable amount of water into the rendering many of the soldiers exceedingly uncomfortable by reason of the mud which accumulates. Close by is situated the historic town of Bedelwyddann Castle, seat of Sir Herbert Williams, states surrounding the castle recently cut up and sold to tenants, and are now being occupied by them. There are several towns and villages in the vicinity besides Rhyl, among which the nearest to the camp, is . . . These are all out of bounds to soldiers.

The camp is reached from a railway line, a spur from the London Northwestern Railway, which the town is connected to the main line by way of C.

LOOK OUT FOR the gallies next week and don't forget that the next best thing to a reception is providing the men with a good job.

UNREST AND LIQUOR CAUSED DEPLORABLE OUTBREAK AT RHYL

Men Were Goodnatured in the Earlier Phases of the Trouble, But Obtained a Supply of Liquor and This Led to a Deadly Clash with Authority

Special Star Cable by H. N. Moore.

RHYL, North Wales, March 10.—After a full personal investigation of the riots at Rhyll I am now able to give an accurate account of the deplorable occurrences which brought disgrace to all Canadians in England. The disgrace is felt by none more than those who actually took part. This is shown by the quantities of loot returned voluntarily and the scores of letters of protest against exaggerated and misleading reports published and the anxiety of the men to assist in fixing the blame for the more serious events.

The seriousness of the occurrences cannot be minimized. It is only fair, however, to state that at the commencement of the demonstration there was no intention or expectation that the affair would end in injuries and deaths.

Undoubtedly there was widespread discontent over the postponed sailings, which was intensified when the departure of the battalions of the Third Division was announced. The men, many of whom are actually originals, were told they were only to remain at Rhyll for three or four days when they came back from France, but many had been in camp for ten weeks, including repatriated prisoners.

The camp was organized for transients and could only result in overcrowding. It was difficult for the men to find occupation when the weather is bad. The nearest town is five miles away.

The pay was not forthcoming on time, owing to the books being completed for demobilization.

The permanent camp officers realized they were sitting on the edge of a volcano and warned Argyle House and repeatedly urged action. A full and frank statement explaining the situation it seems would certainly have prevented trouble.

The lack of candor on the part of headquarters in London was certainly largely responsible.

CIGARETTE SALE DISPUTE.

The men had no complaint whatever as to the treatment by the local officers. Everything possible was done for their comfort. The effectiveness of the administration is shown by the fact that, despite the immense quantities of food destroyed, all meals were served.

The officers mixed with the men practically all through without insult or danger. The demonstration was started by the men of one hut from the Kingston and Ottawa districts. The immediate complaint was against the Navy and Army Canteen Board not under Canadian control, here, though large stocks of a popular brand of cigarettes were in stock, none were sold.

The men decided that if it was not possible to purchase them, they would go and get them. They did. They rushed the canteen and got the cigarettes and also beer. Many more men joined in, and, flushed with success, rushed the civilian temporary

stores, where they alleged they had been overcharged. They looted these, and then the crowd, growing every moment and inflamed with the destruction, broke into parties and rushed other canteens, including the Y.M.C.A. and one sergeants' mess. More liquor was obtained. Looting began at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and continued on Wednesday morning. Many canteens were saved in the various camps by loyal men.

There was no trouble from the Montreal district. The permanent officers urged the men to desist, and the pickets broke up the crowds, but it was difficult on account of no distinguishing marks to know the rioters.

ONLY 600 RIOTERS OUT OF 17,000.

Not more than six hundred men of the seventeen thousand in camp were actually concerned. Hundreds more joined in the looting, merely because the cigarettes and clothing were available.

It was the policy of Colonel Colquhoun, of Brantford, not to use force if possible. He knew that to use force against the drunken rioters would mean a pitched battle. However, reports of a senseless project to raid headquarters and destroy the records necessary to demobilization decided that a counter-attack was necessary. This took place at midnight while the area of the Quartermasters' store was being looted.

Officers, with a subaltern staff, numbering fifteen, armed with shovels and baseball bats, rushed and dispersed three hundred men. It was hoped the riot would die out by morning.

All ammunition was taken to the office of the Commandant and all liquor canteens not looted or destroyed were closed.

Where the men obtained further supplies is a mystery, but I am informed by many that a good part of some of the beer and whiskey remained.

In the search of the canteens large quantities of lemon extract were discovered. This mixed with beer caused fighting drunks and resulted in more serious occurrences on Wednesday.

At noon a large crowd suddenly attacked the guard-room of District No. 10. The guard, without orders fired in the air and caused a retreat. Despite a bombardment of rocks, the picket charged and took three prisoners.

LED BY DRUNKEN LEADERS.

The mob rushed forward, led by its drunken leaders, and attempted to stab Lieut. J. E. McCormack, but was frustrated by Private Black, while Captain Orblitt was saved by the threats of Private Rapley, armed with axe.

The mob, led by Pte. V. Micukoa, Czechoslovak, shouted Bolshevik shibboleths. Many foreigners were concerned.

Lieuts. McCormack and G. R. Cave were injured here in the melee. The men showed a splendid spirit in defending the camp. It seems evident that previous to this occurrence agitators had begun to inflame the men.

Until noon there was no sign of the Red Flag. In a melee around the cavalry barracks it is understood that Sapper William Tarasevich, a Greek, who first enlisted as Taronko, and Gunner Jack Hickman were killed with bayonets.

There was no further serious disorder until 2.30 o'clock, when the

crowd approached District No. 1. The men here acted in a thoroughly loyal manner under their officers. Some were given ammunition owing to a misunderstanding of orders.

A party led by 90255, Private Geo. Lorette, approached under Red Flag. Lieuts. Gauthier and Wylie warned the rioters that the camp would be held at all costs. They were answered with insults and obscenities and one rioter raised his rifle and shot Pte. Gillan. A volley from the loyal trench was the answer.

Signaller Haney and Corp. Young, of the rioters, were killed. The defenders of the trench charged and captured the ringleaders. This mad Bolshevik attempt ended the riots and a speech by Brig.-Gen. Turner finally brought quiet.

COMPLAINT OF SUPPRESSION.

These events prove the futility of the efforts of the Overseas Ministry's Press Department.

Evidently an attempt was made to hush the affair up, with the result that there were wild stories of scores killed, women attacked, British troops called to resist the Canadians. No official statement was issued until three days after the riots were over. It was then too late, for these wild reports had obtained a wide circulation.

The comment of the British press is evidence of the slight credence placed in the official, but too late explanation.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is the full list of casualties: Officers—Injuries slight, Lieuts. J. E. McCormack, 85th Battalion; G. R. Cave, 27th Battalion, attached to the Royal Air Force. Deaths—877667 Pte. David Gillan, 85th Battalion, of Florence, Cape Breton; 326194 Jack Hickman, 58th Howitzer Battery, Dorchester, New Brunswick; 438680 Corp. Joseph Young, 52nd Battalion, Rhode Island; 1251417 Signaller William Lyne Haney, 78th Battery, Talbot, Alberta; 1057297 Sapper William Tarasevich, no next of kin, Greek. Wounded, seriously, 1007004 Pte. A. Savald, Railway Troops.

H. N. MOORE.

NO TRACE OF TROUBLE NOW.

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, March 10. — A visit to Kinnel camp, the scene of the rioting among Canadian soldiers last week, on Saturday showed that the holiday afternoon was being spent in the usual fashion. Football and baseball games were proceeding. For the previous seventy hours the camp had been normal. Any newcomer would have had difficulty in discovering that it had recently been otherwise.

Colonel Colquhoun, in an interview with newspaper men confirms the statement that women camp helpers were never personally molested. He also denied the statement that General Turner went to the camp in an airplane. The General went by the ordinary train and was received cordially by the men at every one of the eleven meetings he addressed.

In the last three days I have travelled about five hundred miles across England in connection with the rioting at Kinnel camp and other mat-

ters in connection with demobilization. I can honestly say that in general conversation amongst soldiers and civilians, English and Canadian, I find not the least desire to magnify last week's regrettable incidents beyond their true perspective. At Liverpool, for instance, when the Princess Patricia's and three other battalions went homeward, there was nothing but the most obvious cordiality shown them. Conversation in railway trains, hotels and places where men commonly meet is wholly sober and restrained in discussing the Kinnel incident."

SUNDAY PAPER COMMENT.

The Sunday papers, which naturally are always ready to boom a sensation, hardly mention the matter today. The Sunday Chronicle, which largely circulates in North Wales and the North of England, has an editorial which says:

"Characteristically enough, newspapers are blamed for exaggeration, yet it is admitted that five men were killed and over twenty injured and that many others are under arrest. Considerable material damage was done and military rioters acted in collusion with civilians, of whom twelve have been handed over to the civilian authorities.

"It really seems difficult to exaggerate the gravity of all this, particularly when we know that there was a distinct Bolshevik element in the affair. Publicity is sound policy in all these matters, however distasteful full disclosures may be to the official mind. There can, of course, be no question of pandering to insubordination. So long as men are under discipline, discipline must be maintained. But it is also most important, in these nervous times, to secure that no undue strain shall be placed on the sense of duty of the soldier, and if stupidity or injustice have contributed to this lamentable affair, there should be no attempt to obscure the facts. The public will not be satisfied by mere routine procedure."

This is the general feeling here, and we have been promised a full enquiry. It may be added that there have been demonstrations among the English troops during the last few weeks which received as much publicity in proportion as has been given the present matter.

STATEMENT AT OTTAWA.

Special to Star by our own correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 10.—General Mewburn has the floor in the House this afternoon, and he is expected, apart from a review of the country's war effort, to answer criticism of Sir Sam Hughes and also to acquaint the House with what information he has regarding the riots at Kinnel Camp.

An investigation is being conducted by Brigadier-General McBrien, and pending its conclusion little is expected from the Overseas Ministry, apart from the official statement on Saturday.

While there is allowance for some exaggeration, the view at Ottawa is that the affair was rather serious and, in view of the unrest which has been indicated from time to time, an out-

break, while much deplored, was not wholly a matter of surprise.

Every effort, it is said, is being put forth to secure the expeditious transport of the troops, and with the opening of spring the movement will be greatly facilitated.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council will today pass upon the military terms which will be submitted to Germany as one of the essentials for peace. The naval terms have been already agreed upon, with one or two reserved points. The military terms include the cutting down of the German army to a force of 100,000 men, the destruction of all unnecessary munitions, and the tearing down of the Rhine forts.

The rough draft of the peace terms, which will be presented to Germany without giving her an opportunity for discussion, are expected to go to the Supreme Council between March 21 and 25.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Severe street fighting took place in Berlin yesterday. The Spartacans, fighting from tunnels and places of concealment, were difficult to dislodge. Howitzers, bombing planes, tear shells and poison gas have been used. The damage to property has been very heavy. The Majority Socialist Government is keeping the upper hand, and the prospect is more hopeful.

RUSSIA.

The Lithuanians have at last signified their willingness to attend a conference of all the warring Russian factions.

General Denekine has consolidated the victories he won several days ago.

The situation in the Archangel area is more hopeful to the Allies.

THE UNITED STATES.

The longshoremen have struck in New York in sympathy with the dock workers.

A strike of all employees on the traction lines of Northern New Jersey is expected tomorrow.

THE KINNEL PARK RIOTS.

AFTER the lapse of some days we are at last beginning to get some light on the most unfortunate riots in the Canadian camp at Kinnel Park. Although these riots resulted in five deaths they were not as serious as was at first believed.

They are not as serious because they apparently resulted, not as was at first suggested, from any deep-seated disaffection due to revolutionary poison, but purely from local dissatisfaction with existing conditions. What these conditions are we naturally cannot fully know but The Star believes that Canada as a whole will desire the very fullest investigation and all the publicity possible in order that the same trouble may not arise with subsequent bodies of returning troops. It is a most regrettable thing that the fine record of our overseas men should have been marred by a very serious breach of discipline. The overseas authorities owe it to the good record of Canadian soldiers established in the past to get to the bottom of the trouble and if the grievances of the men at Kinnel Park are well founded to hold the responsible persons accountable. At the same time men there and elsewhere must understand that demobilization cannot be carried out in a day and that until it is completed military disci-

4000 CANADIANS FROM RHYL REPORTED TO SAIL THIS WEEK

HALIFAX, March 11.—It is reported unofficially here today that the Olympic will sail this week from England with upwards of 4,000 Canadians at present encamped at Rhyl. The information comes from authoritative sources, although the agents of the White Star Line here say they know nothing of the arrangement.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PLANS TO USE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS IN CONSTRUCTING CHANNEL TUNNEL

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, announced that the Government is considering the employment of discharged soldiers in the immediate construction of a tunnel under the English Channel.

MONTREALERS NOT AMONG RIOTERS

Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, March 11.—The burial took place on Saturday in Bolewydan churchyard of the three rioters killed in Kimmel Camp. It was a very simple ceremony and few soldiers were present. The other two victims will be buried Monday with full military honors. All the wounded are doing well.

Major C. Stevenson writes to the press on behalf of all ranks of the Montreal regiments contradicting the statement that the outbreak began in the Montreal camp. There was no disturbance at all there. In point of fact, the Montreal men lent all their efforts with a large measure of success to quieting the rioters.

Addressing a meeting of Canadian soldiers in London on Sunday, Chaplain Colonel Almond said the men might think they had a grievance on the matter of demobilization, but they must remember how mighty was the task before the Government of getting 300,000 men back to Canada. Everything possible was being done and the Canadian authorities were even more anxious to get the men back than the men themselves. They would all be back in Canada.

soldiers were not relegated to homes, but were honored as the guests of the nation.

Several letters have appeared in the London papers from members of the Canadian Corps defending the good name of the Canadian forces and especially the Third Division, which, it is asserted, has a fighting record second to none.

LESSON FOR WHOLE EMPIRE.

Sir Rider Haggard, the well-known novelist, writing to The Times, says the riot has a lesson for the whole Empire, not omitting the British Isles. He contends, as he has on sundry occasions urged in speeches in Canada, that the Empire should be kept, for the citizens of the Empire.

"However great may be the Dominion's need for population—and it is great—to admit Russian Bolsheviks, such as the man who seems to have begun the trouble at Kimmel Camp, or other vile foreign stirrers-up of strife, that they may mature their plots under the shadow of our flag, is suicidal madness. The poison which such men scatter does us incalculable harm and unless the supply of it is cut off at the source in the existing conditions of world ferment, it will do us more in the future.

"Indeed, if strong measures be not taken to check its manufacture and action it is scarcely too much to say that in the end it may paralyse the Empire and perhaps even bring about

MONTREAL RIFLES ON CARMANIA

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, March 11.—In addition to the famous Princess Iats, the steamer Carmania, which sailed from Liverpool on March 8, is bringing home the 49th Battalion from Edmonton, the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles of Toronto, and the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles of Montreal, as well as several drafts for other points. The vessel has on board a total of 2,835 men, of which 131 are officers, and 2,704 other ranks.

The classification by dispersal are as follows:

Dispersal.	Unit.	Officers.	Other ranks.
Ottawa	P.P.C.L.I.	35	486
	Attached		10
Edmonton	49th Battalion	35	362
	Attached		11
Calgary	Draft	2	99
Toronto	4th C.M.R.	29	639
	Attached	1	49
Montreal	5th C.M.R.	25	640
	Attached	12	310
Halifax	Draft	1	35
St. John	Draft	2	44
Hamilton	Draft	0	5
London	Draft	1	14

2704

Royal Canadian Regiment Welcomed at Halifax.

This picture shows the R.C.R., which crossed the Atlantic with the Forty-Second, parading through the streets of Halifax last Sunday.

—Photo by British and Colonial Press.



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To the skirl of their own pipes, and the pipes and music of several brass bands of the city, the 42nd Highlanders will commence their march of triumph from Place Viger Station about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. All Montreal will give itself over to a day of exultation, and the "brither" Scots of the returning soldiers and comrades in battle will continue a program of reception and celebration through Wednesday and Thursday.

A pathetic detail of the program will take place at the armory on Bleury street on Thursday afternoon, when Chaplain J. B. Kilpatrick D.S.O. will meet the relatives of the Battalion's dead. The chaplain has always written to her whose boy or husband made the supreme sacrifice for his country and he now seeks to meet each personally. This meeting is a necessary but pathetic incident of the otherwise glad reunion period.

It has been definitely ordered by Major-Gen. E. W. Wilson, C.M.G., that the special trains bringing Lieut.-Col. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., and the remnant of the 42nd, will reach Place Viger station at 9:15 and 9:30 a.m. tomorrow. The parade at the detaining point will be in charge of Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., who was the first commanding officer of the unit in France.

The station has been completely reserved for those who form the reception committee. Major-Gen. Wilson and staff, with the C.G.R. band, will be on the platform, and Gen. Wilson invited this morning Major-Gen. E. Guglielmini, of the Italian Embassy at Washington, to accompany him. Gen. Guglielmini is on a special visit to Montreal, and with the Italian Vice-Consul, called on Gen. Wilson today.

PARADE STARTS AT 10.

Arriving at Place Viger at 9.30 a.m., the parade will not commence the march through the city streets until probably 10 o'clock, when they will move off in the following order of march:

1. Detachment of city mounted police.
2. Detachment from 5th R. H. C. with pipers.
3. Returned men of overseas R. H. C. battalions without arms, accompanied by the band of the 4th Garrison Regiment.
4. Invalided members of the R.H.C. overseas unit. Those who cannot march will be conveyed in motor cars.

5. The 42nd Battalion under command of Lieut.-Colonel Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., accompanied by the brass band of the 5th R.H.C. and the 42nd pipers.

CIVIL PROCLAMATION.

The Mayor's proclamation of honor reads as follows:

"The City of Montreal, desiring to do honor to its returning soldiers, I, Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, hereby proclaim Tuesday, the 11th instant, as a public holiday and request the citizens generally observe such and turn out in force to give their soldiers a welcome worthy of the city.

"The battalion will arrive at Place Viger Station and pass the reviewing point on Champs de Mars at ten o'clock sharp proceeding to Peel Street Barracks by the following route:

- Craig and Gosford street.
- Across the Champ de Mars (passing in front of the Reviewing Point).
- Along St. Gabriel to St. James.
- To Victoria Square (west side).
- Up Beaver Hall Hill to Phillips Square (east side).
- To St. Catherine.
- To Peel street.

"Citizens along this route are requested to decorate their buildings with flags, banners and streamers and to keep the streets on which the parade will pass entirely clear.

WHERE TO SEE MEN TUESDAY

- Arrive Place Viger 9:15 and 9:30 a.m.
- Craig and Gosford.
- Champ de Mars.
- St. Gabriel Street.
- St. James Street.
- Victoria Square.
- Beaver Hall Hill.
- St. Catherine Street.
- Peel Street to Barracks.

strength here. Discharge papers, pay cheques and transportation to their homes will be given out to the entire strength at Peel street barracks, at the completion of the parade tomorrow.

SPECIAL DECORATIONS.

At the Place Viger there will be a brilliant display of the flags of the Allies with an immense sign 300 feet long, giving the names of the places where the 42nd were in action—Ypres, Maple Copse, Sanctuary Wood, Hooze, Fabeck Graben, Zollern Trench, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Hill 70, Regina Trench, Arras, Le Quesnoy, Petit Fontaine, St. Olmes, Tilloy, Valenciennes, Mons and the Rhine. Another sign on the hotel facade will show the list of honors won by the officers and men, namely: One Victoria Cross, eight Distinguished Service Order, 32 Military Crosses, 21 Distinguished Conduct Medals, 122 Military Medals, five Meritorious Service Medals.

SIGNAL FOR "BIG NOISE."

In connection with the arrival of the 42nd, the C.P.R. Angels Shops will lead the way for the whistle blowing and hooting by announcing the arrival of the special train as it passes the Shops after leaving Mile End. This will be the signal for the general tooting of whistles.

People are specially asked to help in keeping the route clear for the marchers. Do not crowd into the centre of the street. Keep back to the curb, and by doing this all will have a good view of the returning heroes.

Relatives are asked not to break through the lines of their loved ones so that the march to the barracks may not be interrupted, and thus allow the reception to continue the whole of the route.

Special to Star from Staff Correspondent.

MONT JOLI, Que., March 10—En route with the 42nd Canadian Highlanders—More and more eager to get home with the rumble over each succeeding mile of roadbed, the men awoke this morning keener than before. I have discussed with them everything from Bolsheviks to market gardening, and each man seems to have a well-defined opinion there is no sign of Bolshevism among Montreal's famous battalion.

The service on the train has been excellent, and the boys are in good spirits. Colonel Ewing states that Colonel Hamilton Gault will return with the Princess Pats, and that they will likely pass through Montreal en route for Ottawa, on their way home. Colonel Ewing, himself, was decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace with the D.S.B. and bar a few days before the unit sailed. The brigade of the 42nd is now commanded by General J. A. Clarke, of Victoria, B.C., and General Dyer, who was formerly in command of the brigade, will be in Montreal in the course of a few days and visit friends there.

The troop train is expected to reach Place Viger station at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

BATTLE-SCARRED FORTY-SECOND IS ON ITS WAY HOME

Halifax Citizens Gave the
Fighting Battalion Great
Welcome

EAGER FOR HOME

Veteran Montreal Battalion
Impatiently Awaits Sight
of Home City

Special to The Star by a Staff Correspondent.

ENROUTE WITH THE 42ND ROYAL CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS, March 10.—Having completed inscribing their names on the Empire's roll of glory, the final flourish being the capture of Mons, the 42nd Royal Canadian Highlanders arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock Sunday morning on the steamer Adriatic.

There was a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm, befitting the reception of brave men, and as the great liner forced her twenty-seven thousand tons slowly up the harbor a myriad of whistles screeched their welcome.

Halifax welcomed the 42nd as royally as she did her own Royal Canadian Regiment. Thousands of people lined the docks adjacent to Pier No. 3, and the small craft moored near by resembled the swarming of bees in their stupendous load of cheering enthusiasts.

The sun was shining brightly and the harbor glistened silver white while the Adriatic herself was in holiday attire bedecked with many flags.

Much scarred and decorated, and most eager, the soldiers swarmed over the outrigging of the steamer as she swung majestically, almost proudly into the pier. The boys are more eager to get to Montreal than they were to capture Mons, if that could be possible. On all sides the men asked me how conditions were in Montreal, and more than one modest fellow with ribbons on his tunic said when told of the reception awaiting them, that he had but done his duty and was not deserving of so gallant a reception.

"There is not all joy and gladness in our return," said Col. Royal Ewing, the Commanding Officer, in speaking to your correspondent. "We old originals look over our battalion now and we search in vain for the gallant fellows who will not be received with enthusiasm, and who can never return to their homes."

Col. Ewing, who looks hale and hearty, said that four thousand six hundred and forty-nine men had passed through the battalion since it was started, and of that total no less than two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven were killed, died of wounds, or were wounded. Of the casualties five hundred and six had been killed in action and one hundred and eighty had died of wounds, a total of seven hundred and forty-four who had given their lives for the cause, from the 42nd alone.

I passed through the cars of the troop train today looking for signals in the ranks and being marked by the Mons ribbon, it is surprising to find how few they are. As the men piled down the gang-plank they looked the part of the veteran. Many of them wore their tin hats and all were equipped with rifles and side arms; others wore their jaunty balmorals with the bright red cockade, once so familiar in the streets of Montreal and to be greeted again by the people there on Tuesday morning.

IMMENSE CROWD THERE.

Every organization in Halifax was represented at the pier, and so great did the civilian crush become through the efforts to reach the boys with comforts that the authorities stopped allowing people to enter, with the result that one of the troop train crews had considerable difficulty in getting inside the barbed wire entanglements to take charge of the train.

The photographers and movie men present had difficulty in securing vantage points to obtain a picture. Just before the train pulled out their enterprise was successful in getting the officers to return to the ship, and group themselves on the gang-plank. The trainmen, not knowing this, ordered the first train off and a few of the officers who had posed with smiling countenances, made a mad rush for the train and succeeded in getting on board, but the Colonel and members of the headquarters staff were left behind, and the train had proceeded about half a mile before it was stopped and the officers finally regained their places.

Thus the movie men secured a splendid picture of the first real charge by the officers of the 42nd Highlanders two hours after their arrival on Canadian soil, and no doubt the film will show determination registered in their faces.

The first train contains the headquarters staff and "A" Company, while the second train contains "B," "C" and "D" companies. The total strength of the battalion returning to Montreal is five hundred and eighty-six officers and other ranks.

Major J. W. Margeson, formerly a member of Parliament, returned on the ship and is now on the accounting staff at Ottawa. He has been in England and France on demobilization duty.

The trains will join on the road and proceed to Montreal via C.P.R. from Cardona. It is possible for the trains to arrive in Montreal on Monday night, but easy running time is being maintained so that they may enter Montreal at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning in good time for the reception.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

The original officers with the battalion now, are: Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Major E. R. Pease, D.S.O.; Major S. J. Mathewson, M.C.; Major A. Gafferty, M.C.; and Capt. E. Finley, M.C.; L. G. Black, M.C.; and J. K. Beveridge, B.C., and Lt. J. C. Stewart, M.C.

The following officers returning with the unit who left with the originals, but were then in the ranks, are Capt. H. S. Sewell, Lieuts. J. W.

proach, and above all gallant soldiers," was his recommendation for the unit. The returning unit is happy in the fact that there are two padres on board, a former officer who followed in the footsteps of Principal Bruce Taylor, of Queens University, in the person of Major Fitzpatrick.

Transport officers point out that various organizations throughout Canada in their zeal to help are already hindering the work of transport movement on arrival in Canada. Their zeal, while commended by the authorities, they state is an overlapping process which often leads to congestion and additional red tape. Organizations like the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus and others long identified with war work are absolutely able to handle the needs of the occasion.

Lieut. Andrews a former member of the advertising staff of the Star and now decorated with the Military Cross and the Mons ribbon is among the returning officers of the Forty-second.

The spirit that prompted the outbreak at Rhyl was not at all general in England, and the officers of the battalion state that it was only a brief outbreak. At Rhyl they say are stationed only drafts, regular units not being sent there.

Since the arrival of the 42nd it is possible to straighten out the argument relative to the capture of Mons. The 42nd did capture Mons in spite of the statement of the former Minister of Militia, Sir Sam Hughes.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The 42nd was in Jemeppe on the ninth of November, the Princess Pats were ahead of the Montreal unit and the Royal Canadian Regiment unit ahead on the left of the 42nd. The Princess Patricia had been chasing the enemy in his retreat. The enemy at this time had decided to pursue the policy of holding on to the town in front of Mons just long enough to allow their retirement to be carried out in order. At each place machine-gun nests were placed and when these were hard pressed the troops advanced with as little artillery fire as possible for the bombing of these towns meant death to the civilian inhabitants.

The 42nd Battalion reached Mons at 1 o'clock on the morning of the eleventh and at five o'clock the unit entered Mons. At seven o'clock the headquarters company of the battalion marched into the now occupied territory having been at Jemeppe up until this time. With pipes skirling the unit marched to the Grand Plaza and was there met with enthusiasm by the populace. A few hours after the 42nd got in its telephone communication to headquarters was established and the first message to come over the line was that the armistice had been signed and hostilities would cease at eleven o'clock that morning. Nothing was done after that except to hold the position.

After that the battalion did occupation duty outside of Brussels at a place called Jenneval. Among the officers on the Adriatic was a Victoria Cross man who also has the Military Cross with Bar. He is Lieutenant Gragge who is adjutant of the battalion. He is a New Brunswick boy from the county of

Halifax Gave Montreal's 42nd Batt. Highlanders An Enthusiastic Welc

Troop Trains Left For Montreal At One o'Clock Yesterday Afternoon—City Gaily Decorated For Reception
tations On the "Adriatic."

Halifax, N.S., Mar. 10.—The Adriatic came in Sunday morning with the Royal Canadians and the 42nd Royal Highlanders. There were besides ten officers and 136 other ranks of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The R.C.R. numbered 722 and the 42nd Royal Highlanders 667. With the Mounted Police, or cavalry as they were at the front, is Lieut. J. M. Tup-

Capt. H. S. Sewell, Lieuts. J. M.C.; C. J. Fletcher, J. Kn are about one thousand tw other ranks of the original 42nd has had a large share tions. There have fallen in while 180 have died of wound

the common, where they had dinner, thousands of people lining the streets and cheering the men as they passed.

The new system of documentation had been inaugurated, and when the steamer reached the pier every man had been paid and all they had to do was to march to the train. Three

trains took them and the N.W.M.P. away. The first train had the N. W. M. P.'s and the western details, the train leaving at 11.45 a.m. The first Montreal train left at 12.13 and the second at 1 p.m.

nd steam rang out a gay with

bunting and the whole city was bedecked with it.

The Royal Canadians were the first to leave the Adriatic. Their band struck up the regimental march with which the Halifax people are so familiar and then "O, Canada." Then followed the Northwest Mounted Police and a few western details. The 42nd Highlanders then disembarked. The Royal Canadians at once marched to the common, where they had dinner, thousands of people lining the streets and cheering the men as they passed.

The new system of documentation had been inaugurated, and when the steamer reached the pier every man had been paid and all they had to do was to march to the train. Three trains took them and the N.W.M.P. away. The first train had the N. W. M. P.'s and the western details, the train leaving at 11.45 a.m. The first Montreal train left at 12.13 and the second at 1 p.m. At three o'clock the Royal Canadians began a march through the streets of Halifax, which were lined with tens of thousands of citizens. They passed through seven triumphal arches and were cheered everywhere. There are over six hundred convalescent soldiers in hospitals here and citizens took all these in automobiles to see the R.C.R. march, then following in and making a huge procession, so that the wounded soldiers were able to see the arches and other street decorations. The banquet at five-thirty was a big success and given by the city, the waitresses being groups of Halifax young ladies. Last night the streets and arches and the tram cars were illuminated with brilliant and various colored lights.

Of officers who crossed over with the original 42nd Battalion there are now returning the following: Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Majors E. R. Pease, D.S.O.; A. Gafferty, M.C.; Capt. E. B. Finley, M.C.; L. G. Black, M.C.; J. K. Beveridge, M.C.; Lieut. J. C. Stewart, M.C.; also

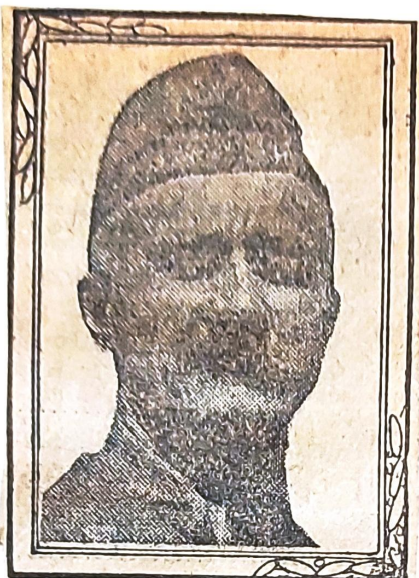
Wholesale prices, lb. 50c.	Wholesale prices, lb. 50c.	Wholesale prices, lb. 50c.
White Vinegar, qt. 1.00	White Vinegar, qt. 1.00	White Vinegar, qt. 1.00
Holbrook's Malt 1.00	Holbrook's Malt 1.00	Holbrook's Malt 1.00
For large box 2.00	For large box 2.00	For large box 2.00
Original 100 lbs. 2.50	Original 100 lbs. 2.50	Original 100 lbs. 2.50

SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GALLANTRIES

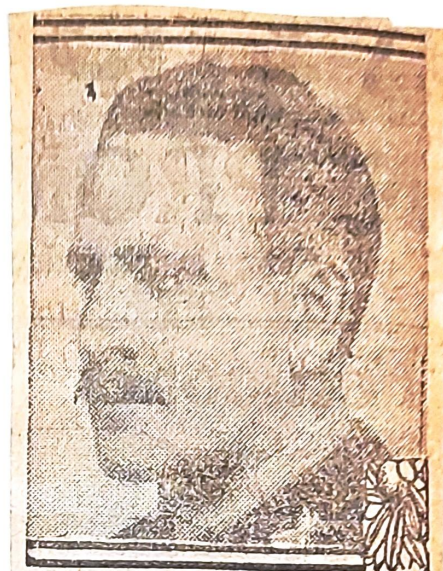
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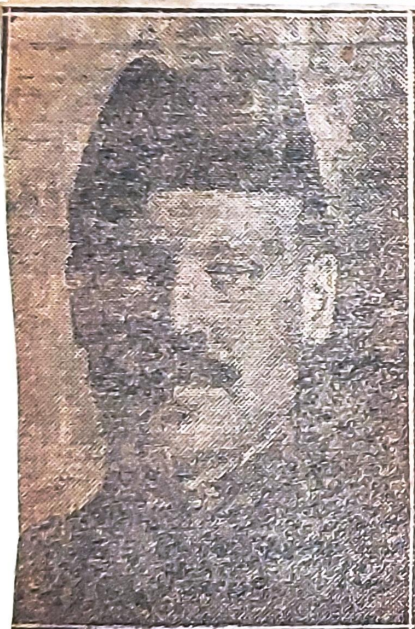
Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.



Late Major Bartlett McLennan,
D.S.O.



Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, M.C.
D.S.O., and Croix de Chevalier.



Col. H. C. Walkem, D.S.O.



Major S. C. Norsworthy, M.C.,
D.S.O.



Major Sam J. Mathewson, M.C.
(with Bar.)



Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, M.C.



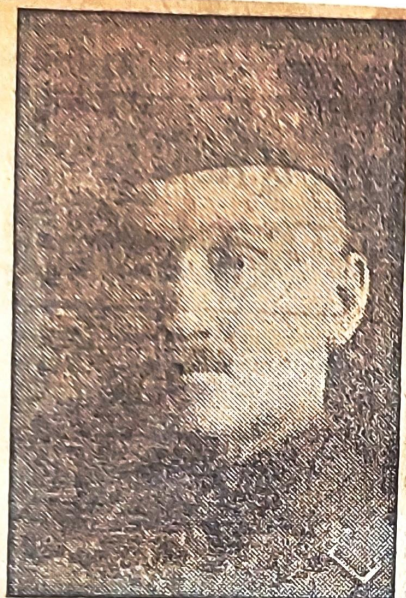
Major E. R. Pease, D.S.O.



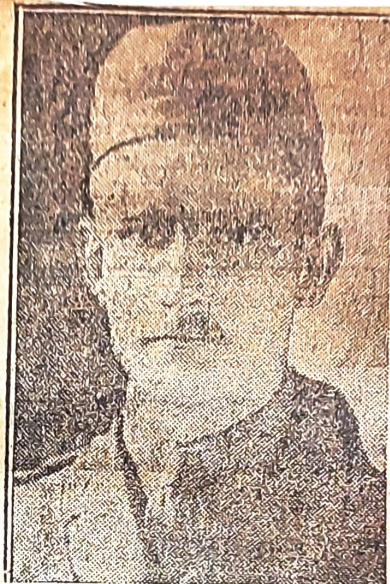
Major J. T. L. Shum, M.C. (with
bar.)



Major E. B. Finley, M.C.



Capt. W. Arthur Graffety, M.C.



Capt. L. G. Black, M.C.



Lieut. J. M. Morris, M.C. (with bar.)



Lieut. Walter Molson, M.C.



Lieut. A. E. Andrews, M.C.

CITY READY T

*Forty-Second Highlanders
Will Arrive At Place Viger
At 9.15 A.M. To-Morrow*

Famous Veterans Will Come in Two Trains, Second Arriving at

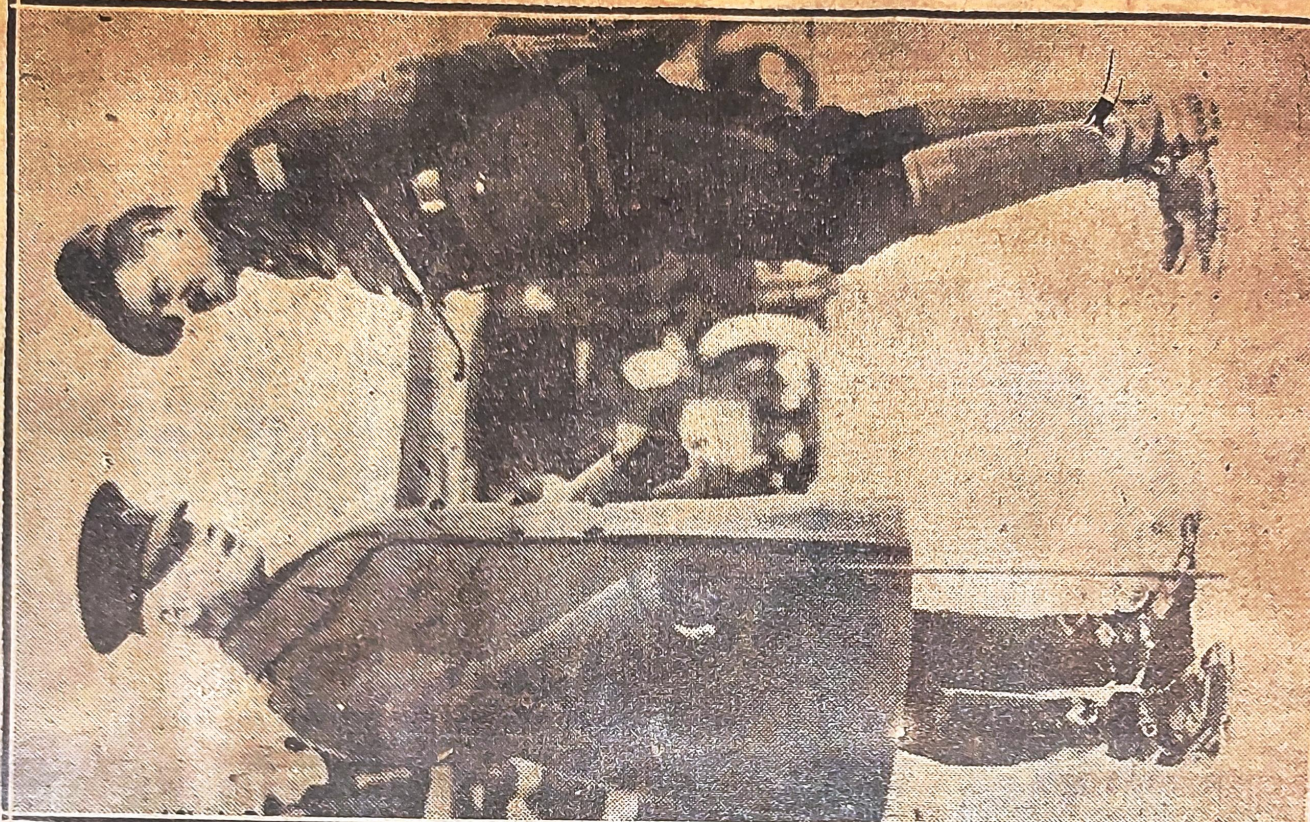
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MAR 11 1919

THE GALLANT FORTY-TWA



Ten thoosan' welcomes home. We're a' brood o' ye.

WELCOME HOME, FORTY-SECOND



Lieut.-Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C. (right), chatting with Major-Gen. E. W. Wilson in the Place Viger Station just after arrival.

THE RETURN OF THE KILTIES.

The skirl of your pipes as you marched away
Remained in our ears for many a day
But our hearts were a house with its owner
away

For you'd taken them with you to France.

And we read the lists with eyes all wet
For the gallant men we'll never forget
But our hearts were numb within us yet
For you'd taken them with you to France.

The deeds you did and the fame you won
Are written as plain and as high as the sun
But our hearts were far away, every one
For you'd taken them with you to France.

But the Day breaks fine and the Day breaks
clear

And our hearts are singing both far and near
As they have not sung for many a year
For you've brought them back from France.

—Helen M. Towsley

Officer Originals Who Returned

Lt.-Col. R. H. L. Ewing,
D.S.O., M.C.

Major E. R. Pease, D.S.O.

Major S. J. Mathewson,
M.C.

Major A. Graffety, M.C.

Capt. E. B. Finley, M.C.

Capt. L. G. Black, M.C.

Capt. J. K. Beveridge, M.C.

Lt. J. C. Stewart, M.C.

MAR 11, 1919

WILD ENTHUSIASM GREETES 42ND BACK FROM FRANCE TODAY

Two Hundred Thousand Throats Roared a Welcome on the March from Place Viger to Peel St. Barracks—Happy but Wet-Eyed Women Thronged the Champ de Mars

Just four months ago to the day those brave war-worn lads of the 42nd Battalion, who swung so gaily through the city streets today on their arrival home, marched victoriously into Mons.

To them fell the proud honor of winning the last great battle of the Great War and of writing in letters of blood the last names on that great roll of honor that will ever be the brightest page in Canada's history.

Today's demonstration was a greeting not alone to the heroes of Mons. Every man and woman who cheered in the streets had in mind those hundreds of men who fell out before the last, men who had done their all for Canada and the Empire. Hundreds of them marched today before the main body of troops, and for them, as well as for the men in arms, rose the roar of welcome from a proud and thankful city.

A TRIBUTE TO WHOLE CANADIAN ARMY

It was to the vanguard of Canada's victorious army that Montreal paid tribute today, the first battalion of Montreal's fighting men to return from the battle line as a unit. Four years ago the 42nd Highlanders marched away, 1,200 strong. In those four years battle after battle had thinned the battalion's ranks, until when the armistice was signed, it was found that over 4,600 men had passed through the regiment.

The casualties were almost 2,800, far more than twice the strength of the battalion that marched away in 1915. Of those 2,800, 744 lie in soldiers' graves.

To all that goodly company was this morning's tribute paid, to the men who are returning, to the men who have returned, and to the men who will never return.

FLAGS HAD A REAL MEANING TODAY.

The 42nd line of march this morning resembled the concentration of thousands of troops behind the front line ready for a great attack. It was indeed an attack—an attack that was filled with love, enthusiasm, gladness and even pathos. Flags meant more this morning in Montreal than before. Their fluttering was the quiver of the heart of an empire in sympathy with the boys who had fallen—in love and respect to the boys who had returned triumphant.

A LESSON IN PATRIOTISM.

The kiddies of this March day in 1919 got an education in patriotism and strength such as the children of no former generation of Montreal has received and may never receive again. Their childish clamour was the planissimo of patriotism in all the tumult which arose with the arrival of the troops.

The swish of the kilt seemed to be the Hush! Hush! of the boys in their very bashfulness of the grand reception of the people of Montreal. As they said on the train en route to their homes, "We don't deserve it. We shall be embarrassed." If enthusiasm and greeting can embarrass brave men the men of the 42nd were painfully embarrassed this morning.

A RECORD CROWD EVERYWHERE.

Place Viger Square was filled to capacity and the Champs de Mars bore the imprint of thousands of feet while the police strove to keep the lines clear. The buildings along St. James street resembled the flocking of robins before the flight to a southern clime, so filled were the windows and the adventurous ones were even clinging to the cornices, fearfully looking below and considering their precarious positions.

TINY TOTS IN GREAT NUMBERS.

They were there the mothers, some old and withered, dear old ladies who had passed the meridian of life long since, and who longed for the return of their lads as they longed for heaven. They were there the wives clinging tightly to the precious bundles in their arms which for long months they had taught to say "Daddy! Daddy!" without the opportunity of giving the little ones an object lesson. The great object lesson had arrived and the pupils were apt.

A COMRADE IN OVERALLS.

In England the lads of the 42nd call them "flappers," but in Montreal they were sweethearts, who were lined up to welcome the boys. One stalwart maiden, not without the smirch of a machine works on her face, was there, dressed in factory overalls, and she immediately became the centre of attraction of all the boys, for they considered her a comrade in arms.

The decorations were magnificent. Flags fluttered, bunting flew and confetti showered the troops as they passed along. Montreal was enthused, and when Montreal is enthused 700,000 people are expectant. This sums up to those who know Montreal the greeting this morning to the Highlanders.

NEVER SUCH A CROWD THRONGED
PLACE VIGER AS ROARED THEIR
WELCOME TODAY TO THE 42ND

The people of Montreal and contiguous districts did not wait until the trains bearing the 42nd arrived at Place Viger station to begin the ovation. Quite a mile beyond Mile End station the boys were attracted to the car windows by the cheering men, women and children along the tracks. Thousands of little laddies let their shrill young voices mingle with the hi! hi! hooray!- of the grown ups and myriad flags waved from myriad hands.

When the outlying factory districts were reached the whistles broke loose and thousands of pounds of steam were expended. Huge locomotives ran up on either side of the track as the train pulled in and accompanied the troops blowing their whistles constantly. Car roofs were filled with men, factory roofs were also crowded and the barbed wire fence along the route were bulging with humanity, cheering, jostling and waving.

As the trains neared Place Ville station the noise became tremendous, until it finally broke forth into an ear splitting pandemonium.

ON THE STATION PLATFORM.

With smiles and cheers, with lusty cries of welcome, with much waving of flags—and with not a few tears, a surging, shouting throng of over five thousand Montrealers this morning welcomed their returning heroes as they detrained at the Place Viger Station. Never in all their long history have the old stones of the Place Viger, witnessed historic scenes, such as were enacted within its precincts this morning, nor have they ever witnessed parallel enthusiasm from the multitude.

Long before the hands of the Viger clock drew on to nine o'clock vast concourse of people had collected, all around the station. They were everywhere; on the elevated platforms that surround the yards on two sides, in the streets, on the house-tops and galleries. From the position of many, it was evident that they had

climbed to "battlements and towers" at an early hour. Everyone was happy; flags fluttered and horns screeched above the merry laughter and chatter of innumerable small tots who surveyed the world with eyes of wonder from the vantage-point of "daddy's shoulders."

Those who wanted to gain admittance to the station proper were numerous, but cruel necessity, perforce, in the form of a large number of good-natured "cops," turned many a longing sweetheart, not to mention several whole families, from the doors of the station.

GUARD OF HONOR FOR THE
TROOPS.

Inside the station, a large number of returned officers, some with their families, were congregated. Numerous military dignitaries of high rank were noted, including Major General E. W. Wilson and his staff, who arrived shortly after nine o'clock. The boardwalks of the station, leading to the trains, were dotted over with uniforms, while in the station yard which had been completely cleared were drawn up the several detachments who were to act as guards of honor. These were, a detachment of returned officers and men of the 1st, 42nd, and 73rd Highlander, all returned; a detachment of the 4th Garrison regiment, with its band, and also a large representation of the 5th Royal Highlanders, with their pipe bands. At the hands of the clock drew

As the hands of the clock drew to 9:15, excitement broke loose, a numbers of people started to walk down the platform, all anxious to be the first to get a glimpse of the famous battalion.

"O CANADA" GREETES THE TRAIN

"Here she is!" shouted some-one, and in a cloud of smoke and steam, with a roar and tearing of brakes, the train rounded the curve and steamed bravely into the depot. Simultaneously, the 4th Garrison Regiment band struck up "O Canada" and a great cheer broke from the multitude.

V.C. 42ND MAN



Pte. Denisen, a Swede by extraction, who was with the 42nd for a short time, and won the Victoria Cross. He is now in hospital in England. He was awarded the Cross for sixteen hours' continuous bombing during an attack.

The Honors of The Forty-Second

Ypres, 3rd battle.
The Somme.
Courcelette.
Fabeck Groben.
Regina Trench.
Vimy Ridge.
Passchendaele.
Arras.
Amiens.
Cambrai.
Mons.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919.

TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

WITH her heart upon her lips Montreal welcomes today her fighting sons who have come back to her from the greatest adventure of all the centuries. It is far too seldom given to a great city to show in word and deed honor and gratitude toward its children; only once perhaps in a generation does the opportunity come and never before in the centuries of its existence has Montreal gone forth to welcome home men more worthy than are these of the best she has to give.

Two hundred and fifty-nine years ago the little hamlet of Ville Marie was upon its knees thanking God for the bravery of its sons. In those days men went about their daily business under the omnipresent shadow of fear. No living being within the stockades of the tiny settlement knew at what moment the lurking death from the encircling forest would hurl itself against them. But when all hope seemed dead and the Iroquois war-canoes came bounding down the Ottawa it was the sons of Ville Marie who made a barricade of their bodies and died that the city might live.

Again today the people of Montreal throng the city's streets to welcome men who risked their all in defence of the city, men worthy of the tradition of Daulac, Sieur des Ormeaux, and his immortal band. Those came not back at a but sleep forever where their dauntless bravery turned back the foe; these, under the Providence of God, have come back to us that we may show them how fully we realize the magnitude of the gift to us. For they, like their immortal forbears, went forth to face death in its cruellest form at the hands of a savage and relentless enemy who prostituted every resource of science and invention to the deviltries of the red Iroquois upon the warpath. They have done the part, like the men they are, in rolling back the tide of battle and all over the world today faithful cities stand secure because their sons in the hour of utmost need went forth to save them as the boys of the Forty-Second went forth to save Montreal.

We have no words in which to tell them what we feel toward them; the measure of our gratitude time alone can fill. We must not only cheer for them today; we must think of them and work for them and honor them through all the coming years. And our most sacred memories will be for those who did not come back with the boys today, for that glorious army of the immortal dead whose graves mark the utmost boundaries of Canada beyond the seas, the men whose sufferings made possible the triumph of today and whose ultimate sacrifice secured the freedom of tomorrow.

Those who sleep in Flanders, these boys who have come back to us today and those who are yet to come have signed and sealed with their blood the world's covenant that Right shall be forever triumphant over Wrong. It is for us, protected by their valor, to resolve and make the resolution good that the covenant so sacredly consecrated shall eternally endure.

At the first glimpse of the returning warriors, any lurking spirit of gloom that might have hid itself on the premises, took to flight. Myriads of faces and myriads of smiles, all mixed up with innumerable tin hats and projecting rifles, hung from out the car windows on both sides of the train, announced in no uncertain fashion that the battalion was "home" at last.

Then the fun began. The rear coaches seeming to boast a greater abundance of smiling, battle-scarred faces than the others, there was a concerted rush for those coaches. Sedate old gentlemen, and dignified officers rushed over and grasped the hands that extended eagerly from out the opened windows. Friends sought friends, and many were the reunions there, but none were forgotten in the handshakes—even total strangers got their share.

Among the first to welcome the men, was Major-Gen. Willson and his staff, including Lieut.-Col. Hill and Lieut.-Col. Stewart, who were awaiting their "boys" long before the train had even come to a stop. Other prominent officers of the Highland regiments, were also on the platform, and were equally generous in their welcomes.

WEARY YEARS ALL REPAID.

It was some moments after the train had come to a stop before the men began to detrain, — but when they did, the enthusiasm was redoubled. Kit bags, rifles, tin hats, and other harness of war made their appearance on the platforms, and was immediately followed by a steady stream of "bonnie laddies." One "braw" young warrior, of noble mien, his Balmoral jauntily aslant, and a happy gleam in his eye, set his rifle down on his kitbag, and looked eagerly around. At once there was a rush of feet, and the years of weary devotion had been rewarded. A mother's tears—a father's handshake, and little brother's tiny hand, was happiness enough. It was a pretty scene, but The Star man, suddenly discovering that he was playing eavesdropper, turned away—only to find similar scenes being enacted in many other places. Soon the platforms were swarming with kilties, and their merry voices resounded throughout the station as they collected themselves and their chattels, preparatory to falling in.

As, platoon by platoon, the detachment on the first train descended, they were drawn up near the iron grill leading into the station waiting rooms, where they smartly came to attention, and were marched off into the yard outside.

Crowd Goes Wild as Soldiers Step from Station Portal

Following up the rear of the last platoon, came the victorious colors of the regiment. As the detachment left the obscurity of the platform to the brave strains of "Highland Laddies," by the pipers, with the gorgeous colors of the 42nd streaming in the spring sunshine, a great cheer went up. In the streets, on the railings, in the yard itself, the populace paid it tribute. Everyone did his share, and no-one was more happy than the laddies themselves as they marched firmly across the snow to join their comrades.

At the far side of the yard, near Notre Dame street, they stood at ease, directly in front of the detachments of returned men and that of the 5th Royal Highlanders.

The greetings, the shouts, the handshakes, were repeated, as they stood there at ease, awaiting the arrival of the second train.

Promptly at 9:30 the second section hove into sight, and another lusty detachment was soon streaming into the station. They were quickly formed up into platoons and marched over to join their companions. Again the cheers; again the smiles and cheery welcomes from thousands of throats.

THE MARCH BEGINS.

A few minutes elapsed, and then a few sharp orders rang out. At once the men formed into line, then into column — and the march had begun.

The pipers of the 5th Royal Highlanders came first, then a detach-

ment of the 5th Highlanders, followed by a platoon of the Highland Cadets. The returned officers of the various overseas Highland battalions were next in order, followed by the returned men of the same battalions. Several hundred of these were in line, many of them in their "civies," which contrasted strangely with the martial color around.

WOUNDED WILDLY CHEERED.

Not a few of those were in autos, and several projecting crutches, proclaimed eloquently the reason. The sight of these men drew added cheers from the crowd, and in answer, many of them waved a hand or a crutch to a friend in the crowd.

DADDY IS FOUND.

On the sidewalk, near the station, a wan little woman held a lusty youngster of some three summers on her shoulder, as the soldiers passed beside her. For many minutes, mother and child waited. Presently, a sergeant came striding along, a noble figure indeed. As he came in sight, the little woman, with a joyful cry, broke from the sidewalk, and "daddy" had been found.

Finally the last of the jaunty Glengarrys and Balmorals had been swallowed up in the crowd on Craig street, and the multitude broke away in gay-hearted disorder, to follow the parade on its march to the Champ de Mars.

Champ de Mars Was a Swaying Sea of Humanity

The Champ de Mars was thronged with people eager to see the returning soldiers pass before the civic and military authorities who had taken up positions on the balustrade between the City Hall and the Court House. The steps and the space between the south side of the parade ground was a living mass swaying to and fro like sea waves, while in the middle of the parade ground, notwithstanding the fact that the snow was three feet deep, another crowd had massed to get a glimpse of the brave boys now nearing the end of their glorious trail.

It was exactly ten o'clock when the cheers and the cries of the multitude announced that the parade was turning the corner of Craig and Gosford street, and for the whole time the soldiers passed the length of the parade field, thousands of shrieking trumpets and whistles could be heard mingling with the cries of the multitude.

On the balustrade Mayor Martin, in the full regalia of his robes of office, accompanied by civic and military officials awaited the soldiers. Passing the balustrade, every officer saluted the flag which had been hoisted in the middle of the rotunda.

Among those present on the balustrade were Mayor Martin, having on his right Major General Wilson, C. M. G., and to his left, General Guiliemotti, of the Italian Army, military attache at Washington. Others were: Brig.-General Dodds, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, Lieut.-Col. Hill, Lieut.-Col. Leduc, Lieut.-Col. Sullivan, Major Aime Grothe, Lieut. Demareze, of the Italian Army, A.D.C. to General Guiliemotti; Lieut. S. Lavery, Ernest R. Decary, chairman of the Administrative Commission; Commissioners Ross, and DeSerres; Aldermen Carmel, acting mayor; J. P. Dixon, Filion, Denis, Rubenstein, and Jacobs, J. W. Ross, Mrs. J. W. Ross, Miss E. Marjorie Ross, Miss Enid Ross, George Maybury, Wm. M. Hall, Stewart Ewing, Wm. Rutherford, S. W. Ewing, Mrs. John Kerr, Brantford,

Ont.; Miss S. Rubenstein, J. A. A. Leclair, Mayor of Verdun; Ald. E. W. Sayer, Outremont; Jos. Fortier, John Baillie, president Montreal Board of Trade; J. P. Cleghorn, H. M. Lambert, J. P. Black, Arthur Parent, C. de Boissieu, J. Hamilton Ferns, C. H. Macfarlane, Alphonse Racine, Ludger Gravel, Pierre Rolland, Damien Rolland, Emile Rolland, Wilfrid Lebel, J. N. Cabana, Rene Bauset, Jules Crepeau, John T. Foster, Jos. Quintal, president Chambre de Commerce, etc.

Among those on the reviewing stand were Lieut.-Col. Leduc, Brig.-General W. O. H. Dodds, Mayor Martin, E. R. Decary, Ald. Rubenstein, Mrs. John Kerr, Brantford, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ross, Miss Enid Finley, Miss Marjorie Ross, Mrs. S. Ewing, Col. Creelman, Lemuel Cushing, A. M. Irving, John Baillie, president of the Board of Trade; James Cleghorn, J. Stanley Cook, George Sumner, Graham Drinkwater, E. H. Hodgson, Alphonse Racine, C. H. Macfarlane, H. M. Lambert, Mayor Leclair, of Verdun; J. Hamilton Ferns, W. M. Hall, S. W. Ewing, Forrest Rutherford, J. P. Black, A. H. Ewing, acting-Mayor Common of Westmount.

Soldiers' Relatives Excited, But Did Not Break Ranks

The City Hall embankment reserved for the men's relatives was a veritable baby show. There were kids

dies so tiny that they looked like knobby bundles in their mothers' arms, their vells pinned across their funny little faces with a Highland badge half as big as themselves. There were one-year-olds and two-year-olds and strenuous three-year-olds doiled up to greet father whom perhaps they were to see for the first time.

Many a mother's arms ached with the weight of the children, but when the great moment came everyone was lifted high so that daddy might see it first of all.

Not less important than the babies were the men's sweethearts, who arrived hours too early and chatted away happily about the little lads, their eyes fairly shining with excitement. They were a jolly, merry lot of sweethearts, each one with a new straw bonnet or a wisp of tulle across the chin in honor of his coming.

There were sweethearts of every age from the youngster who let down her skirts for the occasion to the sweetheart mother, the best one of all, who waved her handkerchief and hopped her eyes, scarcely knowing whether to laugh or cry on such an occasion.

ALL BUT LOST IN THE CROWD.

There was one little woman, a wife or perhaps a mother of a boy who had fallen. She came down to greet the friends of her soldier with a very earnest little girl of ten, to take care of her. Even with tickets it was impossible to get within five rows of the lines that stretched along the embankment. The faded little woman felt discouraged enough to sit down in the snow and have a good cry for sheer disappointment. But the ten-year-old young lady was more of an optimist. Hand in hand they made the tour of the enclosure once, twice and even three times, when a kindly gentleman seeing their plight made a place for them in the crowd, just as the roar started which heralded the arrival of the men.

SOFT FOR CITY HALL MEN.

Even in the enclosure one had to take a chance at seeing the parade, and late comers were distressed to find that every railing and window was full.

"Gee, I wish I worked in the City Hall," remarked a lad, who was greatly impressed with the ease with which a group of men were lounging on the fire escape.

"Shin up, why don't you?" said his companion, and in half a minute he was clambering up the impossible wall of the building and had both his hands on the fire escape. The luxurious onlookers from the City Hall by no means appreciated this intrusion.

"Get down, young fellow," said a man toying with a cigar, and several others busted themselves impeding the youngster's way. But he had plenty of grit, and even when he was grabbed by the shoulder and told to march out by way of the City Hall window, he stood his ground.

"LEAVE THE KID ALONE."

At this the crowd let up a howl. "Boo-o-o-o." "Ba-a-a-a." "Leave the kid alone!" "Just because you've got a clean collar on you don't own the whole world!" "If he's got spunk enough to get there, let him stay!" and a few such remarks, showed where the sympathy of the people lay. So the boy won out.

PREFERS KING TO POLICEMAN.

The announcement of the coming of the heroes was duly made in English, French and broad Scotch a dozen times before they rounded the corner.

"I'd like to be ten feet high,"

ALL PARADE PICTURES OF
42nd HIGHLANDERS

Yourselves in the Crowd

signed a pretty little girl, peeking over someone's shoulder.

"I guess not even the King could stop me break through when I see my Jock," said a mother, fairly garrulous with excitement.

"The King wouldn't stop ye for a moment," said her companion, dryly. "He'd let ye do it. It's that policeman over there that'll keep ye from seeing him till he gets through. DID NOT BREAK RANKS.

But the crowd was orderly enough, when the big moment did arrive. There were shouts of "Scotland Forever," "Hooray for the

brave Kitties," and "Ye're cauld and tired, puir lads," but no one broke through the line.

The last man had scarcely passed, waving his hand to someone on the embankment, when the crowd left the lines and surged out into St. James street, hurrying to rejoin the men farther on. Every one was happy, for everyone had seen the only man that mattered.

From the Champs de Mars to Victoria Square, St. James street glowed with the color of a thousand flags hung from a hundred office buildings. Great banners, strung high across the street proclaimed to the marching men that Canada was proud and glad to welcome home her heroes.

It was close to Place d'Armes that a little woman in rusty black had taken up her stand by the side of a sailor lad presumably her son. "R. N. Canadian V.R." said the inscription on his cap. The little woman hung on the strong lad's arm as the boys in kilts swung by. Tears rolled down her cheeks and she paid no attention to her son's remarks. "There's Ed. Don't he look fine? I can't see Art nowhere." One wondered if the woman had had another son who had not returned, perhaps one of the 42nd lads who sleep in France.

U. S. SAILORS SHOUT WELCOME.

Near the corner of the Main street half a dozen American sailors had found a point of vantage and their greeting to the marching Scots was noisy and exuberant. "O, you 42nd," appeared to be the main theme of their shouts.

Maisonneuve's statue on Place d'Armes towered above the crowd that had gathered there. One almost felt that the great bronze likeness of the first defender of Montreal must feel some consciousness of the passing by of the city's latest defenders.

WOMEN JOIN THE RANKS.

It was near the corner of St. Peter street that the first successful breaking into the parade was accomplished and there several women were able to link arms for a few moments with men in the ranks and walk proudly beside them to the accompaniment of cheers from the rest of the crowd.

Confetti was showered from the tall office building on St. James street on the crowds below. Stockbrokers tape fell in curling swirls from a score of windows. Though the civic holiday was not observed by all the offices there was no attempt at work in the buildings that lined the march. Every window had its quota of spectators. Many among the crowds on the street carried flags. Women wore the badge of the Highlanders.

Old Beaver Hall
Hill Never Saw
Such Big Crowds

swung into Victoria

TALES OF PATHOS, TALES OF HUMOR, FROM THE BOYS WHO CAME HOME TODAY

Baby's Tiny Blue Slipper Found in Pocket of Canadian Boy Killed in Action Tells More Than a Dozen Volumes

Montreal sees the 42nd Battalion return to its native city this morning wearing the famous red hackle of the Black Watch regiment in their Balmorals. To the casual observer this may appear to be little more than a touch of bravo in the uniform of a Highland unit, but in that they are in error.

When the 42nd left Canada it did not wear the red hackle, nor yet when it left England, nor did its members wear this decoration when until after it had been in France for some months. The red hackle is as much a decoration as is the ribbon worn on the tunic. It is given for battalion gallantry and clever work and was won by the 42nd at the third battle of Ypres. No regiment of the Black Watch is permitted to wear this red hackle until it has distinguished itself in the field.

Moving indeed are the tales told by the men of the 42nd, some full of pathos and others with a humorous vein running through them.

THE BABY'S SHOE.

"I have seen my share of the horrors of war," said one of the originals, "but there was one thing which I saw on an old French battlefield which moved me more than anything else. Walking about the field one morning I came upon the skeleton of a soldier. There was little left of his tunic and his bones were bleached white. One of the pockets of his tunic was partially intact and there in that pocket lay a baby's tiny blue slipper. It did not seem to have been injured by the weather and the little tassels were still on the string by which it was to be tied. It moved me more than any other sight and I turned away wondering where the little kiddie was that had at one time worn the little slipper.

Another lad of the 42nd said that on entering Mons they came upon a German skeleton. The bones were whitened by the weather, but enough of the tunic remained to show that the skeleton was that of a German. It had been propped up and upon it had been hung a sign, "Gassed at Mons."

WAR CHANGES MEN.

Captain Christie, the padre of the battalion, in speaking of the change of outlook for the men on account of the war, said, "Our boys went through the greatest hardships imaginable. They came through the most wonderful experiences and overcame remarkable obstacles through sheer nerve.

To chaplains come the hard part of war—burying the brave boys who fall. And the brave letters that come back from some of the parents of the boys who have fallen, show how nobly they have borne their share of the sacrifice. I am keeping some of them to read to my people. There has come to all a new outlook upon life. I am full of impatience. A healthy impatience. Men will be willing to meet new enterprises with more determination to

boys were stealing another hour of daylight when we reached Mount Joli and were turning their time pieces back.

"That there watch," said a burly sergeant, "has gone through it all. Through the water, mud and slush, and it's keeping time yet and all I spent on it for repairs was nine bob. When you get a watch that will go after you pick the mud out of its works with a match after a raid in 'No Man's Land,' during the night, it's all right," and he returned the watch to his wrist almost reverently.

While he was talking thus, a lanky battalion runner was fishing about in the pocket of his tunic with a look of almost indescribable sadness and I wondered. Finally he too dragged forth a watch. Strap broken, second hand gone and a 'dud'. "No 'she's' not going," he said as I looked at 'her'. "She 'went west' a day or two before the armistice," he explained, and there was almost a choke in his voice. Then and there I decided that the subject of veteran watches was a sombre one among returned men and the subject was dropped. The fellow who sniffed loudly next to me I decided his watch had not only "gone west" but had been planted among the poppies in Flanders.

THE LIVING FLARE.

"Do you remember the living flare?" laughed another fellow swapping reminiscences with a pal. Pressed for the yarn, he said: "One night in June, 1917, the whole brigade made a night raid. The Germans were surprised, and began setting up flares. One fellow who carried a ring of flares about his waist was struck by a bullet which ignited those attached to him. Well, one after another they all ignited, and he took to his heels. If you ever say a living flare he was one. Dodging and doubling about like that of a pillar of fire, while we plugged away at him."

"Did you get him?" I timidously interjected.

"Did we get him," retorted the story-teller, in disdain. "Why not ask could we miss him? When he fell the flares were still burning."

THE BOX CAR WAY.

Asked if they liked the accommodation, the boys began a tale of their travels in box car in France. Each member of the group chimed in.

"You should see the box cars with their signs on them 'Eight horses or forty men.' Usually they had the forty men in them. There were seats provided in some of them, but these gradually disappeared, as the cars often ran short of fuel for the one stove in the corner, and the seats were never replaced." Straw on the floor of the box cars made a very good bed after the toil and mud of the trenches, they agreed, and they had no kick coming because of the box cars in war-time conditions.

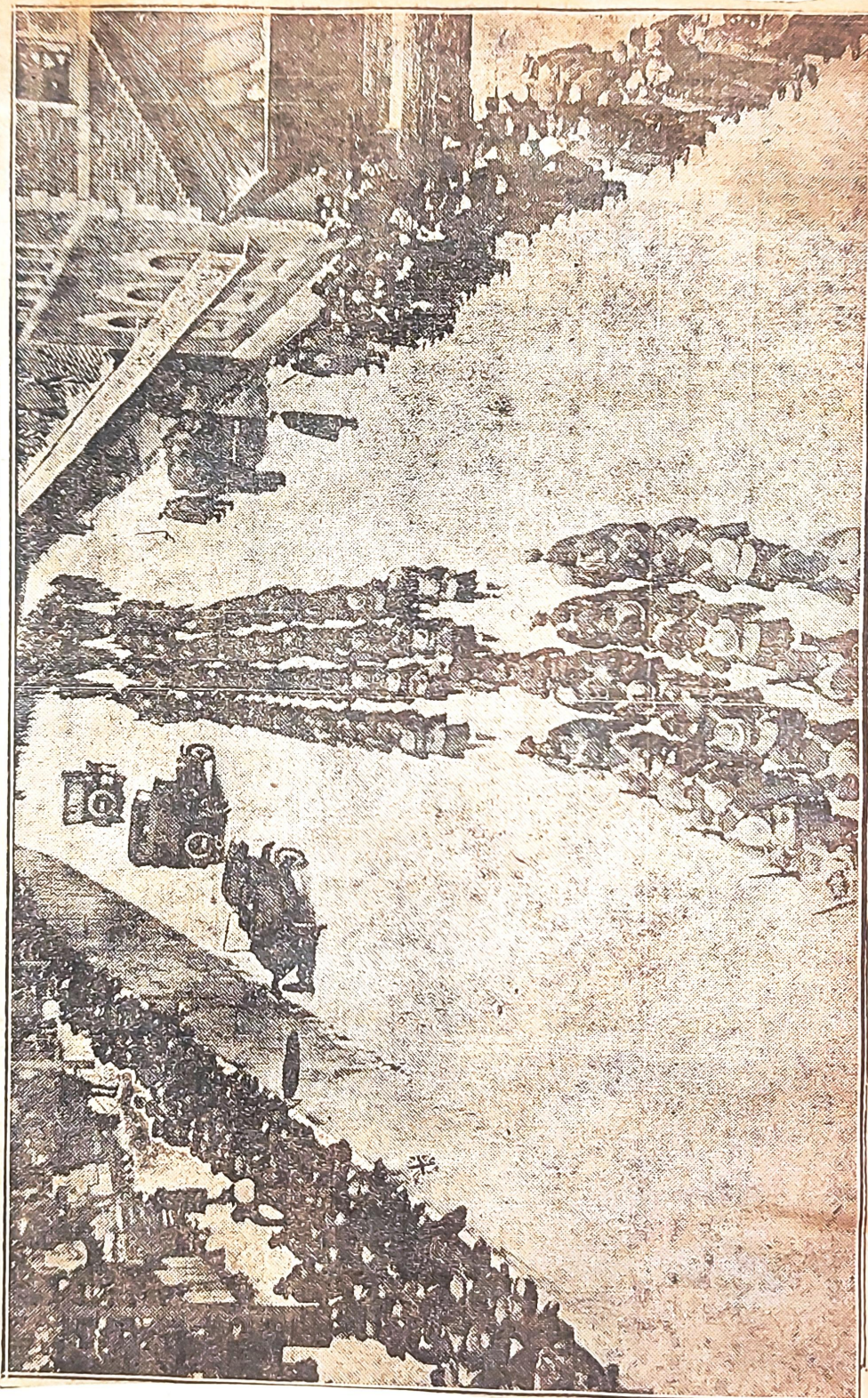
SOME GALLANT MEN.

Sgt. Major George Scott

THE GALLANT 42nd WITH THEIR COLORS MAR



CHING UP PLACE VIGER STATION THIS MORNING



103

Montreal Welcomes Kilties Back From Fighting



As the titles Square from St. James street, tumultuous cheering, accompanied by a clamor from every variety of noise-producing instruments, broke from the multitude which filled the great open space and densely lined the slope of Beaver Hall Hill.

Every point of vantage was occupied by cheering spectators, from the topmost heights of neighboring office buildings to the steps of old St. Andrew's Church, which provided an admirable grand stand for numbers of people. Every telegraph pole had its daring climber perched high above the heads of those standing beneath, while even window ledges far above the street level perilously held their quota of those who had come out to pay tribute to Montreal's returning soldier sons.

The kiddies were there in great force, and none were more enthusiastic in the great reception given the Highlanders than the youngsters, whose shrill lusty cries could be heard even above the din created by the hoarse shouts of men, and beating of tin cans and iron bars, the wild ear-splitting screech of klaxons, the drone of steam sirens, and the sweet toned peals from the belfrys of nearby churches. The little ones, indeed enjoyed themselves hugely as they waved their brave flags and crowded delightedly at the sight of the stalwart khaki figures swinging up the hill.

GIRLS JOINED THE RANKS.

As father, mother, brother, sister, and sweetheart recognized their returning loved one, the impulse in many cases was too great for ordinary restraint, and the procession was augmented by many a bright eyed girl hanging on to the arm of her soldier boy, while fathers could be seen with arms affectionately entwined around the stalwart shoulder of a long absent son.

There were many dim eyes as the boys marched by, for there were those who remembered the lads who marched so gaily away four long years ago, and who will never return to the fond mothers and the pretty sweethearts they left behind them. But the bereaved ones smiled bravely through their tears as they watched the living bringing back the message of the dead; the message of a fight well fought, and of a sacrifice not made in vain. It was indeed an inspiring spectacle of human courage and devotion to watch the battle-scarred veterans, of many a bloody battle returning home after years of self-abnegation for the sake of humanity's ideal.

The silver-badge men who marched in the procession were not forgotten by the citizens, who cheered them as unrestrainedly as they did the more picturesque figures in Balmoral and service uniform. Many of the wounded men were unable to walk, and as the automobiles in which they rode passed the throngs there were countless little testimonies given of the gratitude felt towards them by the home-stayers.

Old Beaver Hall has witnessed many stirring episodes in the long history of the city, but never perhaps has such an expression of spontaneous human emotion been forthcoming as that which greeted the city's own Great War veterans as they marched up the ancient thoroughfare on the last lap of their long and bloody crusade for justice and freedom.

TOO MUCH FOR HORSE.

Amounted policeman's horse, shying at the noise created by a particularly enthusiastic tin can beater, caused quite a stampede on Beaver Hall Hill when it plunged into the dense crowd which was watching the last of the procession go by. There was a great scurrying to safety of the bystanders, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Last Duty of 42nd Was to Salute Colors

With the proverbial perfect precision of guardsmen, the last detail in the history of the famous 42nd was carried out at 11 o'clock sharp in the gymnasium of the old Peel street High School. The expression on the face of every member of the battalion was eloquent, as Lieut.-Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., announced that the last duty he would command his beloved and vallant battalion to perform would be a salute to their regimental colors.

The command "fix bayonets" reached every ear, and with a single clash, the order was obeyed. "Slope arms" was the next order, and simultaneous with the movement, the colors went up for all to see. Again Col. Ewing's command, "present arms." Every move was perfect. The officers brought their hands to the salute, the bayonets glistened at the present, and the several civilians present removed their hats. There only remained the commands "Order arms," "unfix bayonets," and "stand at ease," and then, with one mighty cheer, the veterans rent the air. Up to this moment everything had been of the most soldierly, but now their very own battalion, the 42nd of glorious deeds, was no more.

MEN CHEERED THEIR O.C.

Those standing near The Star representative said, "Col. Ewing will surely make a speech," but a glance at the colonel's face suggested rather the opposite, and there was little need for him to express his feelings in words, it was only too evident that although he said to those near him that he was "very glad to have it all over," yet he was deeply conscious of the farewell proceedings through which his battalion was passing.

Loudly and long the men cheered the commanding officer and others whose orders they had obeyed so strictly and well on the fields of many battles, and for a spell everything was given over to relieving their pent up feelings.

It was then briefly announced that the turning in of equipment, pay and transportation matters would be at once attended to and in so brief a time as possible each man would receive his discharge.

A WONDERFUL RECEPTION.

The Star representative here asked Colonel Ewing, who up to this mo-

ment had been busy with the progress of the parade, what his impression was of the reception which the 42nd had received. His reply was embodied in few words. "We are tremendously impressed—it is wonderful—absolutely magnificent."

The colonel was then heard to instruct the color bearers that, as soon as possible after going through the discharge proceedings, they would carry the colors to the Highlanders' Armory in Bleury street, where they will be deposited.

As the battalion marched in, in file, to the gymnasium of the old high school where probably most of them had, as school boys played their pranks during the recess periods, it was noticed that although the number of Mons ribands were not numerous; among the officers at least there was a considerable display of decorations and all ranks wore wearing one, two, three and some even four wound stripes.

TURNED IN ARMS.

The battalion was formed up in the gymnasium in close column of half companies. After completing the parade the members of the battalion were passed first into the ordnance department where five men were on duty, receiving their arms including rifles, bayonets and scabbards, taking their names, checking them up with their equipment and giving receipts. Then they proceeded to another room where the barracks stores received their web equipment and blankets. It was arranged by the transport department, working in conjunction with the ordnance, that the men would not be required to carry their kit bags and these were brought up by transport from the station. After turning in the equipment they proceeded to another room where members of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment were on hand to question them about future employment. Here each was given an identification card and a letter to the officer commanding the dispersal station, stating that every particular had been taken regarding their former employment and their wishes for employment in the future. In the cases of those who are unable to take up the work which they had in civilian life performed, these were instructed that they might call again at their leisure and arrangements would be made to give them a vocational training course at the expense of the Government that they might be fitted for some calling by which they will be able to earn an ample remuneration for the future.

Each man then proceeded to the pay office, where he was given his \$35 clothing allowance, his first month's war gratuity of \$75 and if married \$30 additional and his pay book made up to date and adjusted to include the two weeks' furlough which the Government has promised him. The average cheque that each one of these men would receive would probably be in the vicinity of from \$400 to \$500. The next and final stage in the proceedings was enacted at the discharge section of the barracks, where each man was called upon to produce his receipt for his equipment, a certificate that he had been interviewed by some official of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and his last pay certificate. He was then given his discharge papers and war service button. Those who reside out of town then proceeded to the transportation office, where ten members of the A. D. S. & T. staff were busy making out transport warrants that the men might proceed with the least possible delay to their homes.

An office was also opened in the barracks for the use of each man who wanted to take advantage of it, where he might apply to the repatriation league whose work it is to assist these men in getting back into civilian occupations which they most desire to follow.

THE END OF THE TRAIL.

Across St. Catherine street, at Peel street, a streamer announced to the parade of the "heroic returned" that they had reached "the end of the trail."

Let the reader imagine that for one, two, three or four years he has been cut off from his home folk, separated from the sights and incidents that had always previously made up his daily round, and that during the time of this separation he had been a part of a machine, and from morning to night doing only another's bidding, now experiencing the necessary training in discipline and at another time facing murderous fire and untold privations, then the words "the end of the trail" takes on a new meaning, and such a wealth of hope and satisfaction that words are inadequate to describe.

Thousands Saw Men March Into Peel St. Barracks

Swinging along St. Catherine street the 42nd and Montreal's returned soldiers in general, wheeled to the right and into Peel street, where in the old High School, used since the beginning of the war as a barracks, the last few episodes of their military career were to be enacted.

It has been a long, long trail for most of those who marched through the city this morning, and every man's smile grew a bit broader as he stepped into the barracks, for the last hours of his war service.

The thousands who took up a position on the sidewalks at the corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets, and in the windows of the nearby buildings, roared their welcome and wept with clear sheer happiness. There were too many in the crowd for an observer to note any individual odd and perhaps pathetic instances. The human interest incidents occurred by the hundreds, but it was all one big human interest incident around the dispersal and discharge depot.

As the 42nd turned into Peel street, the previously returned men, opened out into two files and banked each side of the street, making an avenue of comrades through which the gallant Highlanders, just now from Mons, passed up the steps and in through the north entrance of the barracks. Just at this point quantities of confetti were showered upon the veterans from the higher storeys of the Drummond building and from a distance one might almost imagine that a miniature snowstorm was in progress.

The last music to which the 42nd marched was "Marching Through Georgia," and the band of the 4th C. G. R. seemed to have special zest as they rendered the selection, taking up a position beside the barrack entrance, as the unit marched past.

A BIG BUSINESS.

Outside of the barracks thousands waited all morning long, for their own soldier boys to come out. Many, of necessity, would have a considerable time to wait for the discharge procedure this morning was the most comprehensive ever carried out in Canada, and so thorough in its details that a very considerable time is required to complete the paying, discharge, etc., of the whole battalion.

Flags Greeted Men All Along Route of March

Flags of the nations in brilliant profusion flaunted their message of proud welcome all along the route of march. Vainly did the returned soldiers strive to walk "eyes front" in soldierly fashion. Their glance wavered from side to side, and they craned their necks to the tops of tall buildings, where every window

was showing flags of the Allies. All along St. James street, from the Champ de Mars up to Beaver Hall Hill, each business house showed its quota of flags and bunting, the banks making a particularly brilliant showing. A shield of the Royal arms surmounted by a large gold crown and profusely decorated with flags of all the Allies decorated the exterior of the Bank of Commerce.

"Welcome Home! Hallelujah! The Star Greets Our Conquering Heroes," read a streamer extending across St.

James street outside The Star office, and "Bien Venu—Welcome Home," blazoned forth in red, white and blue at intervals along the street. On University and along St. Catherine to Peel street, amid more red, white and blue and the flags of the nation and more slogans in French and English were displayed with such messages as "We Honor Our Defenders," "We Kept the Home Fires Burning," "Well Done, 42nd."

Messages of welcome from the city arranged by the citizens' reception committee adorned the entire route. In French and English they expressed pride in the returned heroes and their gratitude for their glorious deeds. "Your deeds will live forever," was a typical message, and then the French version, "Le souvenir de votre valeur vivra."

Mingled with the flags of the Allies were honor flags, proudly displayed. A flag cloth was employed in many places as a frill across the windows. Many decorators were seen to commence work at the eleventh hour while the crowd was already assembled. In some windows spectators waived their flags in their hands. In some cases decorations were torn from the windows because they obstructed the view.

Along the sidewalk flags were in every hand and pinned on every costume. Little boys did a thriving business, and had a splendid selection, so that every purchaser could display in addition to the Canadian emblem, the flag of the land of his ancestors. "Hae ye no a Scotch flag?" one lady was heard to enquire of a little boy.

Tramway traffic on the west end circuits was suspended this morning about 9 o'clock when a trolley wire broke in St. Catherine street, Westmount. Under normal conditions this would have been aggravating enough, but this morning of all mornings in the year it caused no end of trouble.

Hundreds had left it until the last moment to take a car to Place Viger Station in order to greet the boys of the 42nd Highlanders and these were disappointed in that the cars were stalled. No one was injured when the wire broke.

The traffic manager of the Montreal Tramways Ltd., when explaining the tie-up to The Star this morning said that the regular schedule of the cars on the important routes was badly upset by the parade but the tramways people took it philosophically and were quite content to put up with the inconvenience in order that the boys might be properly welcomed on their return to Montreal.

The business of obtaining discharge papers was rapidly accomplished by the men of the 42nd. Crowds flocked right to the very doors of the barracks and tried to make their way inside.

Now and again one heard above the noise of the throng the stentorian tones of a policeman ordering the crowd to move on. But he was unheeded as groups assembled around a returned hero lauding him with congratulations.

"Here he comes," "here's Charlie," "here's Bill," and Charlie or Bill would immediately find himself the centre of an admiring circle, while hearty slaps on the back reigned upon him thick and fast as he tried to make his way through the crowded streets he would be stopped every second by an old friend who wrung his hand with a smile that almost approached a tear. Many, had they been possessed of a million hands, would still have found it perplexing to know which ones to extend first in response to the myriads of hands waiting to be clasped. Small boys

and others passing the heroes stroked admiringly the tin helmet strapped on their backs. It was a great day altogether for the children, who will always remember the return of the 42nd Highlanders. No accidents were noted in the crowd, although one woman fainted in the dense throng on Peel street. She was quickly conveyed to an automobile and under the care of her returned Highland laddie was taken to her home. The street cars were thronged with returned soldiers and their relations and friends who kept up a lively and affectionate chatter. Even a big, burly-looking officer of the law unbended, relaxing his customary stern dignity to chat with an hilarious mother who was bubbling over with pride and joy, and to turn from her to her son whom he shook heartily by the hand.

"DISMISS" LAST ORDER TO THE MEN

Forty-Second Ends Its War Career At The Peel Street Barracks, Where Final Order "Dismiss" Sends Men To Their Homes.

"Dismiss"! this sharp order of Lieut. Col. Ewing's rang out clear to the men as they stood in the big hall of the old High School, now the dispersal station for Military District Number 4.

The men had travelled many miles to hear this little order which sounded so sweet to them.

It was the last order the 42nd Black Watch, Royal Highlanders of Canada will ever receive.

It brought many memories to the bright and happy gathering of men, many of whom had fought for many a long year and fully upheld the name of the famous Black Watch.

No seven reel feature photoplay or four act old time melodrama was so full of thrills as the march of the Forty-Second just a few hundred yards from the corner at St. Catherine street to the barracks, near the corner of Burnside and Peel streets. There were more touching scenes in that march up Peel street to the barracks than there were at any time of the parade. There were cheers for the brave lads who had returned and many cheers.

A Terrific Crowd.

All Montreal seemingly made for the dispersal station on Peel street. The police arrangements were good, but towards the last the blue coats, were utterly powerless to hold back the crowd, but nevertheless the Forty-Second were allowed about enough space to march two deep into the barracks, where they received their papers and passed out on to Metcalfe street, where relatives and friends were waiting to give them another welcome and help carry their kit bags and "tin" hats.

"Hello Mac," "Hello Jock" were heard and a host of other names were heard many a score of times as the boys marched up Peel street for it was here that the boys of the Forty-Second, who did their bit in the ranks of the various regiments were lined up. Many were the hearty welcome these boys gave to the returning men of to-day. The true spirit of brotherly love was fully demonstrated here and many a soldier was forcibly kissed much to his embarrassment by another brawny Scot.

Many a husky sergeant was pulled out of the line by the men who had fought through many a battle with him—these boys were lined up along Peel and it was a thrilling scene to see the manner in which they welcomed old comrades.

Cheered the Colonel.

There was a smile on the face of Lieut.-Col. Ewing as the old boys of the 42nd gave him a hearty three cheers, as the battalion filed into the barracks.

Captain Graftey, M.C., must have been a most popular officer in France.

"Hello, Cap" came from a score of Highlanders, who returned from the battle zone—casualties and a score or more rushed the lines and shook him by the hands—right and left, one after the other.

No more distinguished load ever tumbled into the patrol waggons of Central police station than those that stood and watched the 42nd march by the corner of Metcalfe and St. Catherine streets. It is doubtful if these same waggons will ever carry such a distinguished crowd again. Montrealers from almost every walk of life crowded into the waggons and were afforded a great view of the boys.

On Beaver Hall Hill just a few minutes before the battalion came up the hill one of the mounted policemen lost control of his horse and it dashed into the crowd. There were screams galore from the women and a number fainted. A returned soldier was knocked down, but fortunately escaped with a bad shaking.

The boys went away happy and with stout hearts and it was happy they returned, fresh from victory, and they more than looked happy as they swung with a jaunty step along St. Catherine street to the tune of martial airs, played as only the Pipers Band of the

IMPERIAL

TO-DAY

MOVING PICTURES

of the Return of the Gallant

42nd Batt.

taken this morning.

HIGHLA

THOUSANDS CHEER FORTY-SECOND AS VETERANS RETURN

Streets Gay With Flags and Bunting and Jammed With Enormous Crowds of Cheering People When Famous Fighters From Montreal Make Last Parade to Peel Street Barracks --- Reviewed at Place d'Armes by General Wilson and Other Officers --- Great Whistles Announced the Arrival in the City of the Battalion

The Highlanders are home. A proud battalion was the 42nd as it swung through huge crowds from Place Viger station this forenoon on its way to Peel street barracks for the final "Fall Out."

And then HOME. That's where they wanted to go and the instant the order was given and they were free, every man was seized by his family and friends and borne away to his home, for the big family reunion.

Sharp on time the 42nd Battalion pulled into the depot this morning in two special trains. It had been travelling since Sunday and the men were train tired. Yet there was no sign of it as at ten o'clock they poured forth, four abreast, from Place Viger entrance into Craig street and began the victory parade—their last one.

A Noisy Welcome

A few minutes before the trains reached the station the roar of the big whistle at the Angus shops announced to all the City that the heroes were here. Church bells, autos, factory whistles and every other kind of noise producing instruments broke forth at once into a welcome for the men. The streets, especially in the vicinity of the station, were crowded with men, women and children, eager to catch a glimpse of the battalion. But military law was still supreme and

the second train pulled into the station and to the strains of "Highland Laddie" the men formed up in the square at the station. They looked in the pink of condition and happy as mortals could be. Among them was Pte. Ben Embury, Ross street, Verdun, who has been at the front for almost four years and returns with a wound stripe. Of his section, only five of the originals returned this morning.

At Place Viger

Thousands of citizens, male and female, and of all ages, congregated this morning, from shortly after eight o'clock, in the vicinity of Place Viger Station, to welcome the 42nd Highlanders back to Montreal.

The portion of Notre Dame Street, which overlooks the station yard, Berri street, and the frontage of Viger Park, was a dense mass of cheering, flag-waving people, and as the first detachment of the "Kilties," to the strains of "Highland Laddie," marched down from the train to the square of the station property they were greeted with continuous cheers, waving of flags, and martial music.

The second train load arrived just ten minutes after the first one, and again the most enthusiastic of welcomes poured forth from thousands of throats, sirens, whistles, horns, and almost every other noise-making instrument.

With the exception of a few who were still suffering from sickness or wounds, the men

The Return Of The 42nd

MAR 11 1919

Much more in keeping with the spirit our soldiers have shown ever since the outbreak of the war, and much more in keeping with the spirit of the public towards those soldiers, is the return to Montreal to-day of the 42nd Highlanders. Up to the present time the method of returning soldiers to Canada has been by detachments made up according to classifications of trades, occupations, and so on. The result has been that the men have arrived in disconnected sections, which have been spread over Canada according to individual destinations. No general welcome has been possible, and the men have had little more public recognition from their grateful fellow-citizens than so many immigrants would have had. The return of the 42nd Highlanders, however, inaugurates a system of returning the men by units, and the joyous homecoming that they had in Montreal to-day, amid scenes of enthusiasm that will ever live in the memory of those who witnessed them, should convince the authorities that return by the unit system is the best and most popular method. Let us keep up the spirit of this welcome, and show the men individually, as we have shown them publicly, how much we appreciated their service. The best way to do that is to assist them to the utmost in getting back into remunerative occupations.

DISCIPLINE OF 42ND PLEASING TO GEN. WILSON

Arrangements for Reception
and Discharge of Men
Praised by Col. Ewing

MEN SATISFIED

Discharge of Remaining
Members of 42nd Carried
Out at Barracks Today

"The exhibition of discipline given by the 42nd Highlanders yesterday was one unsurpassed in my military experience"—Major-General E. V. Wilson, C.M.G., General Officer Commanding No. 4 Military District.

"The arrangements for receiving and discharging the battalion, could not be improved upon, all ranks of the 42nd are delighted"—Lieut.-Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., officer commanding the 42nd Battalion. Thus did General Wilson and Col. Ewing reciprocate in congratulating each other upon the special detail under their two commands.

This morning the balance of the battalion not discharged yesterday owing to the enormous amount of detail involved, was on parade at the Peel street barracks. Under the watchful interest of Col. Cantlie, the original C. O., and Ewing, the men filed patiently from office to office here turning in their equipment, then being interrogated about future employment and finally being paid of and given their "Service at the front button" and discharge certificate.

Not a man, but was happy and grateful for the system and arrangements provided, and not one but was the embodiment of good order and discipline.

"It all goes to show," said Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., "that these men should come back by units and be received with the acclaim which their deeds have justified."

THE FIGHTING COMMANDERS OF THE 42ND.

LT.-COL. G. S. CANTLIE,
D.S.O.

LT.-COL. BARTLETT McLEN-
NAN, D.S.O.

LT.-COL. R. L. EWING, M.C.,
D.S.O.



The man who took them over.



Who died "over there."



The man who brought them back.

MAR 12 1919

Commander Of The 42nd Battalion

This picture of Lieut.-Col. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., commander of the 42nd Batt. which was welcomed to the city yesterday, was taken here upon the arrival of the unit for the parade. He was a proud man when he led his battalion through the streets to Peel street for the final dismissal. To-morrow at one o'clock he will be the guest of the Canadian Club at the Windsor Hotel.



MILITARY BATTALION WORK

New League's Officers Interviewed 42nd Men

The initial try-out of the machinery of the Reparation League of Montreal, was held yesterday in the league's offices at the Peel Street Barracks, when nearly 200 of the 42nd Battalion men were discharged. Although the men discharged were, for the most part, not residents of Montreal, Mr. Jas. S. Eriehley, chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. A. J. Hodgson, chairman of the employment committee, were present, and personally interviewed many of the men being discharged. These men are not remaining in Montreal, so their problems cannot be coped with here, but the league executives applied themselves to acquainting themselves as far as possible with the soldiers' viewpoints on the subject of employment. The men, after hearing what the league officers had to say, were enthusiastic in their endorsement of the project. They are agreed in saying that after a few days' rest their object is to secure their old jobs or better ones and settle down to civil life. The league's first real work will come to-day, when the remainder of the Highland Battalion will be discharged.

TO COME

YESTERDAY'S welcome to the Forty-Second was ample proof of the warm spot which her returning sons hold in the heart of Montreal. The prompt response of property owners along the line of march to the request to decorate their buildings resulted in one of the finest displays Montreal has seen in years and the cheers of the "man in the street" were spontaneous and genuine.

But we must remember that other battalions no less worthy of the warmest welcome will soon be detraining in Montreal and it behooves every one of us to see that such welcome is accorded them. However glad the individual may be to see the boys come back and however eager he may be to show his gladness a demonstration such as that of yesterday must have organization. The various committees which arranged the details which combined to make yesterday memorable did excellent work and The Star would strongly urge that this same organization be kept together for subsequent welcomes. If this is done subsequent arrivals will be assured of the sort of reception they have so fully earned. It would be a disgrace to Montreal if our other boys who happen to arrive later are given a welcome in the smallest degree less enthusiastic than that of yesterday.

With the best of intentions and with the best of organization it is however inevitable that large numbers of individual soldiers will not have participated in any official act of recognition by the city by the time the last battalion has arrived. Small groups have been returning for a long time with no other recognition than that accorded them by individual organizations or private friends. In addition to these there are either in Montreal or in neighboring communities large numbers of invalided soldiers now convalescent whose condition at the time of their arrival precluded anything like a public reception. And yet each one of these men is as deserving of what recognition we can give him as are those who have been fortunate enough to return with their battalions.

Why should not this city organize a great demonstration of welcome to all her soldiers en masse some time during the coming summer? The form this demonstration should take would naturally be left to whatever organization would be necessary to take charge of the whole affair but it should not be undertaken until the last of the Montreal troops are back in the city and should include every available soldier who has borne arms in the great war. In this way only can every man who has done his share in the war be assured of receiving some recognition from his home city. Montreal cannot afford to allow one man who fought for her to return to civil life without some assurance that his sacrifice is appreciated.

MAR 12 1919

18

THE GLORIOUS RECORD OF MONTREAL'S FAMOUS

42ND HIGHLANDERS

DETAILED RECORD OF UNIT WELCOMED HOME YESTERDAY

Written for the Star by a Staff Correspondent in London.

Four years ago this very time each day numbers of fine stalwart young men were to be seen entering the old Armoury of the 5th Royal Highlanders on Bleury street. They entered a bit shyly and most of them were somewhat self-conscious. They took their places in the line before the tables and answered the questions put to them. When they left the building, for the majority of them life had slipped around to a new angle. They had changed their destinies.

They had joined the 42nd battalion, of the Royal Highlanders of Canada. They had put on the uniform, they drilled and trained and one morning in June, the 10th of June, very quietly they marched down Bleury street and on through the business district before it had roused to the day's work to the steamer Hersperian.

That was four years ago. These four wonderful terrible years were the most eventful the world has known. The 42nd battalion took no small part in shaping the events of those years toward their destined end. Nobly and gloriously they upheld the traditions of Canada and of the parent regiment, the Black Watch. Those shy young men of four years ago have shown courage, bravery, endurance and determination to give the gods to wonder.

The 42nd battalion is home once more. Its not the same unit that went away. From Ypres to Passchendaele, up and down that long battle-line there are graves, graves of men who fought and dared, and nobly daring—died. In England still and in Canada there are others, crippled, maimed, blinded. But these who have come back carried on, upheld the glory of the battalion and the glorious record of those who had gone. The spirit of the men who marched away return unsullied and unbroken, in the breasts of the men who proudly come marching home.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

The battalion arrived in Plymouth June 17, 1915 and entrained for Shorncliffe, where they went into tents on St. Martin's Plain. During all that summer the training went on. There was a gradual and more thorough weeding-out of unfit men than had been possible in Canada. Also various changes were made in dress

and equipment. The old "harness" was discarded for the lighter and more efficient Webb. The special spats gave place to puttees rolled to below the top of the stocking. A new badge was adopted, distinctive of the battalion, for the shoulder, after this pattern 42—R. H. C. The Ross rifles that had been brought over were handed into Ordance and Lee-Enfields took their place. Shortly after their arrival in France the Balmoral was worn in place of the Glengarry.

The Officer Commanding the Battalion when it crossed to Boulogne in that famous troopship "Queen" early in October, was Lt. Col. George S. Cantile, who then wore the Long Service Medal. For gallantry in action the D.S.O. takes precedence of the other ribbon now. Other officers were Major Bartlett McLellan, a graduate of the Royal Military College, whose grave at Longueau is a sacred spot in the memories of his unit. Capt. J. K. Beveridge, who had 18 years service and was with the Black Watch in South Africa was the Battalion Quarter-Master. Among the non-commissioned officers too there were many who had seen much service and it was the experience of all these that did much to make the battalion the efficient fighting unit that it became.

THE FIRST CASUALTY.

On October 11 the Battalion left the little French box-cars in which they had moved up from Boulogne and marched into billets at Fletre. A few days later they went up through Bailleul into Belgium and then began their initiation into modern war-fare. Two platoons nightly went into the line. On the 18th of October the battalion had its first casualty, Capt. L. H. Curry, of "B" Company was killed with Capt. Hutton Crowdy, of the 13th, the sister Battalion of the 42nd, by a shell from the enemy trench mortar.

During the next few weeks the Battalion found out that war under modern conditions by no means consists of "going over the top" continuously, or repelling attacks with the bayonet, nor yet standing in a trench and peering through a periscope. Into their ken there came the phrase "working party." After their first experience they discovered that this was merely a more correct name for what they had known in

England as a "fatigue party." The difference consisted in the facts that the work was harder, that it had to be done no matter what the weather might be like and that one shell had a habit of undoing in a second what it had taken twenty men hours to accomplish. There were trenches to be dug, wire to be put out, there was revetting to be done, rations, ammunition, water had to be carried, and in fact, the whole army according to one bright youth seemed to have been laying back for months waiting for the 42nd to come over and do the dirty work. They did it. The weather was as bad as it can be in Flanders, which is worse than it possibly can be anywhere else, with the possible exception of Salisbury plains, and Fritz was unusually busy with his artillery. However the 42nd did their nightly jobs until about the end of November when they went back to Dranoutre, under the shelter of the hills near Kemmel, where they remained until the formation of the now famous 7th Brigade on December 12th.

At the end of their first experience in the trenches as a unit, they were highly complimented by General Currie on the manner in which they had conducted themselves, improved the position and strengthened the line. The only serious event during the three weeks was on January 11 when the enemy concentrated on the line a heavy fire of rifle grenades. Two killed and nineteen wounded were the casualties.

IN THE TRENCHES.

From that on the 42nd took its turn in the trenches with the other battalions, provided working parties, raided the enemy trenches and were raided in turn, mourned those who "went west"—happily they were few—and carried on as was usual in a sector where no big attacks developed. Early in March the battalion moved up to Popervoughe and took over a sector of line astride the Ypres-Manin Road.

The weather was wonderful but their particular bit of the line was as bad as any that could be found. Their left company, frontage consisted merely of eight isolated posts separated by water and slimy swamp. For the rest, the trench was almost useless and there were no dugouts. For eight days they worked to improve the position and succeeded as well as could humanly be expected. On this front the battalion remained throughout the summer of 1916. Between March and May they experi-

enced more than one particularly severe hour — notably on March 24 and during the last week of May — heavily casualties being then sustained through the concentration of the evening fire.

Then came the second of June, as bad a day as any the Canadians knew during all the long four years. I will make no attempt to describe the action, as a whole but only in so far as the 42nd is concerned. And in this, their first big defensive action, their first battle of any real proportion they proved themselves.

The story of the 42nd in this, the third attack on Ypres is really the story of the four separate companies. Being in support the battalion was split up, the different companies being sent to points at which the line was seriously threatened.

It began with a heavy bombardment. At two p.m. orders were received to send A company to Maple Copse to reinforce the 8th Brigade. B company was despatched to the support of the P.P.C.L.I. in the R line. The other two companies were ordered to hold the railway line behind Hooze and effect a junction with the P. P. C. L. I. who were still holding the support trenches in North Sanctuary Wood. In the evening the Headquarters details, batmen, cooks, clerks were rushed up to aid the companies in Zillebeke switch.

COOLNESS AND BRAVERY.

The 2nd of June show is one of the most confused actions in which the Canadians took part. Units were scattered and new fighting units formed of various details, and parties lost or bewildered such as could be gathered to throw in against an enemy overwhelming in strength, with a terrific and terribly efficient concentration of artillery behind him. Through it all the four companies of the 42nd, behaved with a coolness and bravery that leaves admiration gasping. The headquarters officers handled the situation like veterans. Despite the confusion, and the breaks in the line, they kept control of the main movement of events and placed their men where they could be best utilized. To tell the entire story would occupy too much space. "A" Company probably suffered heaviest. Under great pressure they were forced back from Maple Copse to the Zillebeke communication trench, a distance of perhaps fifty yards. There they held. They held with one platoon for three others were sent up. Border Lane to connect with the P. P. C. L. I. who were in danger of being cut off. It was a magnificent stand. The company came out thirty strong.

For five days the battalion stayed in that hottest of all sectors, warding off the successive blows of the enemy. Their total casualties were 392. But it was largely owing to the determined efforts of the 42nd that great disaster was averted.

TWO WEEKS' REST.

On June 5 and 6 the battalion was relieved and marched back to billets at Steenvoorde. During the next two weeks they were brought up to strength, refitted and underwent training. On June 22 they went into the line again, in the same sector. The tour was notable for the patrol work accomplished.

From the Hooze district, in July the battalion went up to Ypres and was quartered in the cavalry barracks there for a few days. Then they took their turn in the trenches and on this occasion, as on many others, Sergt. O. B. Jones distinguished himself by patrol work. During the nine days in the line the battalion was quite "sufficiently offensive" causing the enemy great annoyance and improving the position.

The unit returned to Steenvoorde, which was becoming like a home to the men, and on August 2 marched once more into Ypres. On the following day there was a most unfortunate occurrence. The Bosche made a direct hit on the quarters of "C" Company with an H. E. shell. Ten other ranks were killed, nine died of wounds and forty-three were wounded. Among those who were killed or died were eight lance-corporals.

The following day they went into the line once more for eight days. When they came out they said farewell to that salient of evil memory. For five months they had moved up and down that bit of the front. After a period of training at Steenvoorde, the Division entrained for the Somme.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

During those five months there were many incidents, humorous, and sad, there were many deeds performed that were worthy of record. Looking back now on that period, those who are left are not so certain that worse days did not befall them later.

It was on Sept. 3rd that the battalion entrained and for three weary days they meandered southwards. For three more days they marched from town to town until the 13th when they took up their position in the brickfields at Albert. An attack was imminent. The entire battalion knew it, and they were not surprised to receive orders on the 15th to proceed to the brigade assembly point at Usna Hill. They arrived about 1 a.m. and from the assembly point went on to the low ground north of the Pozieres road and then moved forward to the jumping off line in Sugar trench.

Six p.m. the evening of that same day was zero hour. It must be remembered that the Somme offensive had been pushing the enemy back for weeks. With few casualties "A" and "D" companies, which made the assault carried the ground, to the Sunken road and thence pushed forward to Fabeck Graben trench, which was their final objective. They consolidated their position but heavy shelling during the night caused many casualties and made the trench most difficult to hold. Nevertheless patrols were sent out and valuable information was obtained.

On the following afternoon the battalion went over the top again. Their

objective was the Zollern Graben. But no troops could have reached that objective on that fatal day. Despite the information that had been sent back, "the artillery barrage utterly failed," to quote official documents. The Hun front line was not touched by the concentrated fire. The shells fell on the support trenches and to the right. In the front line trench the enemy could be seen standing almost shoulder to shoulder, with machine guns every few yards, waiting grimly for the attack.

In the face of this the 42nd went over. They plunged ahead through a withering fire. Men fell on every side. To advance even a few feet meant that one had the luck that comes only once in years. Only a few men got within one hundred yards of the enemy trench, the rest had fallen before that spray of lead.

A Roll Call.

On Tara Hill when the roll was called 266 all ranks answered their names. Two-thirds of this splendid battalion had fallen.

They went back into billets, were reinforced by drafts, trained and mourned their dead. It was then that the 42nd became really a fighting, close-knit ask-no-quarter unit such as big men love to command. That day cemented them. That day, as Kipling says: "They saw their dead."

70
But because of their heavy casualties, and depleted strength, they were not called on again for some time. During the two ensuing hours in which the battalion was called upon to support attacks and hold the line, severe casualties were sustained, so that it was as a unit greatly reduced in strength that the battalion turned north on the long trek to the Neuville St. Vaast sector opposite Vimy Ridge, which was to be their next field of operations. On this front they carried on during the long winter as practically all the battalions did, taking their turn in the line, harassing the enemy and making themselves obnoxious to the Hun.

On New Year's Day they organized a most successful raid which resulted in the infliction of many casualties, the destruction of carefully prepared works and the capture of two prisoners, sufficient indeed, for identification purposes. On the 2nd of January, Major S. C. Norsworthy, D.S.O., who had many times distinguished himself, especially during the action on the Somme, took over command of the battalion, temporarily, as Lieut.-Col. Cantlie, D.S.O., had a short time before been recalled on special duty to England.

On Feb. 13 a daylight raid was organized which brought compliments from the Army commander. It was preceded by an organized shoot. Just after nine a.m. a barrage of rifle grenades was put over followed by a short artillery concentration. Then two officers and forty-eight other ranks went out to investigate the disposition of the enemy forces.

WOUNDED YET FIGHTING.

The officer in charge of one party was wounded shortly after they left the trench. Nevertheless he pushed on, killed two Huns with his revolver before he was again wounded, this time, severely. Pte. C. L. Myles carried him out under heavy fire. The remainder were attacked by a strong party but drove them back with bombs and cleaned out several dug-outs. Much damage was done and two prisoners were brought in.

Shortly after this the battalion was relieved and the men took advantage of their rest to win the Divisional Football competition.

On April 1 another raid under the leadership of Major R. Willcock was carried out with such complete success that another message was received from Sir Julian Byng, and also one from General Lipsett commanding the division.

AT VIMY.

Drizzling rain changing to sleet heralded April 9, the morning the 42nd with the other Canadian battalions fought their way up the slopes of Vimy. The 42nd went over with a rush. Nothing could stop them. But on their left the situation was different and the battalion which should have over-run Hill 145 as the 42nd advanced did not get there. As a result the left flank was in the air, and moreover was commanded by machine-guns and snipers from that hill that should have been in our hands. Now it is not a nice thing to have one's flank in the air, especially when on that flank there is rising ground from which deadly enflading fire may

be directed. To seek protection was almost futile. And yet the 42nd held that position for thirty hours until the Hun was swept from the hill, and the 42nd moreover took no small part in the sweeping. During this time the gallant men exposed themselves to consolidate the position they had won, blocked the trenches and strengthened the ditch.

On April 21 they were relieved. They tallied up their casualties. Three hundred men had fallen.

They went back to Villers au Bois. There they were congratulated on the magnificent part they had taken in the capture of Vimy Ridge. Also there they incorporated in their ranks as brethren 240 men of the 13rd Battalion, the third unit that had been raised by the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, which battalion, unfortunately, owing to the exigencies of warfare had been broken up.

Towards the end of April the battalion was in close support once more at Vimy and underwent a trial of heavy shelling and concentration of gas.

PASSCHENDAELE.

The late Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., a man who won the confidence, respect and affection of all ranks at this time, assumed command of the battalion, he having just returned from Canada whence he had been invalided.

Until Passchendaele there were no outstanding actions. But the battalion was not idle, nor did it lack excitement or sport. On June 7 the men had an opportunity of demonstrating their proficiency in bayonet fighting in a raid by the brigade in conjunction with the 4th Division. In July, while in Avion, they stood to under heavy artillery fire. And there were working parties—always there were working parties. No matter how far the battalion might be from the line—and it was never so very far at that some one thought out hard manual labor for the lads.

Still there was time for sports, and down in the Allonagne area the battalion won the divisional indoor and outdoor baseball matches, the football match and the officers' relay race, to say nothing of various track events, gaining the divisional championship with a total of 76 points.

On August 19 they moved to Bully Grenay, in the Lens area—that sector in which the corps spent so many months in which they showed their ingenuity in defensive works, and which they cursed, as earlier they had cursed, the famous old Ypres salient.

It was October 13 when the battalion entrained for the north again, climbing out of the "quarante hommes" trucks at Godweersvelde. Familiar country indeed it was for the originals. Above towered Mont des Cats with its monastery, then unharmed by shells. They passed through Caestre (Agnes at the Cheval Blanc did good business that day) and on to Hazebrouck. Familiar country. Why, they were close to Fletre where they spent their first night in billets in France. And in those towns they still talk of the days when the Canadians went through to take Passchendaele, how fine they looked, what stalwarts they were.

The 42nd did not go over with the assaulting troops at Passchendaele. They were in reserve. But the reserve position is not a happy one. To sit still while the others win the glory and while the heavies are throwing over everything but the

wheels into the reserve lines is not a comfortable situation. The area where the 42nd waited was exposed. They suffered many casualties. But they were ready, ready every moment that any emergency that might arise.

On the night of the 31st they went into the line—if line it could be called. However, they made it a line. They joined up the shell holes, strengthened the positions, patrolled

the deadly territory before them, and in short, made the position fairly tenable.

On November 2nd a raid was attempted. Not much was accomplished, however, owing to heavy machine gun fire and the nature of the ground.

In the following four the battalion acted in conjunction with the 1st Cameron Highlanders in an attack on Vocation Farm. It was a most successful operation and won the admiration of the Imperial forces with whom they worked.

AWAY FROM YPRES.

This was the last tour in the salient. Once again the battalion moved south via the Bailleur and St Venant areas to the village of Bourecoq. During the month of December the shield donated by Gen. Lipsett for the divisional championship was received. This shield will be a most interesting relic in the battalion's collection, having been made from a German shell mounted on wood that once was a part of the door of the Town Hall in Lievin, that town so intimately connected with the experiences of the Canadian Corps before Lens.

On December 23 the battalion entered Lievin and found good quarters with, for a change, lots of fuel. On December 19 they went into the line in this, the Lens sector.

During the next three months the work of the Canadians in the Lens sector is best measured by the extreme antipathy felt by the enemy toward that particular part of the line. They hated it. There was no rest or peace. It was war, all the time and a nasty kind of war that the Canadians had developed, a kind of war when one could never guess where or when the next raid would fall. In this warfare the 42nd bore their full share. While they were in the line every night they had at least half a dozen patrols out disturbing the Bosche, and seeking information to quench their insatiable curiosity as to what he might be up to next. For the enemy, peeved by this con-

stant harrassing attempted not once but often, to reply in kind.

It was difficult terrain. There was treacherous ruins and pools, that at times assumed the proportions of lakes, everywhere. In some parts of the line the outputs were from two to three hundred yards in advance of the main positions. nevertheless there were constant raids, which resulted in obtaining much valuable information.

Nor was the battalion idle while out of the line. The inevitable working parties had to be supplied. And, in passing, it might be added that these working parties made the Canadian sector an impregnable position. In the March push, and during the following months the enemy did not dare attempt an advance there.

But there was also time for sports and concerts. The football record of the battalion was maintained. The 42nd won the sniping and observation competition held by the Brigade, Courses in all branches of warfare were held.

HUN'S GREAT OFFENSIVE.

Meanwhile over the heads of all hung the threat of the inevitable German offensive. However, the 42nd and the other battalions of the corps were ready. But the Hun did not strike directly at them. Of course there were alarms. The 42nd stood to on March 24 listening to the distant rumble of heavy guns. On the 28th, for fifteen hours, while in support, they again were held ready. Now the guns were nearer. The terrific pressure from Oppy to the Scarpe was at its height.

On the 30th they moved up in support, and the disposition of the battalion—weakly held outposts and concentration in the line and support trenches—was all for defense. But the attack did not materialize. True, a raid was attempted, a raid in force, but it was overpowered and hurled back with many casualties. Then on April 2 another enemy raiding party fell upon an officer and four men who were making the rounds of the outposts in an isolated spot. The officer and one O. R. were taken prisoner. The former, however, effected his escape after a struggle, during which a revolver was fired point blank at his head. Miraculously escaping death, he regained our line, though wounded in four places.

Big preparations were made for a raid on April 24. It was to be at night, and a clever smoke barrage was invented to simulate a gas attack. The raiding parties were all ready, and then just before they started the enemy raided one of the

jumping-off places. But this did not disconcert the 42nd. They drove the enemy back and then started out, much to the surprise of the wily Bosche. One party was held up by wire that had been newly put out, and a lively scrap with bombs and rifle grenades ensued. The other party went over a railway embankment, dropped into a concrete post, chased the Huns up the trench—those that were left—and suddenly came to a block. It sounds easy. Remember, it was a black night; the path had to be found by instinct; there was wire everywhere, and the enemy, no matter what else may be said, was brave and buoyed by great successes.

The officer in charge and an N.C.O. were leading when the block was reached, a hundred yards, which is a long way down the trench. With revolver and bombs they fought until the officer fell, wounded. The remainder of the party came up and covered the N. C. O., who carried his lieutenant to safety. Many casualties were inflicted in this raid, work-

were destroyed and the officer won the Military Cross and the lance corporal the Military Medal.

THE BATTALION RELIEVED.

On May 1 the battalion was relieved. For 37 days they had been continuously in the line, waiting working, always under the tension that the next blow would fall on them. But their morale was still high when they marched back to the light railway. At the end of the line "busses" picked them up and dropped them in Caucourt, where there were comfortable billets, and where, to their delight, these stalwarts, who had stood a test as trying as any great attack, were issued with the kilt.

The next two months were spent in intensive training for those last hundred days, the most glorious days of the four years, the days that ended with that greatest of all days when the battalion proudly cleared Mons of the enemy and heard the "Cease fire." But, though in the

inlg, they were ever ready to move on an instant's notice; and towards the end of June they went down south of Arras and held the support line in the Neuville Vitasse sector. During these weeks the battalion, like all others, was greatly weakened by the epidemic of influenza which had made its appearance.

Toward the middle of July they were in the line for a shore period in the Mercatel sector. They annoyed the enemy quite constantly here.

There is a touch of grimness in the account of one of the many raids (there were too many for enumeration) when it is stated that "It was only the greatest ill-luck in having to kill all the enemy encountered that prevented the capture of prisoners."

AT AMIENS.

Then came the great day. On July 30 the battalion moved off, destination unknown. They passed behind Amiens and entered country new to the Corps. Here were French troops, who greeted them wildly and went into ecstasies when the pipes skirled through the village streets.

And it was during this period, when the battalion was keyed up to high tension, when the atmosphere was such that one might expect any unexpected event to break their morale, that a great tragedy befell. The commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., was killed by enemy shell-fire as he was reconnoitering the ground over which the battalion was to make its great advance. Few leaders have been mourned as was he. But, instead of disheartening the men the sad event bred in them the determination to avenge.

On August 4, the day following the death of Lt.-Col. McLennan, the battalion moved. Or rather it was the night following for all the move to the south had been made under cover of darkness. The enemy was sure deceived by the neatest bit of camouflage of the war, and the formidable Canadians were preparing to attack in the neighborhood of Kemmel, far to the north.

BEGINNING THE END.

On the night of August 6 the battalion very quietly entered Gentilles Wood. The following night was spent in Salamander trench. On August 8 the attack began.

The 7th brigade according to the plan was to follow the 9th brigade and, leapfrogging them, was to push on. Up ahead was the 9th ready to go over at the zero hour. They jumped off and the 42nd, the centre battalion of the 7th brigade, moved on from their assembly position and advanced 7,000 yards to the point where the 9th rested from their labors. So far all had gone well. The foot bridge across the river Luce and the swamps on each side, a bridge some 200 yards long was crossed. It was somewhat smashed and was under shell-fire but the battalion crawled and climbed and, giving no thought to the shell-flung spray, reached the far side.

They had left the first assembly position at 4:20 a.m. and at 7:50 were in Hamon Wood, ready to take over the good work from the 9th brigade. Deployed into battle formation they reached the valley beyond the wood, which was under heavy shell-fire and were ready to push off at 8:20 a.m. The advance began. In front was hill 102 from which there came continual bursts of machine gun fire. Overhead a Boche plane—"Where in blazes are ours?" the men questioned—directed the enemy artillery with vicious accuracy. But still they went on. Then the centre and left companies stopped. A battery of 4.1 howitzers was firing into them at point blank range. The adjutant, Capt. J. D. MacLeod, seized his opportunity. With the aid of a tank and by a daring flank movement he led a party in behind and captured the battery men and guns. Then it was the turn of the right flank to stop. A battery of eight inch guns opened on them just ahead. These were rushed and the valley was cleaned up. But the most difficult was still remained, the assault on hill 102. With an irresistible charge the 42nd mounted and added more prisoners and machine guns to their former captures. By 10:20 the final objectives were reached.

Patrols were sent out and it was discovered that there was an enemy post just ahead in Claude Wood. Three tanks came lumbering up—good old tanks. With their assistance the woods were cleared. An entire Division of Imperial cavalry swept through—some hours later the 4th Canadian Division passed through to continue the attack—the 42nd battalion bivouacked in Claude Wood that night.

The battalion had 45 casualties. They captured over 200 prisoners, 10 heavy guns, many machine guns, four loaded wagons with their teams and certain supplies.

CANADIANS ADVANCE.

The battle-line swept on and the battalion for two days moved in its wake. On the evening of the 9th, the battalion moved to the village of Folles—the sole occupants of which was found to be a squadron of Scots Greys. During the night repeated flights of enemy planes visited the area—17 casualties were sustained—many horses were killed. On the 11th they again took their place in the line, taking over from the 1st-5th Battalion of the Border Regt. This was one of the most difficult reliefs the 42nd made and it heralded the stiffest fight they had known, the fight which won for them great glory and for one member of the unit the Victoria Cross. Owing to the heavy casualties suffered by the Border Regt (their C. O. was killed during the relief) only hazy information as to the location of the line was to be had. However they pushed on and finally found themselves in the old British trenches, the line that had been occupied before the March push. The enemy was in his old line, heavily wired, with many concrete emplacements. The Imperial officers who handed over said that the place was impregnable.

But on the following day the 42nd started in to take it and, moreover, succeeded. The officer who had taken the place of Lieut.-Col. McLennan was one who did not accept the opinions of others. His orders were to push on. And he knew his men. So this officer, Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., examined the situation. He found that on the right the German line had been penetrated. Certainly the position was impregnable in front. But from the flank?

In couples men soon crawling through the grass and shrubbery out to Fouquescourt, the village to the North of Parvillers, which was the village that the 42nd was to take. At 3:30 p.m., loaded with bombs they were ready and away.

The next ten hours call for an epic. Seldom in all the four years of war was there such a struggle. It was ding-dong hand-to-hand foot-nails-and-teeth, anything-handy fighting all the way. The Bosche, it is true, was taken absolutely by surprise. But, perhaps for this very reason he turned and fought, fought as he seldom fought against cold steel. Bombs and bayonets were the favorites weapons but anything went.

How the men ever kept their sense

of direction in that labyrinth of trenches will never be known. Later they didn't and some parties wandered far afield, bombing for scores of yards inside the German lines. However, after two hours the first objective was reached, the Rouvroy-Parvillers road. In answer to the happy signal, "B" and "C" companies started across No Man's Land to the aid of the first party. Despite heavy machine gun fire they plunged on and shortly after the counter-attacks began.

AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.

They came from both sides. The object was to cut off the daring men who had advanced so far. And that they were defeated is owed largely to the work of two heroes who gave their lives unhesitatingly, who died as bravely as ever men did die. Seeing the danger, Lieut.-Cpl. Howes and Pte. Legault took their machine gun sections out into the open, across the road and held them there, beating back the enemy until they both were killed.

And then there was Pte. T. Dineson. Through all that fighting he stands out, an example to the others, a leader, a man without fear.

Whenever there was a danger there was Dineson with bayonet or with bomb. He made success possible and he won the V.C.

Supports were sent up. Two companies of the 49th were flung in. Whole platoons were lost in that network of trenches but ever the fight went on. At last, having won the position, and consolidated it on August 10 the battalion was relieved and went back to Quesnill for a well-deserved rest. Two days later the 7th brigade was inspected by M. Clemenceau, Premier of France, Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Henry Rawlinson, the only brigade in the corps thus honored. And they were thanked in glowing terms for their marvellous efforts.

Twenty-five Military Medals were won that day at Parvillers.

Once again the corps moved, once again in darkness. On the night of August 25 the 42nd were in Arras. During the attack on the following day they were in brigade support. They moved forward behind the attacking battalions until these were held up, finally coming to a halt behind the ruins of Monchy-le-Preux. Here an intense bombardment caught them and caused many casualties.

AT ARRAS.

Then orders came for the unit to prepare to bomb their way through another maze of trenches, between Monchy-le-Preux and the Arras-Cambrai road. It was an astonishingly strong system, but in a remarkably short time all plans were made. Each company was given its definite work. And each company succeeded. For over six hours the different parties bombed and fought their way, much of the time with the bayonet through this strong belt of fortifications. The front was a mile in width, they struggled to their objectives, one thousand yards behind the first opposition. And their sturdy fight made the great advance of the following day possible. They inflicted heavy losses and their booty included three 4.1 howitzers, three .77 mm. field guns, one anti-tank gun, two trench mortars and eighteen machine guns. Their casualties were 45 all ranks.

Two days later the battalion was into it again, and once again by courage and dashing aggressiveness made advance possible. They took over the Bois du Sart salient. Here their line was advanced some five hundred yards beyond the flanks. The flanks were to come up and press on, and the 42nd was to go on with them, with Jigsaw Wood, Artillery Hill and Boiry Village as the objectives.

Well, they were successful. Success rested on their banners in those days. Obstacles such as pill-boxes were overcome. On the left flank the opposition was most serious. But they went through. They always went through. They established their line, and withdrawing counted more guns and 280 prisoners.

WORKING AND FIGHTING.

For the next ten days they were moved about, with hardly a chance to really rest. Sept. 9 found them once again in the line now at

Sauchy-Cauchy facing the Canal du Nord. Four days later the enemy attacked an outpost in a brick-kiln and captured the place. And the next day the 42nd sent out parties to get their own back. They did not retake the kiln. To try that would have been a useless sacrifice. They established other strong points which commanded the entrances to the lost post. This answered admirably.

Their position here was most precarious. At all times they were under direct observation of the enemy and the slightest movement brought fire from all sides. Nevertheless the Bosche was forced back at points and the position improved for the relief.

This time the unit went to Dainville, crossing by train over a broad-gauge line, the very trenches they had held two months previously. It was a novel and exhilarating experience. The end of the month found them in support at Queant, ready for the great effort which was to culminate in the capture of Cambrai.

On the 26th they moved off behind the assaulting troops. Few will forget that night. There was no cover and because of a heavy gas concentration it was necessary to sleep wearing the box-respirator, which, it

might be added, is not conducive to untroubled slumber.

WEARY, BUT CONFIDENT.

On the 28th the attacking battalions were held up. On the following day the 42nd again attacked. They were weary, and they sorely needed rest. At three in the morning they moved off to take up the position. At eight they swept forward. Suddenly they came upon wire, wire in a place where there should not have been any. And behind the wire, from the railway embankment that was their first objective came pelting streams of bullets. The wire ran in front of an ammunition dump. They forced their way through it. Beyond was the Cambrai-Douai road. Men fell on every side before that constant hail of machine-gun bullets. But on they went. Across the road was another dump. Here posts were established and a line maintained. A frontal attack on the embankment was out of the question. All the company commanders and the seconds-in-command were casualties.

At eleven o'clock the Bosche counter-attacked. He was driven off. Patrols attempted to reconnoitre the embankment, but could not reach it.

All that day and all night the line was held. Then in the morning the embankment was crossed to the right, the opposition was mopped up and the battalion went on.

Later there was a counter-attack and on other parts of the line matters were serious. Men were seen falling back. Lt.-Col. Ewing, with his distinguishing genius for organization and quick action pulled them together, officered them from his own battalion and put them again into the line. Great credit is due him. He won the bar to his D.S.O. for his work on this day.

CASUALTIES HEAVY.

But the battalion suffered. Over three hundred casualties were struck off the strength. Seven gallant officers were killed and were laid to rest side by side in a little cemetery near Bourlon.

The next three weeks were restful. The advance continued and the 42nd following up soon found themselves in villages untouched by war and once again knew the comfort of good billets.

On October 22 they leap-frogged a battalion of the 1st Division and began that last glorious sweep that ended in Mons. The first three days were spent in clearing the forest of Raimies. There was little serious fighting. There was great adventure in scouting through the underbrush and the machine-gunners enjoyed their duels.

On November 1 the unit luxuriated in billets at Vicogne, remaining there until the 6th. They went on through Valenciennes to take over from the 49th battalion at Onnaling. But the line was going too fast. Each day the battalion went forward pressing hard upon the heels of the

advancing troops, until on November 10 they took over from the P.I. C.L.I. on the outskirts of Mons.

AT MONS.

At almost any time the armistice would be signed and there ahead lay the most historical city of the war. Every man in the battalion was willing, more than that, was anxious that to the 42nd should fall the honor of forcing the enemy out before peace came. They pressed forward.

At points there was stiff opposition. But by one in the morning the railway station was reached, at 3 a.m. the attacking companies had swept through the town and established an outpost line on the high ground to the east of the town, and when day broke the inhabitants came fearfully from their cellars and could scarce believe they were not still dreaming as they stared at stalwart, be-skirted strangers who begged politely for a chance to wash.

Then the city went wild. The pipe band marched in at seven. But before that the streets were jammed. From back behind Valenciennes the progress had been triumphal. But here was rejoicing indeed. After the companies had passed through in the dark hours before dawn—the scout officer and signalling officer asked permission to establish battalion headquarters in the Hotel de-Ville. They could have had the building as a billet for their batmen if they had wished.

They were asked to wait. From the vault was brought a gorgeous ancient volume, the Gold Book. In it they were invited to inscribe their names. And the last inscription in that book was the signature of King Albert, written in 1913.

The story closes. At eleven o'clock that same morning the "Cease Fire" sounded. Proud indeed is the record of this battalion, here only touched upon. Great deeds they wrought and though their labors were arduous, though they fought amid surroundings filthy and unclean, though their hearts were wrung by the knowledge of the cruelties of the enemy, the 42nd battalion fought fair, and came out of four years of danger, misery and toil with hands clean and honor unstained.

What are their rewards? The knowledge that they played the game and they won. The knowledge that in a far foreign land, and pe-

ticularly in one city their names will live forever; the welcome they will receive on their return and the chance they will have to pick up the breads of life where they dropped them four years ago, and go on to better things. H. N. MOORE.

COL. EWING, D.S.O., GIVEN A GREAT RECEPTION TO-DAY

Members of Canadian Club Cheer Officer Again And Again

Col. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., the commander of the famous 42nd Highlanders, was the guest of honor at a special luncheon of the Canadian Club, of Montreal, in the Windsor Hotel to-day, and he had a wonderful reception.

He and the other guests at the head table were escorted to their seats by the pipers of the Black Watch amid scenes of great enthusiasm, the big audience springing to their feet and cheering again and again.

After a brief speech by Mr. Sise, touching on the record of the regiment, Col. Ewing was called upon. He modestly disclaimed any ability at speech-making, but told how moved he had been by the reception that day, and by the great welcome which was given the 42nd Highlanders, on the day of their return.

He said that they had certainly been lucky in being the first to return as a unit, and they felt that the splendid manner in which they had been received back into their home centre was meant as much for all the returned soldiers as for them. He hoped that the other units as they returned, would have a similar welcome—and even better, if that were possible.

The Sad Undercurrent

He added, that amid all the joy of returning there was a great undercurrent of sadness at the thought of the many noble men that the regiment had left behind sleeping their last sleep on the battlefield. At the conclusion of his brief remarks, a soloist rendered "O, Canada," the audience joining in the chorus.

The Old Guard

The speech of the occasion as given by Professor Macnaughten of McGill, who dwelt on the dramatic fact that among the Old Contemptibles it was the Black Watch from the Tay who were the last to leave Mons when the great retreat began at the beginning of the war, while it was the Black Watch from the St. Lawrence—our own 42nd—who were the first to enter it when the Germans were defeated in the last great battle of the war. He dwelt on the fact that Canada, although she was not immediately threatened by the Germans, and might, by keeping out of the war, have filled the country with automobiles and money, sprang to the aid of the Mother Country and to the defence of civilization at the very outbreak of the war. He told of the splendid contributions Canada had made to the winning of the war, but added that the greatest service of this country was in pointing the way for our neighbors to the South and morally annexing the United States. His speech, which, as usual, was both eloquent and witty,

Welcome To Our Soldiers

The citizens of Montreal gave an enthusiastic and hearty welcome to the 42nd Infantry on their return to Canada, as Halifax did when they disembarked. The welcome to this heroic party of representative fighters who upheld the cause of civilization and the name of Canada in the great war, was more than an individual one. It was a demonstration of what Canada's first city feels towards those who went forth to the fray when the Empire was called upon, who stood not upon the order of their going but went at once. It is the first time that a corps has returned as a unit, but our welcome to them was a demonstration of what we feel to all who went forth and fought the good fight. It meant fitting greeting to all who have come back, whether in ones or twos or in hundreds. It meant a reverent recollection of those who will never come back. Future welcome demonstrations will partake of the same character, meaning no discrimination, but representative of the honor which Canada owes to those who upheld her fair name when the hosts of Britain and her sons went out to uphold the honor of the flag and the fair name of the country. The idea of a monster welcome home later on, in which those who were allowed to come home without demonstration, will participate, is worth some consideration.

2ND TO HOLD CHURCH PARADE

The last appearance of the 42nd Battalion as a unit will be held on Sunday morning when the unit will attend a service at the church of St.

Andrew and St. Paul. No formal parade has yet been arranged, but seats are being reserved in the church for the officers and men who will attend individually. It will also be the last occasion on which Major Kilpatrick, D.S.O., their former "padre," and the most beloved man

in the unit, will preach to them as their chaplain.

The service will be taken by Rev. George Duncan, as chaplain of the 5th Royal Highlanders, and the sermon will be delivered by Major Kilpatrick, Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantile, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O.,

and a number of other officers.

The parade will start at 10 a.m. and will be held at the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

CELEBRATIONS AT HIGHLAND ARMORY

Rejoicing on the return of the 42nd Battalion has not yet ceased. Over a thousand officers, soldiers and friends of the 5th Royal Highlanders joined yesterday afternoon in a session of celebration. The affair was quite informal and the afternoon was devoted to a reception at the Highlanders' Armory in Bleury street and in the evening to a reception and dance. The band of the Highlanders and their orchestra took part in the welcome.

Among the officers who were present was Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., commanding the 42nd, Capt. Beveridge, Major Scott and Lieut. Herbert Molson. In the evening a band concert was held which was heartily enjoyed. The drill hall presented a most animated scene.

The entertainment had been arranged by Regimental Sergeant-Major P. W. McFarlane, of the 42nd, with R. S. M. Hillier, of the 5th Highlanders, and B. S. M. Gale, of the 5th, with Staff Sergt. Bert Howard.

The program of dances given during the evening was most pleasing and among the dancers were the Misses Grace Macduff, Lizzie Urquhart, Jean Thomson, Angele Gillies, Jackson, Annie Hillier, B. Gordon, Margaret Robertson, B. Osborne, Mary Whiteford, May Ewart and others.

DEFINITE PEACE TREATY PREPARED

League of Nations Probably
Contained in the
Compact

ALL DISCHARGED

Last Man of 42nd Has Been Demobilized—Unit Passes

The 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada trailed off into history yesterday, when officially the last members of the unit were discharged from the service. The work of demobilization was carried out smoothly, and Lieut.-Col. Lefleche, D.S.O., and his staff, did splendid work in this connection. Two hundred and fifty-one men were discharged before ten o'clock Tuesday night, and the remainder by early yesterday afternoon. The officers of the Repatriation League of Montreal report that a large number of soldiers registered with them for positions as soon as they have enjoyed the first days of relaxation.

CLOCK WAS STOPPED WHEN COL. KILLED

An incident in connection with the death at the front of Lieut.-Col. Barnett McLennan is told by Corporal Grey, a member of the 42nd battalion, who came back with his unit. The bomb which killed Col. McLennan caused the stopping of the clock on a neighboring chateau tower. When the officer in charge of Corporal Grey's company noticed that the clock, which had been a timepiece of convenience to the army, had stopped, he sent a soldier to see what the cause was. It was found that though no part of the shell had hit the clock the mainspring had been broken by the concussion and the hands still stood at twelve minutes past two, the exact hour at which Col. McLennan had fallen.

FORTY-SECOND IN FINAL PARADE TO CHURCH YESTERDAY

A service of thanksgiving for the return from overseas of the 42nd Highlanders was held yesterday in the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, and was attended by Lieut.-Col. R. L. Ewing, his brother officers, and a large number of the men of the battalion. Among the congregation there were also many men and women in mourning, whose relatives had gone across with the 42nd and had made the supreme sacrifice.

The sermon was preached by Major Kilpatrick, chaplain of the regiment, who served over two years at the front, and who is reported by returned officers to have been under fire and risked his life as often as any man in the battalion.

The whole British Empire, said Major Kilpatrick, had entered the war for great ideals, and now that victory had been secured the ideals must be carried out, and the world made safe for democracy. "Let us who have returned remember our dead, and keep faith with them, with a trust that we shall in future so live for Canada that they have not died in vain."

PROHIB

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO THE EMPIRE, CANADA AND 42nd

*The Traditions of the Black Watch and the 42nd's
Share in the Great War—Henry James' Tribute
to the English*

The following is the speech of Professor Macnaughton before the Canadian Club yesterday in honor of the 42nd Highlanders:—

"I am sure that it must have been with some justified scepticism that you did me the honor of asking me to speak at this great occasion. In a way perhaps that you do not know, there was at the same time a certain appropriateness that I should speak, because my birthplace was the birth place of the 42nd Regiment, the Black Watch. The Black Watch was formed the first time in a field by the river Tee. The Black Watch is a link, a golden link for me, that binds together the two greatest rivers of the world, two rivers which are the great rivers of the world to me, viz., the Tee, where I was born and the St. Lawrence.

"There is a monument there that was built for the Black Watch, just by the river near the bridge, to show where the regiment was first formed. A fine Highlander surmounts it, no finer than the Highlanders that we sent out from Montreal. Often have I played cricket and football on that field.

"That country was full of the legends of the Black Watch. I was brought up on oatmeal porridge, the shorter catechism and the great deeds of the gallant 'Forty-Two.' No wonder I have not attained to that peak of virtue that is too proud to fight.

"We boys believed that the original tactics of that regiment in the Peninsular War was to get as close to the French as possible and then pitch them over the shoulders with their bayonets, preferably two or three at a time. We all firmly believed that. The regiment has always been forward where the British Empire was being built up, it was also I am sorry to say in a place where the British Empire broke down, it tried to put down the revolution of the American colonies and happily it did not succeed. They were at that time largely German mercenaries, who were working for a thoroughly German King.

A CIRCLE OF VICTORY.

"Whatever the Black Watch has done in the past it all pales before their record in this war. I might say they were part of the 51st division which carried itself with glory in that terrible retreat of the British Army last March, and the Canadian branch of the Black Watch has been fully equal to the regimental traditions.

"Witness Hooze, witness the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, the Drocourt-Queant Switch, Cambrai and Mons. You know how the British army started at Mons and ended at Mons, being a complete and perfect circle of victory. Most of you know, and I would have you know, that the last regiment to quit Mons, the last of the old contemptibles, was the Black Watch, the Scots Black Watch from the Tee. They had the rear guard work to do and the first regiment to enter Mons was the other Black Watch, the Black Watch of the St. Lawrence, our own 42nd.

Canadians is that she took her place without one moment's hesitation by the side of the dear old land, which was far dearer to her than many of us thought, far dearer to us than we knew, so did the other Dominions.

"I must say there is something which has been not nearly sufficiently noticed. Something perhaps of a special importance in the position of Canada. Canada had nothing to fear. She had no more to fear than her great neighbor to the south. She had the same 3,000 miles of sea between her and the Hun, yes and the same mighty bulwark that her neighbor had, the British navy.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"You might say that Canada had a double fire insurance. Not only the British fleet which was not very likely to be removed or sunk, not only that but also our neighbor's, because in their last resort we could have depended upon that. If the conflagration had come to us they would have been remarkably quick in getting their pumps and reels on, you may be sure, Munroe doctrine or no Munroe doctrine. Oh what a chance we had. We could have developed our agriculture and industry more in those four years than in forty ordinary years. We would have filled this country with automobiles and money coined out of the blood of others and saved our own. We might have allowed those hot headed young fellows like the Ewings and Molsons and others to go across and represent the old traditions of the Empire. We might have permitted a limited number of these young hot heads to go and fight.

"If we had only taken a sudden spasm of conscientious objection. If we had only had a leader upon whose tomb it could have been inscribed 'He kept us out of the war,' we might have profited enormously and lost our own soul.

"There were men who prattled about not fighting, but their wisdom cried in the streets of Canada, and no man regarded it. We did not have much to gain. There was a difference in the other colonies. New Zealand and Australia had islands in the Pacific that were in danger of the German proximity. South Africa had a good deal to fear and a good deal to gain, and South Africa very wisely turned her attention to this. Japan had an old grudge and had not forgotten that the Kaiser had spoken of the yellow peril. The Germans reaped all the benefits that had been derived by that country from the Chinese war. America had not much to gain and not much to fear. She had at the last a long list of insults to face.

MORAL ANNEXATION OF U.S.

"What was it that moved our neighbors? It was the star of Canada going before. Canada in no small measure contributed to this war. They have been recognized by fighting men of all nations to be the equal of any soldiers in the field. But Canada had another share. I think the greatest contribution she made was the moral.

SPARTACAN RIOTS BROKE OUT TODAY ALL OVER GERMANY

*New Outbreaks Include a Revolt in Hamburg —
Allies Reported to Have Fixed on Diminutive
Navy for German Republic*

LONDON, March 12. Riots have occurred in various German towns outside Berlin, and a Spartacan revolt has broken out in Hamburg, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. The riots are said to have resulted from a general strike supported by the Spartacans.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, March 12.—Recommendation that the navigation of the Rhine be opened to all nations without discrimination was made in a report to the Peace Conference by the commission on the international regime of waterways, railways and ports. The status of the Kiel Canal has been settled by the commission on the basis of the freedom of use for all nations for merchant vessels or warships in time of peace.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 12. — The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle says the Allies have agreed to limit the German fleet to six battleships, five cruisers, twelve 800-ton destroyers and twenty-six smaller destroyers.

SHIPS REPLACED ONLY IF OBSOLETE

London Times—Public Ledger Cable.
Copyright by Montreal Star.

PARIS, March 12.—Reports have now been furnished to the Supreme Council upon some of the clauses of the Peace Treaty.

The Naval Commission recommends that Germany be permitted to have no submarines for any purpose whatsoever, commercial or military. It has also been proposed on the point of future German naval construction that Germany shall build or acquire no vessel whatsoever for a seagoing fleet, except those required for replacement of units lost or obsolete. Proposals have been put forward which would have the effect of fixing tonnage on all

such compensatory construction at figures ranging from two hundred tons for torpedo boats to ten thousand tons for armored ships.

It is clearly necessary that there shall be some minimum age-limit laid down before which no ships could be regarded as obsolete. It is understood that armored ships and light cruisers will not be considered to be obsolete until twenty years after they have been launched and that torpedo boats and destroyers will only become too old at fifteen.

The distinction between defensive and offensive coast fortifications for Germany, which the Council instructed the Naval Commission to draw, has also been made.

MAY COMPLETE TREATY THIS WEEK

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 12. — The peace treaty with Germany may be completed this week if the present schedule of the Supreme War Council is maintained.

The disposition of all scheduled business will, of course, mean the completion of terms for the preliminary treaty. The next step will be the calling in of the German delegates for submission of the draft.

The plan for establishment of a new "buffer" State, composed of the Rhenish provinces, is expected to permit rapid progress in the determination of Germany's western boundaries.

The Poles will play an important part in the discussion of Germany's eastern frontiers, inasmuch as it will affect their own territory. One of the principal things to be determined is whether Dantzig shall become a German or a Polish port.

While the Allies have definitely voted to abolish conscription in Germany, there developed today some opposition to extending that principle to the entire world.

France and Italy are understood to be the chief objectors. The volunteer system is far more costly than conscription. Germany, with her large population, might find it easier to afford a well-paid volunteer army than France or Italy.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Much speculation continues with regard to the Peace terms which, it is expected, will be announced early next week. Every indication is that the naval and military terms are more drastic than were at first believed.

The International Seamen's Congress meeting in Paris has recommended the adoption of a standard international wage, with a minimum of \$75 monthly, for all seamen and firemen.

CENTRAL POWERS.

The strike situation in Berlin continues to show improvement.

A general strike has been proclaimed in the coal-mining districts of Silesia, the number of unemployed being variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000.

Martial law has been proclaimed in a number of districts of West Prussia, where the situation is menacing.

UNITED STATES.

All surface cars in northern New Jersey, affecting 141 cities, are tied up by the strike of transportation men which occurred last night.

Hopes of a peaceable settlement of the dockers and longshoremen's strike in New York were renewed today. Trans-Atlantic shipping is seriously handicapped by these strikes.

ITALY.

Meetings have been held in Trieste in favor of the independence of Dalmatia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No licenses will in future be required for the import of raw materials into Great Britain including hides, timber and sugar cane.

The British army has been reduced to 902,000 men, and 187,000 German prisoners are being fed by Great Britain, according to statements made in the House of Commons last night.

RUSSIA.

Ukrainian troops recently captured Kherson from the Bolsheviks.

The food situation in northern Russia is causing the Allies grave concern.

PRINCESS PATS HERE SUNDAY.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 12.

—On board the Carmania, due here Sunday, are 150 officers and 2,619 other ranks, of which number there are 40 officers and 865 other ranks for Montreal and Quebec dispersal areas.

HOOT MONS! A GUID NAME AYE KEEPS ITS LUSTRE.

The Editor, Montreal Daily Star.

Sir,—Wha' sa' the 42nd? Wha' sa' them comin' back? It is interesting to note that two "Peacocks," several "Martins," and one "Raven" were among them. But strange to say there was only one "Mann"; one was "Merry" and another was "Moran" "Hale." The 42nd had "Frost" and "Snow" in the trenches all the time, and the relatives of the former are glad that he was not a "Dead Frost." They were never dry, for they always had a "Barr," had only to ring the "Bell" and order a "Stein" of "Porter," and for the unthirsty they could go to "Wellspring." And "Jaggers" was the bartender, but enough, so that we will not "Stirrup" trouble. A guid name aye keeps its lustre, and liveth for evermore, HARRY BLAUDER.

Bringing Soldiers to Montreal

Ship	Port	Expected	—For Montreal—			
			Offl's.	Cadets.	Men.	Nurs.
Grampian	St. John	Mar. 14	12	7	14	0
Carmania	Halifax	Mar. 16	25	0	640	0
Other details on Carmania			15	0	225	0
Minnedosa	St. John	Mar. 17	Soldiers' wives.			
Coriscan	St. John	Mar. 23				
Tunislan	St. John	Mar. 28				
Metagama	St. John	Mar. 24				
Canada	Halifax	Mar. 27				

POLAND TO GET DANTZIG HARBOR FROM GERMANY

Vistula Basin Also for New Republic, Declares Paris Report

NEW SAFEGUARDS

East Prussia Becomes Republic Loosely Linked to Germany

Special Cable to The Star.

PARIS, March 13. — In pursuit of what now seems to be the definite policy of the Peace Conference to dismember Germany, it is reported that the Council of Ten has reached a final agreement that Dantzic and the Vistula basin are to be given to Poland.

This action has been recommended by the sub-committee which has been studying the subject, and there is every reason to believe that the suggestion will be accepted. In fact, the council practically went on record to that effect at yesterday afternoon's meeting.

At the same time it was agreed that East Prussia should be resolved into a separate republic, with highly attenuated connections, if any at all, with the main body of Germany.

The same course is being followed with regard to the Rhenish provinces and German Austria, and certain proponents of the plan wish to carry it further and into the disruption of intimate relations between the former German kingdoms that are now under Republican government.

A period of two months after the forthcoming Versailles peace treaty meeting will be allowed Germany in which to comply with certain of the terms the treaty will impose, it is said in high circles here. This period of grace as it might be called, it is said, will apply especially to the no-conscription clause of the treaty.

In other words, Germany will be allowed that length of time to change the fundamental principles of her army policy and to put her military establishment, limited to a maximum of 100,000 soldiers, on a voluntary enlistment basis, instead of conscription, through which her armies have been recruited.

PRESIDENT TO EXPLAIN.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 13. — That President Wilson will make a public statement soon on the attitude of the American people toward the League of Nations covenant is the conviction of his advisers here.

Shortly before departing for France the President declared he probably would make such a statement after he arrived in Paris, or possibly in response to greetings at Brest, wherein he would attempt to clarify any confusion in European opinion, resulting from attacks on the league in the United States.

The President, at the time, said such a statement probably would prove necessary to offset the effect of reports on events here during his short sojourn in Washington.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The aerial terms of the Peace Treaty were discussed at yesterday's session of the Supreme Council. Another meeting of the Council will be held tomorrow which, it is probable, President Wilson will attend.

The twenty million persons of Korea have made another strong plea for self-determination and freedom from foreign control.

It seems now certain that Poland will get Dantzic as an outlet port.

GERMANY.

A rumor that the War Minister, Herr Noske, has resigned is not confirmed.

Government troops continue to use extremely severe methods in quelling Spartacan rebellion. The Lichtenberg quarter and the outskirts of Berlin are being cleaned up, and the revolutionists are being deprived of their weapons.

The documents that passed between Austria and Germany, showing that the Junkers of Berlin did all they could to provoke war in 1914 were made public yesterday by a Serbian diplomat.

SPAIN.

Riots have again broken out in Madrid. An eight-hour day has been granted to the strikers.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Free traders are protesting against the policy of compelling importers of all manufactured or semi-manufactured articles to obtain licenses. This policy, it is announced will be continued until September.

The situation in Ireland is said to be threatening. Another session of the republican "parliament" will soon be called. Labor is said to be threatening revolt.

UNITED STATES.

The strike of the transportation companies in New Jersey continues, and there is no change in the situation as regards the dockers' strike in New York.

DE VALERA SAYS IRELAND'S CLAIM IS MERE JUSTICE

Sinn Fein Leader Gives Out Exclusive Signed Statement

APPEAL AND THREAT

Ireland Will Fight Unless Peace Conference Grants Independence, He Says

A statement of the case for the new "Irish Republic" is given below: Professor De Valera, head of the Sinn Fein, who recently escaped from Lincoln jail in England and is now a fugitive, wrote it in his hiding place near Dublin. It was then sent by messenger—the messenger being a Sinn Fein member of Parliament—to Ralph Couch, United Press correspondent who had found and interviewed De Valera. The correspondent brought it to New York.

By Edward De Valera, president of the Irish Sinn Fein Party and Member of Parliament. Copyright.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—England has no right in Ireland.

England's de facto government here rest solely on the number of her bayonets.

We challenge England to allow Ireland the principle of free self-determination. Let that principle be applied to this island as a unit and if a decisive majority of the whole people does not declare for separate, independent statehood, then we shall be silent.

If England accepts the principle of self-determination for this island it will settle the Irish question forever.

If a decisive majority should declare for independence, would not Ireland be justified in claiming that? That and not something less represents the free choice of the people. The recent elections prove it.

On what grounds does England refuse Ireland's demand? England cannot pretend to misunderstand that the challenge we give her is the challenge of the Irish people. Let us hear why she refuses to meet it.

We can ourselves settle our minority question because we shall want to. England never will settle that minority question because she desires to keep it unsettled. Let her remove her interfering hands.

We ask the world to listen and to judge between Ireland and England, but if the principle with which the world has rung for the last four years shall prove to be a mockery, if Ireland's claim still is flouted, then she must find refuge once more in her own indomitable spirit—the spirit which has maintained her in the past. She can still at least endure, and depend upon it, there is a generation now grown up in Ireland that will see to it that if England wants to still rule her, she must do so with a never-sheathed sword.

By Francis W. Ahern.
 SYDNEY, N.S.W., Jan. 15.—Seven Australian members of Parliament are suggesting that of the captured vessels, the one sent should be the Emden built by the German Government to replace the one smashed and beaten by the Australian cruiser Sydney off Cocos Island on November 10, 1914.
 The original Emden, before falling a prey to the Sydney, did much damage.

SPARTACAN REVOLT HAS BEEN CRUSHED

Noske Chains Prisoners Together and Mows Them Down with Guns

By Associated Press.

BASLE, Switzerland, March 14.—The Berlin insurrection may be considered as suppressed, Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defence, announced in the National Assembly at Weimar today, a German despatch reports. Only one suburb remained to be cleared of the Spartacans, the Minister stated. The disarmament of the population must be hastened, Herr Noske said.

"It is especially the fault of certain newspapers, notably the Freiheit, and the Red Flag," continues the Minister, "that acts of pillage, brigandage and murder have been committed in Berlin, as they have incited the people for months past."

"The Independent Socialists did all they could to support these disgraceful, shameless actions. The great mass of the workmen of Berlin are honest men, but, as in all great movements, impure elements seem to have crept in among the loyal thoughtful workers. The hyenas of the revolution began to intrigue before martial law was proclaimed and before the troops had been ordered to advance up Berlin."

MOWED BY MACHINE GUNS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 14.—More than a hundred Spartacans chained together in the prison courtyard, were shot down by machine-guns on Wednesday afternoon. The War Minister, Herr Noske, has ordered that all Spartacan prisoners shall be executed similarly.

Government troops have completed the capture of the suburb of Lichtenberg. The railway station, where the insurgents had made their final stand, was taken by storm. The Spartacans suffered 200 casualties in the attack.

A meeting of workmen's soviets was surrounded by soldiers. No attempt was made to interfere with the proceedings, but the delegates were under constant menace of rifles and machine guns. They protested to the government, but Noske refused to withdraw the troops.

NEW GENERAL STRIKE ON TAPIS.

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, March 14.—Agitation for a new general strike throughout Germany, to be called on March 25, is going on, according to despatches received from Berlin today.

The proposal for another strike followed the practical collapse of the Spartacan revolt in Berlin, it was said.

BRITAIN'S LABOR COUNCIL SCHEME

Whitley Boards Plan Real Peace Between Capital and Labor

BEST FOR ALL

Triple Division of Responsibility for Arranging Plans Proposed

Special Cable by Edward Price Bell to Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

LONDON, March 14. — National joint industrial councils have now been established in twenty-five trades in Great Britain. In twenty-five other trades interim industrial reconstruction committees have been formed, looking to the establishment of joint industrial councils at a later time.

Over the inception of these councils the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P., presided, and the councils bear his name. He has every confidence in the ultimate success of his scheme in solving the constructive problem of industry.

"Already," he said, "we are getting excellent results, not only through the National Councils, but through district councils and works committees. They are giving a new status to the trades unions and to the workers."

"They are stimulating the workers' pride and interest in their calling. They are providing scope for young men with ideas and ideals, the young men who were causing what is called industrial unrest."

"Unrest need not alarm us. It is an essential condition of progress, if given an instructive outlet. Unrest is responsible for everything we are now doing to effect a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and workmen. We early decided that the best way to attain the desired results was to establish machinery for a systematic review of industrial conditions by those immediately concerned. Those people who spend their lives in industry we considered best qualified to solve the problems."

EXCELLENT LABOR IDEA.

Therefore we devised a scheme, the purpose of which was to encourage workpeople to apply their minds to the business of self-government. We have avoided irksome rigidities. Each trade is asked to adopt general principles to its own needs. The joint standing industrial councils aim at bringing employers and workers together regularly, to discuss matters of common interest. We expect that these discussions will produce an atmosphere in which disputes can be by an appeal to reason.

perhaps the worst industry and, consequently, ity. We want to destroy between employer and and put in its place a muddle, born of mutual unag. We seek to regularize, impart industrial training inventions, prosecute in-research, improve design and quality and promote legislation affection work shop conditions.

UTILISING WORKERS' EXPERIENCE.

Hitherto the employers have had rather too much to say in industry. Good relations demand that the experience, knowledge and intelligence of the workers shall no longer be wasted in industrial management. Our organization is triple in character, in workshops, in districts, and nationally. Thus we feel that we can come to grips with the problem in all its enormous detail of works, rules, distribution, working hours, peace prices, methods of wage payments, grievances, holidays, physical welfare, discipline, terms of engagement, training apprentices, technical libraries, suggestions for improvement in methods, investigations of the causes of reduced efficiency, collections, for clubs and charities, entertainment and sport.

"District councils deal with matters of interest to their district, take exclusive action to co-ordinate local workshop practice and make recommendations to the national joint industrial council on any matters they are unable to decide."

"Our councils meet, not as two conflicting bodies with a set of separate purposes, but as one body devoting its whole thought and energy to the solution of the problems vital to the nation as a whole."

"What the Prime Minister's temporary industrial peace conference seeks to do in a great emergency, our councils seek to do regularly and permanently."

Aerial Duel in France Delayed

By Associated Press.

PARIS, March 14.—The four seconds of Leon Vau-decrane and Robert Schreeber, former army aviators, who proposed an aerial duel, met yesterday and decided that as a state of war still exists, it is impossible to permit any duel in France. Therefore the question of the challenge has been postponed until the treaty of peace is signed.

Democrats Out for League of Nations

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Whole-hearted support of the covenant of the League of Nations in its present form was pledged last night by Homer S. Cummings, National Democratic Chairman, at a dinner given in his honor by the National Democratic Club. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, echoed Mr. Cummings' statement.



GERMANS CONSENT TO ALLIED PLANS FOR A REGULAR FOOD SUPPLY

Bolshevism Seen as most Sinister Menace Hung Now Have to Face—Captain Andre Tardieu Thinks Enemy May Sign Peace Terms and then try to Dodge

By Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, March 15.—The German delegates to the conference here regarding the taking over by the Allies of the German mercantile fleet and the provisioning of Germany definitely accepted today the conditions imposed by the Allies.

MAY SIGN, THEN TRY TO HEDGE

Special Cable to The Star.

PARIS, March 15.—Captain Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, and a member of the Peace Conference, yesterday expressed the opinion that the Germans will sign the peace treaty as presented to them, but will attempt to dodge fulfillment afterward.

It is understood the American del-

egates believe any German Government that signs the peace will be overthrown soon afterward.

One of the most complicated questions to come up next week is that involving the Eastern boundary of Poland.

The Prinkipo conference either has been forgotten or lingers in the minds of the conferees as a fantastic dream.

BRITISH PROGRAMME FOR CONFERENCE

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 15.—The British program at the Peace Conference is understood to contemplate the signing of separate preliminary treaties with the Central Allies, as soon as possible after Germany is disposed of. Next would come the consideration of any amendments to the present constitution of the League of Nations, and then the League would be whipped into permanent shape. The final peace treaty would follow, and would include the League of Nations plan.

The leading thought among the British at the present moment seems to be to strip the preliminary peace terms of all unnecessary incumbrance and secure the signature of that document so that the world can begin to settle back to normal.

One of the first questions to be considered by the Council of Ten, with President Wilson participating in the discussion, will be the boundary between Poland and Germany. The Polish boundary commission, as well as the general territorial commission, has virtually agreed unanimously on this boundary.

While no official announcement has been made, it is known that Danzig is included in Poland and that the commissions have agreed upon a boundary which would give Poland strategic points which would make her an effective barrier between Bolshevism and Western Europe.

A sub-commission of the commission on responsibility for the war has reported that, strictly and technically, criminal prosecutions of those who brought about the struggle were "anomalous and unnecessary," according to an official communique. The report added, however, that the Peace Conference might adopt special measures and even create special machinery to deal with those who planned the war.

The sub-commission received evidence which clearly analyzed the facts relative to the origin of the conflict, it was said.

Another sub-commission which has dealt with violations of the laws and customs of war also submitted its report and proposed that the Powers should establish a high tribunal which "should not, in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, be blocked by considerations of rank."

The commission, it is announced, is considering these reports.

CANADIAN FLYERS TO TRY TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT ON MAY FIRST

By Canadian Press.

WINNIPEG, March 15.—Lieut.-Colonel R. Collishaw, D.S.O., with bar, of Nanaimo, B.C., the Canadian ace, now in Winnipeg, says he will attempt to fly across the Atlantic on May 1. The flight will be from Newfoundland to Ireland, a distance of 1,800 miles, and the officer expects to cover it in twenty hours. The machine to be used is a Handley-Page airplane, and Colonel Collishaw is now on his way to England to bring it over.

Colonel Collishaw's companions on the trip will be Major R. Leckie, D.S.O., Toronto; Major McKeonor, D.S.O., Listowel, Ont., and Captain J. Sinclair, Toronto.

The Fifth Mounted Home Too

The Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles, of Montreal, came home with 26 officers and 621 other ranks, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel W. Rhodes, D.S.O., M.C., who went as Captain and Adjutant of the regiment. The regiment sailed from Canada in July, 1916, and during its service at the front 229 officers and 4,890 other ranks have passed through it.

Lieutenant Colonel Rhodes and Major J. Todd, who is second in command, are the only two officers returning with the unit, who went over as such.

Lieutenant Colonel Rhodes spoke very highly of the conduct of his men. He said that there were only two officers returning who went over with them and about seventy other ranks. His regiment was in the battles of the Somme, Passchendaele and in the engagement of June 2nd, last suffered heavy casualties.

Among the passengers on the Carmania is Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, eminent military critic. He is proceeding to New York.

Only 70 Left.

Lieutenant Colonel Rhodes was promoted to the command of his regiment in January of last year. He was decorated with the D.S.O. in January 1918, and received a bar to his de-

**Famous Fighters Docked at Halifax at Nine O'clock To-day
With Col. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., Who Raised the Unit
in Command—Only Three Officers Land Who Went
Away With the Battalion in 1914**

Col. Adamson was at Liverpool during the Rhyl riots. He doubts if the men themselves were really responsible for the outbreak. He thought they had a great deal of provocation. He had been General Currie's idea that the units should return to their own homes with their own wounded, but the House had decided against the men on the ground that it involved too much documentation. Col. Adamson relinquished the command of the 1st Battalion when his eyes failed him. He was transferred to Corps headquarters and was succeeded in the command of the 1st Battalion by the late Lieut.-Col.

The records of the regiment showed that approximately 8,000 men passed through the battalion during its period of active service. The decorations won by the officers are as follows: D.S.O. and bar, 2; D.S.O., 8; M.C. and bar, 5; M.C., 40; M.V.O., 1; mentioned in despatches, 31; French Croix de Guerre, 8; Order of St. Ann., 1; Cross of St. George, 2; other ranks, V.C., 2; D.C.M., 34; M.C., 1; M.M. and bar, 5; M.M., 136; M.S.M., 2; mentioned in despatches, 15; French Croix de Guerre, 5; Belgian Croix de Guerre, 2; Cross of St. George, 2.

		—For Montreal—	
Ship	Port	Expected	Offi'ts. Cadets. Men. Nurs.
Carmanlia	Halifax	Docked today	25 0 640 0
Other details on Carmanlia		15 0 235 0
Minnedosa	St. John	Docked today	Soldiers' wives
Celtic	Halifax	Mar. 19 9 2 187 0
Araguaya	Portland	Mar. 19 0 0 68 0
Baltic	Halifax	Mar. 20 No Montreal troops.
Cretic	Halifax	Mar. 21 21 0 164 0
Corsican	St. John	Mar. 23 Civilians only.
Tunisian	St. John	Mar. 23	
Metagama	St. John	Mar. 24	
Canada	Halifax	Mar. 27	

The troop train bringing the 5th C.M.R. from the Carmanha is expected at Place Viger Station some time to-morrow evening, fairly late.

The troop train containing the 9th Field Ambulance (Montreal) will reach Bonaventure Station on Wednesday morning. The Princess Pairs' train direct to Ottawa.

A black and white portrait of a young man in a military uniform. He is wearing a garrison cap with a dark band and a light-colored feather. He has a serious expression and is looking slightly to the left. He is wearing a dark jacket over a light-colored shirt and a dark tie. A small, light-colored pin is visible on his left lapel. The background is a plain, light color.

Lieut. E. L. Hosking, M.M., who went overseas as a private with the 42nd Battalion, and was twice wounded. He was granted his commission and was expected back with the 42nd, but is at present at Ripon. His home is at 1917 Boyer street.

HELLO, CANADA, THIS IS IRELAND!

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 20. — "Hello, Glace Bay?"

"Yes, Glace Bay talking."

"This is Clifden, Ireland."

The human voice had traversed the Atlantic.

Seated in the wireless hut at Clifden, a Marconi engineer sat calmly back, satisfied in the realization of trans-Atlantic wireless telephony. And there were no sentimental speeches when Godfrey Isaacs, manager-director of Marconi, made the simple announcement at a dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce.

"Today we made experimental tests of wireless telephony between Ireland and Nova Scotia. They were a complete success. I look forward to the time in the near future when you gentlemen can talk to your home offices as easily as with any London address."

Mr. Isaacs refused to give any details, and imposed the seal of silence upon every Marconi official.

"Transmission was absolutely instantaneous, and the voices were as clear as yours over the telephone to me," said Mr. Bradfield, manager of the Marconi Company, to a correspondent.

"After the first messages had been exchanged, conditions were so perfect that our engineers continued their conversations all day."

— THE STATES

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN VIENNA

This is the first photograph to reach this country showing the British troops in Vienna. They are the men of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who convoyed the first food train from Italy to the Austrian capital drawn up in front of the City Hall after marching through the streets of the city.



THE THREE COMMANDERS OF THE 5TH C.M.R.



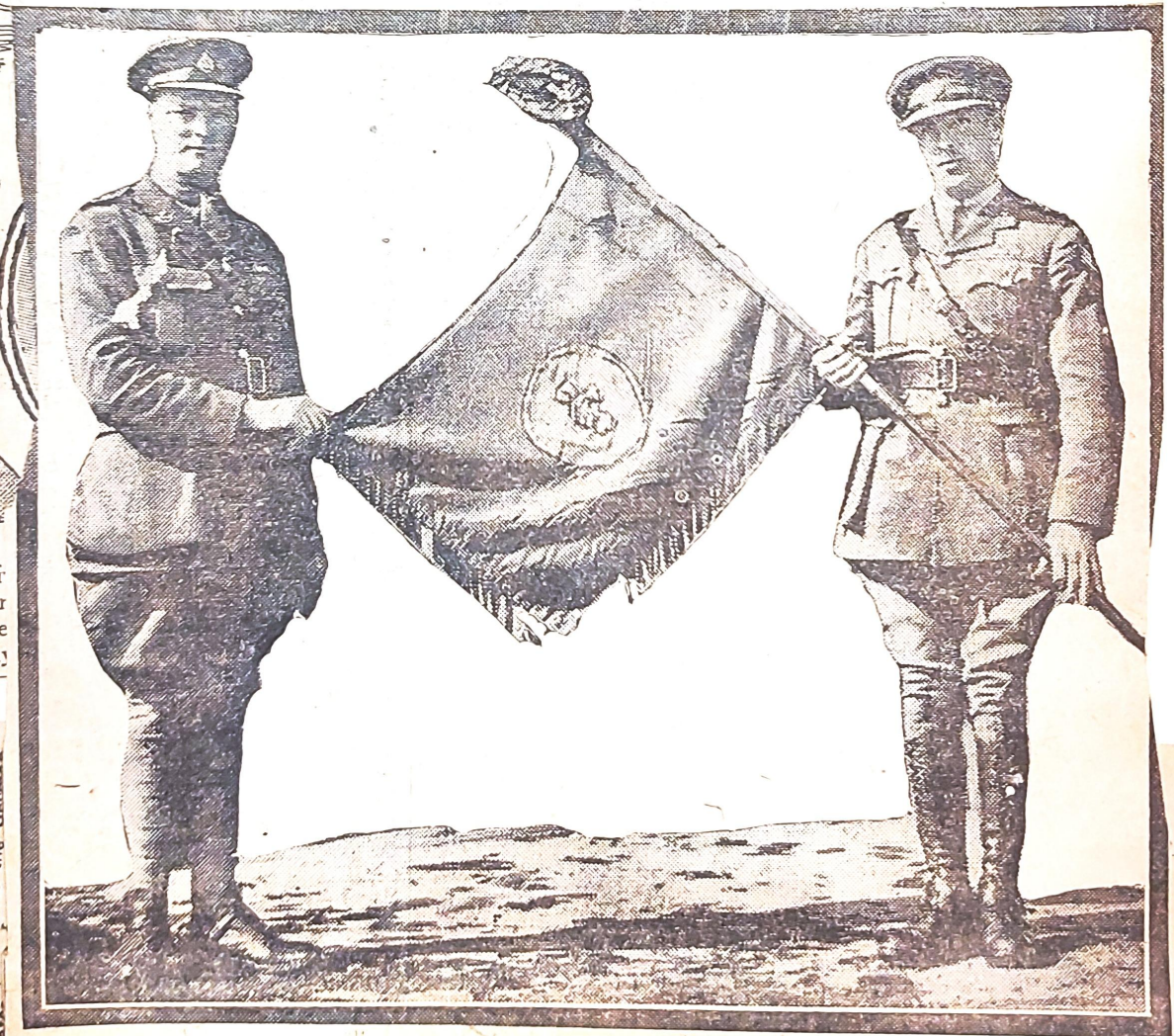
Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P. (centre), who raised the battalion and took it to France. He was killed in action, June 2, 1916, at Maple Copse, the only Canadian M.P. to be killed in action. To the left is Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper, C.M.G., D.S.O., who succeeded Col. Baker in the command. To the right is Lieut.-Col. Rhoades, who succeeded Gen. Draper on his promotion, and who is bringing the battalion home.

THE ARRIVAL HOME OF THE PRINCESS PATS

202



Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., is standing behind the Duke of Devonshire, who is congratulating one of the officers. To the left of the Governor-General can be seen the Hon. J. D. Reid and Lord Richard Nevill.



The battle-scarred regimental colors of the Princess Pats, proudly exhibited by two of the originals. On top of the staff is a golden laurel wreath placed there by Princess Patricia (now Lady Patricia Ramsay). Holes made by shrapnel are plainly visible.

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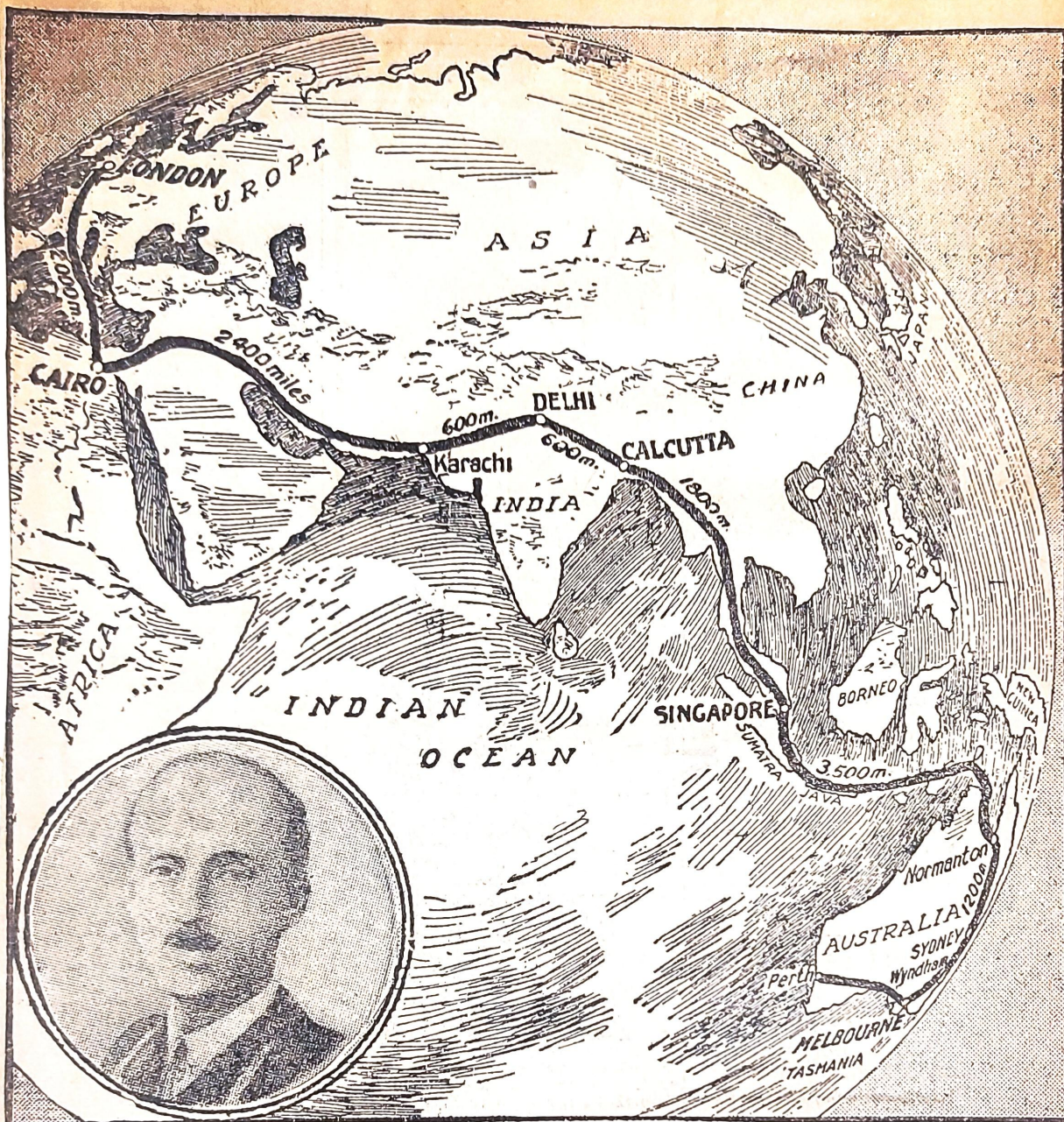
NEW YORK, March 17.—John Mc-

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The final peace treaty, which will be presented to the German

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EMPIRE AIR ROUTE—ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA



This map shows the Empire air route described by Major-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation, in his speech to the Australian and New Zealand Club in London recently. Pioneer flights as far as Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta have already been made. Egypt will be the starting point of the chain, and eventually a line back to England may be made. In this way a journey to Australia could be made in 5 or 6 days. The portrait is of Major-Gen. Sykes.

NEW YORK, March 17.—John Mc-

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The final peace treaty, which will be presented to the German delegates in a few days, is now practically drawn up ready for presentation.

The question of the Polish frontiers will be taken up today.

The commission that is enquiring into the railway situation with a view to finding some means of avoiding a general strike by conciliation is expected to make its report this week. Owing to the critical labor situation, Premier Lloyd George will return from Paris to London shortly.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that 60,000 Chinnamen have been organized in Petrograd. They will be sent to China to spread the doctrine of Bolshevism. The Chinese authorities are taking measures to counter this move.

Letish troops have advanced successfully against the Bolsheviks southwest of Mitau.

The attack made by the Bolsheviks on the Allied line between the Dvina and the Vaga rivers last week, failed with considerable loss to the attackers.

Germany.

The monarchist movement is said to be growing stronger in Germany, and to dominate the nominally Socialist Government. Shipments of foodstuffs are reaching Czechoslovakia.

General Von Arnim Beaten to Death by German Peasants

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 17. — General Count Sixt von Arnim, commander of the German army in Flanders during a large part of the war, has been beaten to death by peasants at Asch, Bohemia, according to a Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is said that General von Arnim shot at peasants gathering firewood on his property, and that the mob invaded and pillaged his chateau after killing him.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT THINLY VEILED PUPPET OF THE MONARCHISTS

**Startling Declaration of British Correspondent
Just Arrived From Germany — Says Mon-
archists Active—Soviet Principle Spreads and
New Revolts Near**

Special Star Cable.

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—Martial law has been extended to the districts near Berlin, according to despatches received from that city today. The city was comparatively quiet Saturday night, it was said. A majority of the 150,000 insurgents were reported to have fled from Berlin to Brunswick.

Special Star Cable.

BASLE, March 17.—The Augsberg Zeitung says an agreement has been signed by representatives of the various German States whereby they renounce their individual rights, particularly regarding military questions.

Special Star Cable.

ZURICH, March 17.—The bill for the union of Austria and Germany passed its third reading, a Vienna despatch reported today.

MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT SPREADING

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 17.—Special despatches from Berlin report that the suppression of the recent Spartacan outbreak there has shown that a military and monarchist reaction is growing and overshadowing the new Government.

The Berlin correspondent of the Mail, who on February 27, sent a despatch outlining plans for a monarchist uprising in Germany, has arrived in London, having left Berlin on March 14, after a residence there of three months.

He reiterates the statements made in his despatch saying that President Ebert, Chancellor Scheidemann, and the Minister of War, Noske, are merely puppets. He declares that for the purpose of retaining power they have allowed members of the military caste to reappear as organizers of the new Republican armies.

"These men are the real governors of Germany," he says. "They make the edicts and Chancellor Scheidemann and his colleagues willingly sign them."

FURTHER TROUBLE IS INEVITABLE

Similar testimony is given by other correspondents in telegraphing from Berlin, some stating that the capture of the suburb of Lichtenberg has been intentionally prolonged with a view to exterminating the Spartacans, whose treatment at the hands of Government troops is said to be sharply condemned.

While atrocities are attributed to the Spartacans, details which have been given are doubted or denied. Even the Vorwaerts admit them to be much exaggerated. The corre-

spondents concur in the statement that extreme bitterness has been created against the Government troops and that further trouble is inevitable.

According to a despatch to The Mail, the Spartacan revolt will certainly recur in ever-increasing force unless a miracle happens. It adds that Herr Noske's forces have been recruited by bribes and promises of big rations, and that this may be attributed some of the food shortage in Berlin.

BRITISH COMMONS HELD SPELLBOUND BY AIR TRIUMPHS

Notable Record of British
Accomplishment Related
by Air Minister

50,000 FIGHTS

Without a Gasp House
Votes \$332,500,000 for
Aviation

Special Star Cable from Our Own
Correspondent. Copyright. The
Montreal Star Office, 20 Cockspur
Street, London.

LONDON, March 17. — General Seely, in full recollection of his experiences whilst in command of Canadian and other forces at the front, held the members of the House of Commons spellbound with a picture of what had been accomplished and what was anticipated in air triumphs within the British Empire.

There was a touch of romance in his description. The wireless telephone has now been perfected, also a new seaplane, capable of carrying 14,000 pounds and which has flown 100 miles an hour; a new aeroplane is now being built with a carrying capacity of 20,000 pounds, whilst another machine is planned to attain a speed hitherto undreamed of; there is the new air camera which Colonel Moor Brabazon, M.P., has invented, and the astonishing new flying boats and airships under the guidance of Sir Charles Parsons, the great turbine expert.

"It is in a large measure due to the splendid quality of the man-power of the Empire, of which Canada supplied so large a proportion, that Britain became master of the air, and has raised her air-power to a higher pitch than any of our Allies," Gen. Seely declared. "Our record is 50,000 air battles during the war."

"We can only bow our heads in respect and admiration for the incomparable valor of our air forces," General Seely went on.

\$332,500,000 FOR AIR SERVICE.

The House of Commons, without a single gasp, not even from the Laborites, gave General Seely, as Air Minister, \$332,500,000 for the Air Ministry, and passed a vote for 150,000 airmen.

Five years ago, General Seely, as War Minister, asked rather nervously, for a paltry \$5,000,000 for aviation.

What especially interested the House was the prospect for civil flying, towards which only \$2,500,000 is at present definitely devoted. Another \$10,000,000 goes to research and experiments, and a further \$2,500,000 to the development of new types of machines.

The truth is that the Government has had so much to do in winding up the war and establishing peace in Europe, that the British State policy respecting civil aviation has not yet been fashioned. Not one word was said by General Seely about Government assistance to commercial aviation, and nothing is yet known how the Government will participate in establishing the new air route, which has been decided upon, between Cairo and India and other outlying parts of the Empire.

CANADIANS INTERESTED.

Many Canadian airmen look eagerly, but yet in vain, toward this avenue of employment. General Seely has promised to keep in touch with aviation progress in the Dominions and other countries. Trans-Atlantic aviation, he thinks, is so beset with difficulties that it is best not to talk about it in the meantime, but the whole route from Cairo to India has been surveyed, and surveying parties are now at work between Cairo and the Cape.

One of General Seely's revelations especially interested one of the new Parliament members, who has particular knowledge of the St. Lawrence conditions. He said flying boats may do wonderful things, especially on the great navigable rivers of the world. For instance, 5,000 miles from the sea to the source of the Nile afforded perfect landing grounds the whole way, for flying-boats.

"The sea is not a perfect landing ground, because the waves are rough, but a thing like a river does provide favorable conditions. When one looks at the map of the world and sees navigable rivers, upon which ships can only slowly toll at an average of six or seven miles an hour, and then constantly stopped by rocks and other obstacles, all of which are nothing to the seaplane, one sees the immense possibilities of seaplane travelling in the future."

POWER OF ARMY AUTHORITY.

Incidentally, General Seely made an interesting disclosure of his own war experiences, as illustrating the absolute free hand given the army authority to supersede any individual, however highly placed, without stating the reason for the suppression. Recalling an incident while in command of a Canadian cavalry, he said at one inquiry in France, he saw three general officers, five highly placed staff officers and six other officers deprived of their command without a reason given.

The members would like to have the names. This power of instantaneous dismissal is, General Seely maintained, indispensable in war time.

WINDERMERE

GIVE THE WELCOME THEY DESERVE.

LAST week Montreal gave a royal welcome to the officers and men of the gallant Forty-Second, and in so doing set a precedent for future celebrations. If we fall below the standard set on that occasion, either in enthusiasm or in visible and audible proof of our regard, the comparison will be both noticeable and odious. Tomorrow night the Fifth C. M. R.'s—real home-town fellows of ours,—will march through the city streets in torchlight procession. On the following morning the 9th Field Ambulance will be the honored guests of their fathers, brothers, wives, sweethearts and friends. Do either of these gallant units who have won fame for the C. E. F. and honor for themselves and for us, deserve less at our hands than did the Forty-Second?

Never mind the bad weather—the men who are returning did not complain of the ceaseless rain and clogging mud of the trenches. Never mind that engagement—many engagements were postponed by the boys who served us so gallantly. Never mind business—the boys who walk through the streets put business and ambition and hopes and profits aside for three years and more.

Come out and give a real Montreal welcome. Shout until hoarse throats refuse to give utterance any longer to the joy of our hearts, cheer until the highest building takes up the refrain and re-echoes the plaudits we so willingly offer.

They deserve it. We owe it. Canada demands it.

PRINCESS PATS AND C.M.R. LAND

Halifax Proudly Welcomes Two Battalions with Long Heroic Records

MANY V.C. MEN

Rooted Out German Pill-boxes Was One Modest Explanation

Special to The Star by a Staff Correspondent.

EN ROUTE WITH THE PRINCESS PATRICIAS, Canadian Light Infantry, from Halifax, N.S., March 17. — After having witnessed the passing of much blood beneath the bridge of war, in their four years' service at the front, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry felt Canadian soil once more beneath their feet this morning at seven o'clock, when they marched down the gang-plank of the transport Carmania, which docked at 7 o'clock amid a flood of golden sunshine.

Glorious in tradition, reduced in man-power, and with thousands of comrades lying in France, they return, like the 42nd, with feelings not unmixed with sadness.

With them came the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles, which is now en route to Montreal over the Canadian Pacific Railway, so that the down-Easters in the ranks may be given a welcome at St. John, N.B., and Sherbrooke may have a few hours in which to welcome her battalion before proceeding to the dispersal point in Montreal. The battalions are expected to arrive in Montreal on Tuesday afternoon.

The Patricias are possibly the premier unit of Canada from an historical standpoint, and the boys were given a splendid reception by the people of Halifax. Although the crowd was not so large as when the Royal Canadian Regiment returned to this city last Sunday, nevertheless the old citadelled city, itself scarred from war, met the lads with open arms.

A RECORD OF SACRIFICE.

The total strength of the Patricias on their return to Canada was given this morning by the Adjutant as 15 officers and 496 men.

If there be glory in sacrifice, then Canada greets one of the most glorious regiments of the entire war in its army. The men are heartily glad to get back home, but on the other hand, if they are weary of war they keep their secret carefully. No talk of the home-coming among the men ever takes place without the word "Victory" creeping in. It is an intimation that the Princess Patricia's men would never have thought of coming home until that home-coming was fraught with victory.

The Carmania brought the following:—

Princess Patricia's, 35 officers and 496 other ranks; 49th battalion, 25 officers and 472 other ranks; 4th C.M.R., 30 officers and 702 other ranks; 5th, C.M.R., 25 officers and 640 other ranks, and the 9th Field Ambulance Train.

The Patricias will arrive in Ottawa on Wednesday morning, and will not go to Montreal unless arrangements are changed en route.

LENINE TO MAKE INSOLENT DEMAND FROM THE ALLIES

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, March 17.—Premier Lenine has decided to suggest a conference with the Allies at Odessa, according to a despatch received from that city today.

It was said he will ask the Allies to allow the Bolsheviks a free hand in the Ukraine and will demand Allied withdrawal from Russia, with the exception of Sebastopol.

The Bolsheviks, the despatch stated, will declare their readiness to abandon their campaigns in Siberia, the Baltic region and the Don region.

FRENCH TROOPS IN KARLSRUHE AND THE CITY OF MANNHEIM

Spartacan Outbreak There is Said to be Responsible for the Taking Over of the Two Cities on the West Bank of the Rhine

Geneva, March 20.—French troops have occupied Mannheim and Karlsruhe, on the west bank of the Rhine, on account of Spartacan outbreaks there, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says.

The newspaper adds that the French also occupied Rheinau, five miles south of Mannheim and Whinhafen.

A Berlin despatch received Monday said that reports had been received there that the British and French had advanced their outposts from limits of their bridgeheads at Cologne and Mayence, respectively. Mannheim is south of the Mayence bridgehead area, but is directly on the east bank of the Rhine, where it is joined by the Neckar. Karlsruhe is about five miles east of the Rhine. There have been no reports of disorders in Mannheim and Karlsruhe recently. There has been no statement from Allied quarters either affirming or denying the report that the British and French had enlarged their bridgehead limits.

“Sign Here”

When the peace terms are drawn up, and not till then, the representatives of the Allied Governments will call in the representatives of the German Government and present the peace treaty with the simple command, “Sign Here.” There will be no argument with the Germans, and we may be quite sure there will be no mistaken leniency. Germany’s appalling crimes permit of no risk of a resurrection of German militarism. Here is an official list of Germany’s crimes in northern France alone which the peace delegates now have before them as a warning:

Houses destroyed 350,000, valued with their contents at \$3,000,000,000.

A million and a half head of livestock killed or stolen and half a million articles of farm machinery destroyed or stolen, valued at \$1,200,000,000.

Of the great industries of northern France, turning out in 1913 94 per cent. of the country’s industrial production, “nothing exists—workshops, machine factories, mines, factories, everything has been destroyed or carried away by the enemy. The destruction is so complete that, in the particular case of the coal mines, two years of effort will be necessary before a single ton of coal can be mined and ten years must elapse before the production of these mines can even equal that of 1913.”

Railway lines rendered useless and rolling stock stolen to the value of many hundreds of millions.

Human lives lost in military action and by disease and mutilation, 2,500,000—one in every 15 of the total population of France.

If France is uncompromising in demanding such a rectification of her boundaries as to make another such disastrous invasion a military possibility, who can blame her?

MILITARY CRITIC ARRIVES.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice one of the most prominent military critics of England, arrived on the Carmania en route to New York, where he will carry out a lecture tour. General Maurice has recently been in Paris. He said that demobilization in England was being carried out extremely well, much better than it had been in the early days of the armistice. It was a great machine, he pointed out, and was difficult to move rapidly.

The army would have to be built anew, he said, from the ground up, and recruiting was going one quite slowly, but after the men who had been discharged had spent a little time in their civilian environment, he felt that many of them would return to the army.

Recruiting for the new army, of course, depends a good deal on the labor market condition and other factors that play prominent roles.

The Territorials who have been in India since the outbreak of war, some seventy thousand of them, he pointed out, were anxious to get home again, but this would not likely be possible before the autumn or even next spring. They were business men with interests at home, but new men would have to be recruited and, of course, trained before they could be relieved of their present duty.

He said that Britain, sorely stricken by the war, was now attempting to regain her markets and her commercial prestige, and that this would entail a great deal of hard work.

General Maurice is not likely to visit Montreal during his present trip.

HAMILTON GAULT BACK.

The Princess Pats marched down the gangway by platoons, in typical St. Patrick’s Day weather, to the music of a band of pipers.

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., and Lieut.-Col. A. Adamson, D.S.O., watched the proceedings from the boat. Colonel Hamilton Gault said there was nothing for him to say except that “all were jolly well glad to get back to Canada.”



General Pau receives a great welcome at the Windsor Station, Montreal

British & Colonial Press Photograph

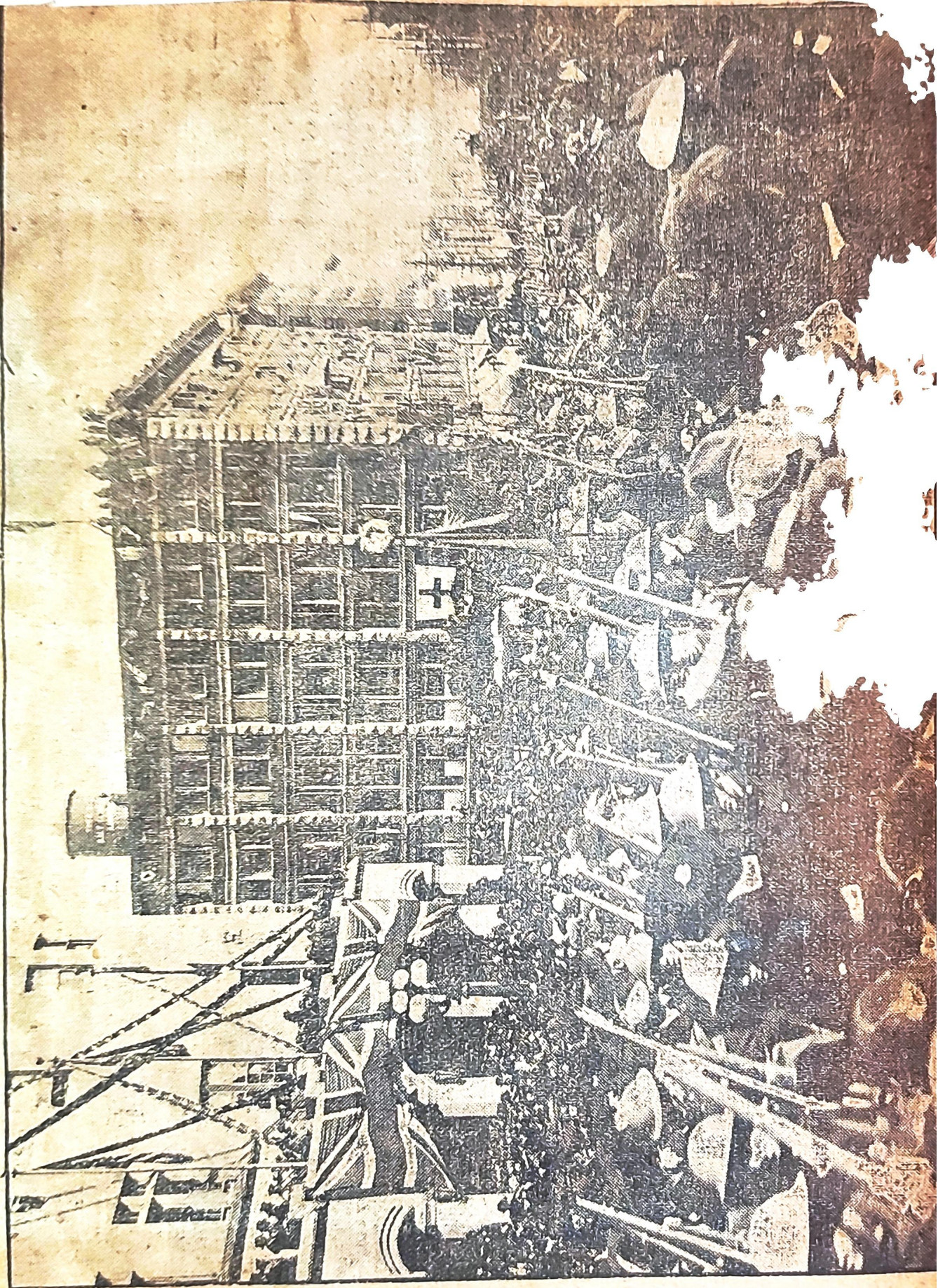


The crack 42nd Highlanders of Montreal are warmly welcomed in the Canadian Metropolis, after more than three years' service in France

British & Colonial Press Photograph

WHEN THE "PATS" CAME HOME FROM WAR

The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry—the "Pats"—marching by the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa yesterday. In the centre of the line is seen the battle-torn flag of the unit borne through the fighting in France. —Photo by British and Colonial Press.



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MAR 1 1919

"This Marvellous Canada"

The New York Sun says: "What is this marvellous Canada, our next door neighbor and good friend, that it can come into our markets, war times or peace times, and buy from us as no other nation, population unit for population unit, begins to do? Where is there another to be prized by us as we should prize this staunch ally, opulent customer and near kin?" It is not surprising that Canada is beginning to be appreciated in the United States. Last year we bought from our American cousins goods to the value of \$791,906,125, and they bought from us goods to the value of \$441,390,920—a balance of trade of \$350,515,205. Query: Where does Canada get all the money that the United States gets from Canada?

How Mons Was Captured

Since Sir Sam Hughes made his accusations in Parliament regarding what he suggested was needless slaughter involved in the taking of Mons, there has been a good deal of discussion as to what actually did take place there. Some have argued that a heavy sacrifice was justified on that occasion, and among the newspapers supporting this view was the London Advertiser. It appears, however, a London officer was in charge of the Canadians, and from facts and records supplied by that officer, our contemporary makes the following interesting editorial remarks:

"The London officer who commanded the battalion in question spent with his men from the night of November 7 to the morning of November 10 in holding and advancing the Canadian front before Mons. The total number of men engaged in this "attack" was 370, and they proceeded over a front of 3,500 yards for a distance of 19,000 yards towards Mons, until they entered the city. During that time they suffered less than 50 casualties, and although they were in constant touch with the enemy, and large forces were prepared to move up, the plan was to hold the line in such a way and to hang on to the Germans while the strong artillery support bombarded them. These men of the battalion engaged had a gruelling task and heavy fighting in the open, and after they had approached very closely to the key-points of the city, part of the command was relieved by a company from another battalion. This last company was brought in because the men who had been advancing for more than sixty hours were barely able to stand up from loss of sleep.

"The troops that followed up the attack and took part in the actual occupation of the public buildings of Mons suffered small casualties, and it is difficult to understand how reports were circulated of most serious losses.

"The same London officer was present at the taking of Cambrai, and while losses were naturally large in an attack upon a point where the enemy had concentrated many thousands of men, he asserts that Sir Sam Hughes does not know the facts when the former Minister of Militia declares Cambrai was taken by means of frontal attack. The place was encircled and captured by steady concentration of fire, and by surrounding it on three sides with infantry. It was difficult for this officer to understand how such a point, upon which depended so much in the whole offensive campaign, could have been taken with smaller losses."

We are sure that these statements, which the officer says are put forward with no other view than to see justice done to the Canadians, will be accepted with a good deal of relief, as throwing light on what actually did occur, and showing that the casualties were far from being as heavy as was represented.

MAR 20 1919

When Peace Is Legally Established

Now and again Mr. J. Alfred Spender, the editor of the Westminster Gazette, writes an article under the title "Letters to the Antipodes," in which he endeavors to explain European affairs to people overseas. It is well known that Mr. Spender has no great affection for the present rulers in Great Britain, yet he has to admit that they are doing pretty well in Paris, and using their influence skilfully to keep the Allies together on the right lines. He is frankly optimistic as to the outcome of the conference, but he has a point of view in regard to it which possibly has not occurred to many. That is that the mere signing of documents in Paris will, after all, be but the preliminary to peace, and that it will take earnest, devoted work on the part of people all over the world to make peace a reality.

"The old Adam dies hard," he says, "and we must not be extravagant in our hopes. The conference will, I believe, lay the foundations of the League, and perhaps build the first story, but to complete the structure, to make it imposing and dominant, will be the work of a thousand brains and hands working for years to come. We shall need unceasing propaganda and education to turn the mind of the world from the old to the new, to give the organization for peace the same pomp, glamor, and authority that have been enjoyed by the organizations for war, to abate the national egoisms and isolations which till now have wrecked all efforts for international organization. If any of the societies formed to promote the League of Nations imagine that their work will be finished when the Conference has agreed upon a plan, they will be greatly mistaken. They will have for years to come to be the auxiliaries, and even the foster-parents, of the new institution, helping it to obtain authority and power, trying to extend its activities. For my own part I believe that this Conference itself will pass by various stages and changes into the first Council of the League of Nations. For every day it becomes clearer that the idea of its finishing its work and going home on a certain day when, as the phrase is, 'peace will be signed' is a complete illusion. There may be certain preliminaries signed which for legal purposes will count as peace, but with large spaces of German territory in occupation, with no Russian Government or settled condition in Russia, with half a dozen new infant nationalities to be watched over, and numerous other duties requiring constant effort and vigilance, the Allies must for years to come be trustees for the world, and act through a central clearing-house, which will eventually, I hope, include all the nations."

There we have the right view of this Peace Conference. It means but the setting of the stage for the great peace drama in which we all of us shall take part. There is great work to be done in restoring and tranquilising the stricken countries, great work to be done in educating nations away from the militarism which has been bred in their bone, great work to be done in helping to lift humanity on to a higher plane, and in spreading the gospel of peace. And the leaders of their responsibility in carrying on the work which the peace conference who will prove the truest friends of humanity.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The first conference of representatives of neutral nations to discuss the League of Nations is taking place today.

General Foch was called into conference yesterday, to discuss the fighting now going on outside Lemberg between Poles and Ukrainians. It was determined to send a sharp "injunction" to both nations to cease fighting.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Luxemburg Government has decided to hold a referendum to decide whether the present dynasty should continue, a new dynasty be chosen, or a republic formed.

French troops have occupied Mannheim and Karlsruhe, on the west bank of the Rhine, owing to the Spartacan outbreaks.

A cabinet crisis is developing in Weimar and the early resignation of Scheldemann is again predicted.

A general strike, organized by Spartacans, is fixed to take place in Germany on March 26.

RUSSIA.

The victory won by the Greek troops over the Bolsheviks at Khasson near Odessa, recently reported, has completely broken the Bolshevik line.

Lithuanian troops have captured Mitau from the Bolsheviks.

EXPECTING REVOLT IN SIBERIA

Constantly Increasing Signs
of Unrest in the Country
—Allies Ready to Defend
Lives and Property

VLADIVOSTOK, March 22—(U. E. Playfair, Canadian Press Co. correspondent.)—The ever-growing uneasiness in Siberia is taken by the Allies as an indication that a revolutionary attempt will be made shortly. The ultra-reactionary party using repressive measures which arouse bitter feeling among the radicals and peasants and serve to fan the flame already kindled.

A meeting between Somenov at Kulkimov, Cossack leaders, at Ponorantse, is believed to forebode further trouble. The general rumor that interested parties, including some who are not Russians, are trying to participate a political crisis. The Allied commanders here are preparing to defend life and property without taking an active part in any political movement.

PEACE TERMS LEAVE GERMANY WITH RANK OF SMALL POWER

(By E. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent. Copyright 1919 by the United Press.)

PARIS, March 22.—The extent to which Germany will be rendered militarily impotent by the pending peace treaty was fully revealed for the first time to-day in information obtained by the United Press from authoritative sources.

The military, naval and aerial terms of the treaty, as finally agreed to by the Supreme War Council, are, according to the best information obtainable, as follows:

MILITARY.

"Germany to be allowed a maximum of seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, totalling 100,000 men, of which officers must not exceed 4,000.

"Officers employed in the war ministries of the various states must not exceed 300, while civilian employees of the war administration will be limited to ten per cent of the schedule for 1913.

"The great general staff war school and similar institutions will be abolished. One military school will be permitted for each branch of the service, and will be used solely for training officers. So-called veteran societies, tourist clubs and other organizations indulging in military exercises will be prohibited.

"All fortified works within 50 miles of the Rhine will be destroyed. Construction of new works in this region is forbidden. Retention of the existing fortifications on the eastern and southern frontiers is permitted.

placement, carrying a main battery of four 11-inch guns. There are four of the former type, built between 1904 and 1906 and five of the latter type, built between 1902 and 1903. They are considered obsolete.

In replacing the fleet units, new vessels will not exceed 10,000 tons for armored ships, 6,000 tons for light cruisers, 800 tons for destroyers and 200 tons for torpedoboats.

The newest type of American battleships displace 43,000 tons and carry twelve 16-inch guns. Light cruisers now building displace 8,000 tons, and the latest type of destroyer displaces about 2,000 tons.

16,000 in Navy.

Except when ships are lost no battleship or cruiser may be replaced until it is 20 years old. Destroyers and torpedoboats must be 15 years old.

The personnel of the navy will be limited to 15,000, including 1,500 officers.

Warships now being constructed will be broken up under supervision of the Allies. All auxiliary cruisers will be disarmed and returned to the status of merchant ships. Construction of submarines for either war or commercial purposes is forbidden.

Military training of officers and men of the mercantile marine is forbidden.

Fortifications commanding access to the Baltic will be demolished.

Use of highpower wireless stations for naval, military or political purposes, except by the Allies' consent, is prohibited.

NO CHANGE SO FAR IN LABOR SITUATION, BUT OUTLOOK VERY GRAVE

No Strike Likely Before Wednesday at the Earliest and Hopes Still Expressed That it May Be Averted—Men's Attitude One of Determination

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 22.—The outlook in the labor world to-day is a serious one. While there is still a firm hope expressed that negotiations may lead to a final adjustment of all difficulties and avoidance of a nation-wide strike, the atmosphere is charged with powerful under-currents, and at any moment the crisis may crystallize into the most revolutionary labor movement this country has ever known. Nothing new has developed overnight, but the attitude of the labor man is one of determination, and it will only be by the most diplomatic and conciliatory counsel and argument that their leaders will be able to hold them back.

RAILWAY MEN NOT TO GO OUT YET

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 22.—The National Railway Men's Union yesterday rejected the Government's offer in the wage controversy, casting a black shadow over the labor situation in England.

Last night the triple alliance—the railway men, the miners and the transport workers—passed a resolution recommending that the railway men continue at their places pending further negotiations with the Government, in the hope of reaching a solution of the labor problem. This action is interpreted to mean that there will be no strike before next Wednesday at the earliest.

MAR 20 1919

Fiume Is Great Issue With Italy

Peace Conference Finds Italian Ultimatum a Very Serious Situation

Special to The Standard.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 22.—The threat of the Italian delegation at the Peace Conference to withdraw from the conference unless it is decided to assign Fiume to Italy contemporaneously with the conclusion of Peace caused little surprise in diplomatic circles here to-day. For several weeks past diplomatic observers of the negotiations at Paris and of incidents in the slavic territories of the former Austrian Empire have feared an open break between Italy and Serbia.

Official confirmation of the reported action of the Italian delegation was lacking both at the Italian Embassy and the state department. But there was nowhere any disposition to question the authenticity of the report. Real apprehension that the threat would be consummated, however, was lacking everywhere. In Balkan circles, it was declared that such withdrawal by Italy would inevitably mean fresh war, in the first instance between Jugo-Slavia and Italy, drawing into it every other Balkan nation and possibly renew the entire European conflict with an entirely different alignment of Powers.

LESS FEAR OF ITALY.

One Balkan diplomat who declined for obvious reasons to permit his name to be used, stated that Greece and Roumania have less fear of Italian aspirations than those of Serbia, adding that Serbia comes out of the war with a greater comparative accession of territory than any other belligerent greatly disturbing the balance of power in the Balkans and that should the Danubian confederation advocated by President Masarik of Checo-Slovakia be realized embracing not only Jugo-Slavia and Checo Slova, but German Austria as well the balance of power would be restored.

British Seamen in German Navy Started Kiel Revolt --Frau Von Hindenburg!

Novel Explanation of Hun Defeat Given by Wife of Great General—Huns Should Create Reward for Stupidity as Many Generals are Eligible for it, She Declares

By Frank J. Taylor, United Press Staff Correspondent

Berlin, March 22.—British sailors, disguised as Germans, organized and started the Kiel revolt, which was the initial movement in the German revolution, Frau von Hindenburg charged in an interview with the United Press today.

Frau von Hindenburg, who is a sister-in-law and confidante of the Field Marshal, is a daughter of Prince Milkenster, and was familiar with the intrigues of European diplomatic circles.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg believes the German army was never defeated militarily, but was stabbed in the back by the revolution, according to his sister-in-law.

WHERE HE FAILED.

"The marshal's greatest failure was his source of information," she said. "He was told the U boats would keep the Americans away and that there would never be more than 200,000 of them in France.

"He believed that victory was certain up to August. Then he planned to retreat to the border and stand like an iron wall until satisfactory terms were offered. But traitors in the German general headquarters stole his plans. The traitors cut communications and supplies in the rear before the revolution broke out. Some divisions were without food for four days. Two surrendered because of hunger.

"English sailors, disguised as Germans, organized and started the Kiel revolution. That defeated Germany.

"The marshal was opposed to invasion of Belgium, as well as the declaration of war against Russia. He favored arming and holding the frontier of Germany.

KAISER WANTED PEACE!

"The Kaiser loved and wanted peace. He feared the Crown Prince was overshadowing him by Junkerism.

"How long the Government is going to last, I don't know. Germany is crushed. I think her only hope is for President Wilson to beat Clemenceau."

Frau von Hindenburg, sister-in-law of the field-marshal, says Germany "should create a medal for stupidity."

"We need a lot of them for all our statesmen, especially the ones in the foreign office," she said.

W. J. Taylor

Bringing Soldiers to Montreal

JAN 14 1919

Ship.	Port	Expected	—For Montreal—			
			Offrs.	Nur.	Men	Civ.
Scotian	St. John	Jan. 14.....	3	0	94	0
Metagama	St. John	Jan. 15.....	18	0	4	27
Olympic	Halifax	Jan. 16.....	16	0	549	4
Empress of Britain	Halifax	Jan. 18				
Minnedosa	St. John	Jan. 26				

The Scotian is expected to dock this evening. There are 32 cadets on the Olympic.

Bringing Soldiers To Montreal

JAN 15 1919

Ship.	Port	Expected	—For Montreal—			
			Offrs.	Nur.	Men	Civ.
Scotian	St. John	Jan. 16.....	3	0	94	0
Metagama	St. John	Jan. 16.....	18	0	4	27
Olympic	Halifax	Jan. 16.....	16	0	549	4
Empress of Britain	Halifax	Jan. 18.....	15	0	393	0
Minnedosa	St. John	Jan. 26				

The Scotian and Metagama are held in a dense fog off St. John, and are not expected to dock until after midnight. The Olympic, due to-morrow, has not been reported yet. She was delayed on leaving Plymouth.

Bringing Soldiers To Montreal

Ship.	Port.	Expected.	—For Montreal—			
			Offrs.	Nur.	Men	Civ.
Scotian	St. John	Docked y'day...	3	0	94	0
Metagama	St. John	Docked to-day...	18	0	4	27
Olympic	Halifax	Jan. 17.....	16	0	549	4
Empress of Britain	Halifax	Jan. 18.....	15	0	393	0
Minnedosa	St. John	Jan. 26				

Two troop trains are now nearing Montreal from the S. S. Scotian. Special No. 144 with 2 officers, 2 nurses and 11 men is due this afternoon at Windsor Street Station at 4.45 o'clock, and Special No. 147 with 82 men at the same station one hour later. The S. S. Metagama docked at 10 o'clock to-day, and 5 trains will be despatched from her. Special No. 148 and 153 (first and last on the list) are for Montreal.

Bringing Soldiers To Montreal

JAN 21 1919

Ship	Port	Expected	—For Montreal—			
			Off'rs.	Nurses.	Men.	Civ.
Empress of Britain	Halifax	Jan. 22.....	15	0	393	0
Essequibo	Halifax	Jan. 22.....	1	2	38	0
Aquitania	Halifax	Jan. 24.....	10	0	563	0
Minnedosa	St. John	Jan. 26				

The Empress of Britain is delayed and will arrive to-morrow.

Bringing Soldiers To Montreal

JAN 24 1919

Ship	Port	Expected	—For Montreal—			
			Off'rs.	Nurses.	Men.	Civ.
Essequibo	Halifax	Jan. 24.....	1	2	38	0
Aquitania	Halifax	Jan. 24.....	10	0	563	0
Minnedosa	St. John	Jan. 26				
Megantic	Halifax	Jan. 29.....	5	0	24	652

Troop train No. 1206 with 425 officers and men from the "Empress" is making a slow journey from Halifax and will not reach Bonaventure till about midnight. The Essequibo and Aquitania are delayed, and as yet unreported. The Melita docked at St. John yesterday with overseas civilians.

Bringing Soldiers To Montreal

Ship	Port	Expected	—For Montreal—			
			Off'rs.	Nurses.	Men.	Civ.
Essequibo	Halifax	Docked Sat'y.	1	2	38	0
Aquitania	Halifax	Docked Sat'y.	10	0	563	0
Minnedosa	St. John	Jan. 26				
Megantic	Halifax	Jan. 29.....	5	0	24	652
Gramplan	St. John	Feb. 2.....	7	0	129	0

The 578 officers and soldiers on the "Aquitania" are divided among two troop-train specials, Nos. 1219 and 1220, one arriving between 4 and 5 p.m. this afternoon and the other at 6 p.m., both at Bonaventure. The ambulance train from the Essequibo arrives at St. Anne de Bellevue early to-morrow morning. The Minnedosa carries civilians only. There are six cadets on the Gramplan.

GERMANS OF SAME OPINION

"We Have Conquered Germany
But We Shall Never
Convince Her."

By the Special Correspondent of the
London Post.

We have conquered Germany, but we shall never convince her. All we can do is to silence some of her fallacies and rooted preconceptions, and this is hard enough. For the moment the German press, inside the occupation zone and beyond, is occupied with an anxious present and a most forbidding future, but in private life it appears to be still a great deal of harping on the past. Once you enter into that tangled region you find every kind of speculation and incident which tells against the neutrals and the Allies, especially the Allies, as well as against Germany's own confederates, who for the most part are reviled as treacherous and worthless. As for any question of guilt on her own account, your German is either unconscious or impenitent. There never was such an absolute refusal to state a case for appeal as you get on this question of war whenever you tackle a representative German with a typically nailed up mind.

The Other Side.

My inquiries into German mentality have brought me in contact with one of the leading men of Cologne and he invited me to come and have a talk about the war. He stands

high in his profession and is vice-president of its principal association. He has travelled widely and read much, and in the course of an active career he spent a couple of years in London in the '80s. He certainly cannot be called an Anglophobe, as Germans go, so that what he said of us may be taken as a favorable version of the national view. Indeed, as a member of the old Centrum section and a supporter of the Reichstag, he is all for welcoming our assistance against the Bolshevik influences now threatening the land, and therefore, he may be taken as a good example of the kind of person we have to reckon with in preventing it from relapsing into revolution.

After inviting me to state frankly and succinctly my own conviction of the cause of the war, my friend objected to my imputing arrogance to Austria in her attitude toward Serbia after the Sarajevo murder. How would England have born the murder of her successor to the throne if it had been done in Ireland? he asked. The answer was that this arrogance was all the worse in being directed not at a country under Austrian rule, but at one in alliance with Russia, and whether or not it offended the world's sense of justice because it was artificial and dictated from Berlin.

Hadn't Read Lichnowsky.

When he asked me with an incredulous smile, to prove it, I pointed out the way in which Austria's last reply to Belgrade, consenting to arbitration, was held up to Germany, as was shown in Prince Lichnowsky's disclosures. It appeared that our friend was weak on this particular document. Argument failing, he disparaged the Prince's intellect, and there I had him. I asked how he explained the marvellous prescience with which the Prince framed his warning to theaiser on the course the war would take and the brilliant penetration he showed

EX-KAISER WILLIAM'S PROPHETIC UTTERANCES

He Tells Why the Germans Refused to Bombard London,
Causes of the War and all About the Boche
Trade Monopoly.

By Mrs. BARNARD MOSSELMANNS

The chronicler of the following is a sister of the First Secretary of the Dutch Legation in Berlin, and has had special facilities for observing events hitherto difficult or impossible to record.

Before the ex-Kaiser left Wilhelmshoe he gave a farewell address to member of his suite who had been at the Castle with him, but who were not to accompany him to Holland. I am in a position to give details of this speech, which has become known in Berlin as the Imperial Prophecy, and I must leave it to the readers of this article to judge for themselves whether the Kaiser is likely to prove a true or false prophet. He said:—

"Since the failure of our March attack a child could almost have foretold the course events then would take up to the present, at all events. The Imperial dynasty was bound to be overthrown, and Germany was obviously destined then to be thrown into a state of internal confusion and conflict. I shall now make a confession.

"After Bulgaria had gone out of the war, and when it was obvious that we would suffer a military defeat, I had thought of openly appealing to the Allies to support me in retaining my throne, and preventing such a revolution as was bound to occur as the result of our defeat.

No Peace for Europe.

"I believe that motives of self-interest would have prompted many

people in England, to which country my appeal would have been specially directed, to have supported me in the proposition that I had thought of making. But on consideration I came to the conclusion that public opinion in England would have been too strongly opposed to the idea to have made it possible for any Government in England to have supported me in such a proposal. The cries in England that then found an echo in the hearts of probably 80 per cent of the population were 'No peace with the Hohenzollerns' and 'Hang the Kaiser.'

"However, what is of more importance to us is the future, and the future of Germany is a matter of vital importance to the whole of the world. Time only will show whether I am right or wrong, but I am firmly convinced that, before another twelve months are past, the Hohenzollern dynasty will have been restored. I say that because it is a choice between the restoration of our throne or Germany being kept in a state of internal conflict for the next ten years. If that is to happen no Peace Conference can possibly arrive at a settlement that will bring peace to Europe. To start with, the Allies will have no Government in Germany with whom they can deal.

"But let me say this frankly, that the re-establishment of the Monarchy in Germany at any future time would be impossible without the full support of England. That support may be gained by an open appeal to the English people such as I once contemplated making, and

I believe if that appeal had behind it the backing of the united German people it would meet with a favorable reception in England, because it could be supported without depriving the English of what they call 'the fruits of victory.'

"And, moreover, the English people have had their national vanity satisfied by being able to inflict the most humiliating terms upon us. We have been defeated; we have suffered, indeed, an overwhelming defeat; but the future lies before us, and, believe me, we shall rise from our terrible and tragic fall to regain a position greater than we ever occupied, and to fulfil what I know, and believe, to be our destiny in the world.

"When we entered this war we had before us a great object; I need not dwell on what that object was; it is known perfectly well to every person I am speaking to, and it is equally known that the only way we could accomplish that object was by destroying the power of the British Empire. We tried to do that, we very nearly succeeded, but in the end we failed.

"If our military strength had been ten times what it was, the combination of the peoples of the world who were opposed to our objects must ultimately have defeated us.

Every Nation in Subjection.

"Our future greatness, indeed the greatness of every nation, can only be accomplished by what is known as 'peaceful penetration.' I mean to say that we must conquer the world by our superior commercial methods until all great countries are brought gradually under the domination of German finance and industrial management. We might in a hundred years from now be the greatest nation in the world, having every other nation in economic subjection to us. That is the ideal we must strive after.

"Armies and armaments will never enable a nation to obtain the position of world-dominion. We thought

quests, and, as I have said, the lessons of the war is that cannot be done by such a means.

"Another thing I venture to say is this, that the small of the world, who will have under the sovereignty of so nation, will not trouble ver about the flag of the count will rule over them. The so nation that can bring to the best material conditions will nation that they will desire ruled by. Let them fly the flag if they wish; that never do us any harm."

